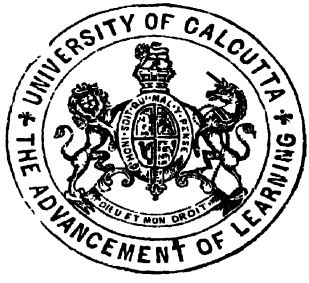
University of Calcutta

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.



Calcutta:

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1893.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

NO. 1.

THE 23RD APRIL, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D. L.,

Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., C. I. E.
RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESCHANDRA NYAYRATNA, C.I.E.
BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE, M. A., B. L.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D. Sc.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M. A.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ., M. A.
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M. A.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L. M. S.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., LL.D., C. S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M. A., B. L.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU, M.A., B. L.
BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B. L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M. A., B. L.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F. C. S
BABU BRAHAMAMOHAN MALLIK.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., C. S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F. R. A S., F. R S. E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M. A.
BABU SYAMACHARAN GANGULI, B.A.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B. L.

1. The Vice-Chancellor said that before proceeding with the business he thought it right to place before the meeting a letter from Babu Durgamohan Das, one of the members of the Committee who signed the report on the Affiliation of Colleges and Recognition of Schools, explaining

that his signature was intended to be attached to the report, and not simply to the note of Mr. A. M. Bose, as the report appeared to indicate. What the letter showed was that Babu Durgamohan Das meant to sign the report and not the note, as he did not in any way dissent from the Committee's report. With these remarks he would ask the Senate to consider the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges and Recognition of Schools.

Babu Kalicharan Banerjee moved that the report be received.

Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyayaratna seconded the motion.

Babu Kalicharan Banerjee next moved that the report be adopted. He said that on reference to the report it would be found that the first four rules were taken bodily from the rules already in force. Rule 5 enlarged the corresponding rule in force, and applications must contain the following information :—

"*(a.)* The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(b.) The standard up to which the Institution is to be affiliated.

(c.) A statement of the probable income of the Institution, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(d.) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the members of the teaching staff.

(e.) The scale of fees to be charged."

Along with that he would read rule 6, which was as follows :—

"The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed scale for 5 years."

If these two rules were compared with those already in existence, it would be found that the new rules made that branch of the provisions more definite and satisfactory. These rules would enable the Syndicate to have more definite information before them when they were called upon to deal with applications.

Rule 7 was new, and it ran as follows :—

"Before recommending for affiliation an Institution in the neighbourhood of another Institution already affiliated, it shall be the duty of the Syndicate to enquire whether the establishment of the new Institution is likely to be detrimental to the interests of sound education and discipline."

No doubt in dealing with applications for affiliation, the Syndicate had been in the habit of taking this element into consideration ; but the new rule specifically laid down that it should be taken into account in dealing with such applications. Rule 8 also contained a new provision as follows :—

"An Institution shall be affiliated in the first instance for three years only, after which the affiliation may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of affiliation."

"The object of inserting this rule was to secure that the Syndicate should have an opportunity of judging whether the assurances given when the application for affiliation was made had been made good. If the affiliation was for three years only and at the end of that time it was found that the assurances had not been made good, the Syndicate would not be under the necessity of moving for the disaffiliation of the College, as they would have it in their power not to renew the affiliation. It was simply a safeguard for the purpose of securing that any assurances given at the outset had been really made good ; and then for the purpose of securing definite information as to whether an affiliated College was maintaining the standard which it had taken upon itself to maintain, they had rule 9 which provided :—

"In the month of July of each year the Principal of every affiliated Institution shall submit a report to the Syndicate, shewing the staff maintained throughout the preceding year, and giving the names of all members of the staff at the time of submitting the report."

Rule 10 was not a new provision. Then there were similar provisions relating to the recognition of schools

In this connection it was necessary only to refer to clause (*e*) of Rule 3, which ran as follows :—

"An assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time."

Speaking for himself he would go in for a similar provision, even as regards Colleges ; but at any rate so far as this report was concerned, it did not go that length. It simply demanded that so far as school classes were concerned, no teacher should be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time. Mr. Bose in his note said :—

"I would also modify Rule 3 *(e)* of the same by excluding from its operation the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes, in which the system of *lecturing* may, at least in many cases, be properly allowed."

But even he did not venture to take the responsibility of stating that the system of lecturing might be allowed in all cases. He simply said, it "may at least in many cases be properly allowed."

There were present veteran Professors and Teachers who were better able to offer an opinion on this point, but his feeling was that if they were confronted with disastrous results, these results were very often traceable to the fact that the system of *lecturing*, as distinguished from the system of *teaching*, obtained even in school classes.

Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee Bahadur in seconding the motion said that the matter of regulating the size of classes so that they might not have more than 50 boys had been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction three years ago. He knew of instances of schools in Calcutta and other large cities in which there were classes of 150 or 200 boys, of whom only some 50 or 60 were sent up to the University examinations, and out of these 20 or so passed. These schools came off with flying colors, but the fact remained behind that, out of say 200 boys taught only 20 or so passed the Entrance examination. When this was brought to the notice of the Educational Department certain steps were taken, and within a short time after the appointment of the Committee by the Senate, the proposed rule was put in. He thought a class of 40 or 50 boys quite as large as a

teacher could manage successfully. He knew of an instance of a school that sent up 50 or 60 boys for the Entrance examination, of whom not one passed. The proposed rule would remedy a positive evil which existed.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved the following amendment :—

"That having regard to the importance of the Draft Rules regarding the Affiliation of Colleges and the Recognition of Schools, the opinion of Heads of Colleges and Schools be invited thereon, and the discussion of the question be postponed."

It was not exactly in the nature of an amendment, and he would say nothing at present about the draft rules regarding Affiliation now under consideration. But he moved that the consideration of this question be adjourned and that in the meantime the opinions of Heads of College, and Schools be invited thereupon. He found that thes Society of Unaided Colleges and Schools which comprised some of the most important Institutions, had made precisely the same request. They lost nothing by a delay of a month or two, but they would, if this amendment was carried, be placed in possession of opinion which was entitled to respectful consideration. And, indeed, it was their practice to act in this way, to consult the Heads of Colleges and Schools when they considered it advisable to do so, and when the Heads of some of these Colleges and Schools included in the Unaided Society themselves asked that they should be consulted, it would be ungenerous and unfair to refuse the request. He hoped his amendment would be unanimously accepted.

Babu Rajaninath Ray seconded the amendment, as he did not think the delay by a few weeks or a month in consulting Heads of Colleges and Schools would do any harm.

Babu Umeschandra Datta in supporting the amend ment said that as the Heads of Colleges and Schools were mainly concerned, the Senate ought to know what they had to say.

The amendment was put to the vote, and on a show of hands declared carried by 16 votes to 10.

2. The Registrar reported that he had received the following communication from Sir Alfred Croft, who had

left India, and proposed that it be printed in the Minutes :—

"In the Minutes of the Senate for the 25th April, 1891, page 11, an abridged account is given of some observations of mine, among which the following passage occurs :—'Referring to the letter of the Principal of the Patna College, he (Sir A. Croft) did not in any way agree with the sentiments which that letter expressed. He did not see that because a Government College was in possession in any place, it should regard a private College as an enemy and an intruder, but should on the contrary give it every encouragement.' The collocation of these two sentences suggests an inference which is unfair to the Principal of the Patna College. I objected to the Principal's letter, it is true, but my objections were addressed to a different point. I therefore wish to state explicitly that the implication that Mr. Ewbank was hostile to private institutions as such had no foundation either in his letter or in his practice, and that the only institutions which he condemned were those which he believed to be dishonestly conducted.

"The construction to which my remarks, as reported are open was brought to my notice after the last meeting of the Senate, and I shall have left India before the next meeting ; but I hope that these remarks in justification of Mr. Ewbank may be printed in the Minutes.

10th April, 1892. (Sd.) A. CROFT."

Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

3. Mr. C. W. Odling then moved that the following revised rules for the examination for Honours in Engineering be substituted for paras 1—6 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, and that the word "Civil" be omitted in the heading of theRegulations.

1. An examination for Honours in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be notified approximately in the Calendar for the year.

A candidate may be examined in one or more of the following subjects :—

I. Civil Engineering.

II. Mining Engineering.

III. Electrical Engineering.

2. Any candidate who has passed, in that or any previous year, the examination for the degree of "Bachelor in Engineering" or for a "Licence in Engineering" shall be eligible for admission to the examination for Honours.

3. Every candidate shall send in his application to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable by each candidate, and no candidate shall be admitted until he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees one hundred on each occasion.

5. The subjects of examination are defined as follows :—

I. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(a).—MATHEMATICS.

(1.) Statics. The composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane on a particle or rigid body. Moments. Bending moments. Conditions of equilibrium of a particle or rigid body acted on by forces in one plane. Force diagram of a system of forces in equilibrium. Meaning of virtual work and work done by a force. Applications of the above to the solution of problems (the candidate to be allowed the option of adopting the graphic method of solution). Equilibrium of constrained bodies and the simple machines. Determination of centroids. Friction. The funicular polygon. The catenary. Application to roofs and bridges.

(2.) Dynamics. *Kinematics.* Velocity and acceleration, uniform and variable. Angular velocity. Numerical value of velocity or acceleration dependent on units of time and length. Relative velocities and accelerations. Composition and resolution of velocities and accclerations. Formulæ connecting time and distance described. Velocity and acceleration.

Kinetics. Newton's laws of motion, especially the scholium to the third law, with applications and illustrations of the same in the working of examples. The doctrine of the dimensions of physical quantities. Relation between force, mass moved, and acceleration produced. Attwood's machine. Motion of projectiles in vacuo. Direct impact of bodies. Coefficient of restitution. Constrained motion of bodies sliding down smooth curves. The doctrine of the simple harmonic motion with application to the pendulum. Uniform motion in a circle. Conical pendulum. The principles of work and energy. Conservation of energy. The motion of a rigid body in two dimensions, in particular round a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity. The compound pendulum. The ballistic pendulum. Moments of inertia.

(3.) Geometrical Optics. The reflexion and refraction of light. Mirrors, prisms, lenses. The formation of images. The microscope, the telescope, and Hadley's sextant. The spectrum, the spectroscope.

(4.) Spherical Trigonometry. Euclid, Book XI., propositions 1—21. Elementary formulæ for the trigonometrical functions of the parts of a triangle. Napier's analogies. Gauss's theorems. The solution of triangles.

(b).—ENGINEERING.

(1.) Applied Mechanics.

(2.) Hydraulics.

(3.) Theory and practice of building. Properties of building materials. Road, railway, canal, and river engineering.

(c).—GEODESY.

General principles of surveying, with the theory and use of instruments used in surveying. Measurement of base lines with corrections for level and temperature. Reduction of angles to the plane of the horizon. Reduction to the centre. Spherical excess. Method of distributing errors. Calculation of sides of triangles by the method of chords, by Legendre's theorem, or by spherical trigonometry. Determination of latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths. Heights of stations and terrestrial refraction. Measurement of arcs of latitude and longi-

tude. Determination of the figure of the earth by geodetic measurement and by the pendulum.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects:—

(1.) Statics and Optics.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Geodesy.
(4.) Do.
(5.) Applied Mechanics.
(6.) Do. do.
(7.) Hydraulics.
(8.) Do.
(9.) Practice of Building.
(10.) Do. do.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

(*a.*) Mathematics, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

(*b.*) Electricity in its application to Mining, with special reference to electric bell signalling, electric light installation, and electric transmission of power underground.

(*c.*) Principles of Mining, together with a knowledge of the Machinery used in Mining.

Preliminary research. Trenching. Costeaning, &c. Deep boring, and apparatus employed. Tools used in various mining operations. Methods used in ventilating, lighting, and draining mines. Sinking of shafts. Driving levels, &c., and the methods adopted for protecting them by timbering, masonry, &c. Tubbing. Exploiting. The different systems used in working excavations, &c., and the methods employed for securing them while kept open. Management of shafts for hoisting, travelling, and ventilation purposes, and the methods adopted for the prevention of accidents. Management of under-ground roads, carriage, hauling and transport of minerals, &c. Mechanical preparation and dressing of ores. Different methods of working coal, &c.

(d.) Geology and Mineralogy.

Geology.—Petrology ; Architectonic Geology ; General Geology of India, with a special knowledge of the Gandhwana system, Transition series, and the Metamorphic series.

Mineralogy.—Practical determination of minerals.

(e.) *Metallurgy*, including the treatment and analysis of coal, the knowledge of the candidate to be tested practically.

Physical properties of metals.—Testing machines ; influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper.

Alloys, Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys, with special reference to steel ; annealing, hardening, tempering.

Fuel.—Classification ; manufacture of coke ; Wilson's gas producer ; water gas ; absolute, specific, and pyrometric heating power ; assay of coal ; Wright's calorimeter.

Materials.—Ores ; fluxes ; slags ; oxidising and reducing agents ; calculation of furnace charges.

Furnaces.—Hearths ; for roasting and refining and liquation ; shaft furnaces ; iron blast-furnace, Rachette, Pilz, Cupola ; reverberatory furnaces ; puddling-furnace, furnaces used in the smelting for copper and tin, cupellation, closed-vessel furnaces. Deville's blast-furnace, furnaces used in the reduction of blende and cinnabar, and in the manufacture of cement steel, the converter. Means of supplying air : chimneys, blowing engines, Cowper's and Withwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification ; outlines of typical processes : blast-furnace process ; puddling Dank's furnace ; Siemens' open hearth ; Siemens-Martin ; Bessemer, bassic process ; Darby's recarburisation process ; tungsten steel, mitis metal. The Idria process. Tin smelting. Extraction of zinc by the Belgian and Silesian methods. Herouit's aluminium process. Welsh process of extracting copper from copper pyrite. Lead smelting, Flintshire Extraction of silver from lead, Parkes, Patinson, Cupellation. Concentration of gold in batteries, modern pan amalgamation. Augustin's wet process as practised in America ; Plattner's chlorine process. Methods of producing sound castings.

General Considerations.—Capital and labour; causes of failure.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects:—

(1.) Statics and Optics.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Electricity.
(4.) Geology.
(5.) Do.
(6.) Mineralogy.
(7.) Mining.
(8.) Do.
(9.) Metallurgy.
(10.) Do.

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(a.) Theoretical.—A knowledge of the Principles of Electricity and Magnetism necessary for the proper understanding of the processes and instruments used in the following divisions of the subjects.

(b.) Telegraphy and allied subjects.

Lines.—Survey of proposed route. Preparation of specifications for material and instruments. Tests—mechanical and electrical, to be applied to material. Erection and maintenance of line. Tests of insulation, resistance, capacity of line. Testing of insulators. Faults, their prevention and localisation.

Office.—Its construction and arrangement. Batteries and instruments, their construction, maintenance and testing.

Different systems of telegraphy. Methods for increasing the carrying power of lines. Duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex telegraphy.

Cables.—Submarine and river, their construction, laying, maintenance, working, and testing.

Application of telegraphy, and other electrical apparatus to railway working.

Earth currents and other disturbances in working Telephones and Microphones. Different forms in practical use. Laying of lines, aërial and under-ground. Prevention of disturbances from electrical installations. Central exchanges. Lightning conductors and guards, their construction and application to houses, telegraph offices, and lines, and cables.

(c.) Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.—The electro-magnet, its construction and theory. On the relation between magnetising current, magnetism, and induction, as experimentally determined. Application of these results to the dynamos.

Dynamos.—Preparation of designs for dynamos required for a specified purpose and output. Theory of the dynamo, direct and alternate. Approved types of dynamos according to recent practice. Characteristic curves. Determination of efficiency of dynamos. Lamps. Construction and working of arc lamps of approved type. Incandescent lamps. Arrangement of arc and incandescent lamps in circuit. Photometry. Measurement of efficiency of lamps.

Central Stations.—Use of water power in prime motor Boilers and engines best suited for proposed work. Tests of their efficiency. Leading methods of central station, distribution of electrical energy by direct and alternate currents. Overhead and under-ground mains. Methods of insulation adopted in both. Loss of energy in mains. Relation of diameter of conductor to current carried. Devices for regulation of electromotive force and current. Measuring instruments, switches, fuses used in a Central Station.

Batteries.—Secondary batteries, their construction, theory, maintenance, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transformers, their construction, theory, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transmission of power by means of electricity. Electro-motors. Theory and construction of electro-motors, direct and alternate. Their use in railways, tramways, and in general machinery. Arrangement of line between generating station and place of distribution.

Electric Welding.

(d.) Electro-metallurgy.

Electro-deposition of metals and reduction of ores. Construction of dynamos specially designed for these purposes.

(e.) Instruments.

Theory of electrical measurements. The construction and use of electrical standards of Potential, Resistance, Capacity and Inductance. Galvanometers and other instruments required in the use of these standards. Commercial instruments, their theory, construction, use, and comparison with standards. Induction Coils.

(f.) Dynamometers, their theory and use in the testing of the efficiency of dynamos and motors.

(g.) A practical paper to test the knowledge of the candidate in the methods of Electrical Measurement.

(h.) Mathematics, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

The examination shall be both written and oral ; the written examination shall be conducted by means of papers in each of the following subjects :—

(1.) Statics and Optics.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
(4.) Telegraphy.
(5.) Do.
(6.) Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.
(7.) Do. do.
(8.) Do. do.
(9.) Electro-metallurgy and electrical instruments.
(10.) Practical Examination in Electrical Measurements.

Mr. Odling said that unfortunately there had not been many candidates for Honours in Engineering, but the Senate trusted there would be more in future. The rules which were contained in the list of business had been very carefully considered by the Faculty of Engineering and by a Sub-Committee. He begged to propose that the rules be passed.

Mr. C. E. Buckland seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

4. Mr. Odling next moved that the words "A student who has passed the B. A. examination in the B. Course shall be admitted to the F. E. examination after two years' study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University" be added at the end of para. 2 of the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering.

He said that this resolution was adopted in the hope of getting more B. A.'s of this University to adopt Engineering as a profession by, in their case, shortening the course to a certain extent. It had been proposed, with the approval of the Principal of the only Civil Engineering College in Bengal, to remit one year of the term now required in the case of those who had taken the B. A. degree.

Mr. Buckland seconded the motion which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

5. Mr. Tawney moved the adoption of the report of the Syndicate for the year 1891-92.

Moulavi Suraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, seconded the motion.

Babu Rajaninath Ray called attention to an item at page 34 of Rs. 2,055 paid as bonuses to the Registrar and his office establishment, and said it was his intention to move a resolution on the subject. He believed their accounts had not yet been audited, and he submitted it was not a correct practice with corporate bodies to receive accounts which had not been audited. He suggested that in future the Auditors be invited to audit the accounts in sufficient time to enable the report of the Auditors to be laid before the Senate at the same time with the report of the Syndicate. He also drew attention to the large amount, Rs. 11,945, expended in printing. He proposed as a definite motion that the practice of giving bonuses to the Registrar and the members of the office establishment be stopped for the future, and that all work connected with the publication of the results of the examinations be declared to be included in the ordinary duties covered by the salaries they receive. Holding examinations is the principal business of the University, and consequently the tabulation of the results must be regarded as one of the primary duties of the Registrar. To pay him Rs. 1,200 for

the work which was a simple operation in the first rule of arithmetic was inconsistent with that exercise of economy which is to be expected from a body like the University administering trust funds, especially at a time when it was obliged to cast about for means to make the two ends meet. Neither the Registrar nor his office establishment was inadequately paid at present, and there was no reason why a bonus should be given to them.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Debendranath Ray.

In reply to a question put, the Vice-Chancellor held that the motion was not in order, in asmuch as no notice of it had been given, but that the remarks were in order.

Babu Rajaninath Ray then withdrew his motion in reference to the grant of bonuses, promising that he would give formal notice about it. He then moved "that so much of the annual report as deals with the accounts of the University be not adopted, as the accounts have not been audited."

The motion was seconded and carried.

6. Mr. Rowe said that it was not without some dread of speedy extinction by that many-handed engine of the bye-laws, wielded so deftly by the Vice-Chancellor, that he begged permission to make a few brief remarks regarding two most important points intimately connected with the main subject of the Syndicate's Report. These were first, the present method of appointing examiners; and secondly, the prevalent rumours regarding a disclosure of the Entrance Examination questions at other centres besides Patna. On the first point he would show, to begin with, that the present system stands self-condemned by reference to two of the papers recently set in English—one at the B. A. and the other at the Entrance Examination. The B. A. paper, the answers to which, for his sins, he had been condemned to examine, was simply a monstrous one: not that there was a single question that was not fair and taken by itself, even admirable, but the number of questions set was so inordinate, so utterly disproportioned to the time allowed to the candidates for writing their answers, that he would defy any graduate of any University to answer all the questions with accuracy and fulness in three hours. There were 15 questions set, and these were divided into 52 sub-sections. To set down a candidate to

answer in three hours 52 questions, many of them involving delicate points of criticism, was both absurd and cruel; and it was a cruelty also to the unfortunate examiner who was required to look over the thirty thousand answers within a stipulated period. He believed that Mr. Tawney, who had examined the answers of half the candidates in this particular paper, was at one with him as to the enormity and unfairness of such a paper. The Board of Examiners would do what they could to remedy the unfairness, but such a paper should never, in the first instance, have been set at all. The remedy was a very simple one: let the Syndicate appoint a permanent Board of Moderators, say, two members in each subject, to whom the proposed questions should be submitted, and let these moderators have absolute power to cut out or to alter any questions. The moderators should be practical teachers, and should be well paid for their skilled labour.

Again, as regards one of the Entrance papers in English, the fault here was not excessive length, but excessive obscurity and difficulty. One of the Entrance examiners had written to him regarding one of the questions. Presumably he (Mr. Rowe) was addressed as an expert in English Grammar, and because the particular question seemed to be to some extent modelled on similar questions to be found in *Hints on the Study of English*, a book which, he believed, was used in several schools, and for the authorship of which he was partly responsible. The examiner wrote:—"Please tell me how this question should be answered." Mr. Rowe carefully considered the question, consulted *Hints*, and then had to reply: "I really do not know how to answer the question." Such things were a scandal; and they went to prove his former contention that no one man, however erudite and experienced, should be appointed single handed to set an Entrance or B A. Examination paper. One objection made to the scheme of moderators was that it would increase the chance of the questions leaking out. Well, it seemed to him they leaked out pretty freely under the present system in spite of the most approved methods for enforcing mechanical morality: he was afraid that if students continued to be willing to commit bribery, burglary, and theft in order to get at the papers, the papers would be got at in spite of Chubb's locks and chuprassi sentries; it would, however, be a somewhat

humiliating confession for the Calcutta University to make that it could not choose from among its Fellows some dozen men whom it could trust to preserve a sacred silence upon an important secret.

There was another remark he would make while on this subject. He had lately had a letter, addressed to the Syndicate, handed to him for signature. The letter had already been signed by the proprietors or heads of several important unaided colleges, some of whom were, he believed, present at that meeting, and its purport was a request to the Syndicate to pass an order that no member of the Syndicate should be appointed an examiner. He refused to sign that letter, as he was not aware that any member of the Syndicate had got himself appointed examiner by improper influence; he was, however, assured by a Native—or, to use the new nomenclature, an Indian gentleman—Principal of an unaided College, that in Indian circles the question was very freely discussed, and also that much disgust was openly expressed at the prevailing system of canvassing the members of the Syndicate for their votes by this or that applicant for an examinership. He was not aware himself whether such canvassing prevailed or not, and he begged to be considered for the moment as only the mouthpiece of the indigenous public. He had reason to believe that the question would be brought up before a special meeting of the Senate to be convened for the purpose.

As to his second point, he begged to ask the Vice-Chancellor if he would kindly place before the Senate any confutation or explanation of the disquieting rumours that were abroad regarding the disclosure of the questions for the Entrance Examination at other centres besides Patna. Burdwan was one of the centres said to be implicated, and it had been openly stated that in the arithmetic paper the candidates at that centre knew all the correct answers, but did not know to which question they should assign them. Was there any truth in that? Also what were the circumstances which led to a fresh B. A. paper in philosophy being printed in Calcutta in the dead of the night and substituted for the paper printed in England which had been got at, which fresh paper was, he had heard, received by the candidates with manifest disappointment and disgust? If there were truth in these

rumours, a thorough and open enquiry was necessary; if they were false, they should, in the interests of the fair fame of that University, receive authoritative contradiction.

Mr. Nash said that with reference to this matter Burdwan had been specially quoted as one of the places in which papers were supposed to have been known beforehand. The exact facts of the case were these. One of the examiners came to his office and told him that the examiner who had examined the papers of the Burdwan candidates in Arithmetic and Algebra found that a large proportion of the candidates knew the answers to a large number of the questions, but had put the answers in the wrong places. He (Mr. Nash) considered that this was conclusive evidence of one of two things, either that there had been exceedingly lax supervision on the part of those in charge of the examinations at Burdwan so that the answers were openly talked of, or else the questions had leaked out beforehand and the candidates did not know enough to make certain to what part of the paper each answer belonged. His informant told him that the examiner who had looked over the Burdwan papers had told him of this. Mr. Nash at once wrote to that examiner and asked him distinctly to state whether there was any reason to believe that the candidates at Burdwan had any previous knowledge of the paper, and his answer was that he had no reason whatever to believe that there were any unfair practicer at Burdwan. The answer received from the examines who was said to have stated this fact, was a direct contradiction of the report he had received.

Other centres had been named, and he would just mention what actually happened at those centres. He thought the first information he received tending to show that papers had leaked out came from the Head Examiner in English. He wrote saying that judging from their answers, he had reason to believe that candidates at Jabalpur and at Nagpur had, seen the papers beforehand. Shortly after this he received anonymous letters from some one at those places, stating that this was the case. The Head Examiner in English afterwards brought him the Nagpur papers which he had marked specially as showing signs that the candidates had obtained more

than a fair knowledge of the papers. He went through them, and he must confess that he could not see the slightest evidence of anything of the sort. The answers shown to him were abominably bad and all wrong, and if the candidates had seen the papers beforehand, they must have been such ignorant people that they did not know how to take advantage of it.

In reference to Patna again, one of the candidates there was believed to have stolen the papers; and a warrant was out for his arrest. With regard to other centres, definite charges were made, mostly anonymously, with regard to some candidates at Bhagulpur. As far as he remembered, ten were named. He wrote to every one of the Head Examiners, naming the persons accused and asking them to carefully examine their papers to see whether there was any evidence. No evidence of any sort could be obtained; most said there was absolutely none. He believed one said the papers were peculiar, and that perhaps one of the candidates might have obtained a paper beforehand. He had laid these papers before the Syndicate.

Similarly with regard to three candidates at Chittagong, he had sent their papers to the Head Examiners, and had received the same report. He had written to the Principal of the College asking him to make enquiries in the place with reference to the charges contained in an anonymous letter that one candidate had received the answers from another who was related to him and who lived at Patna. It turned out that this relation had been examined at Berhampur, not a very near centre to Patna, so that there was no evidence at all, and there was no evidence in the answer papers.

He had had enquiries made in regard to other centres of examination. One charge which he considered the most definite one related to Bankura. He had received two letters and had referred both to the Director of Public Instruction in view of an investigation by the Deputy Inspector of Schools who was said to know the facts of the case. The reply received was that the Deputy Inspector knew absolutely nothing about the case. The person who signed the letters was not known to any one in the place, so that probably the signature was a fictitious one. Therefore all investigation led to absolutely nothing, or was purely negative.

There was another point he wished to refer to and that was in regard to the statement that an Entrance Examiner had incorrectly set one question in his paper, and that in consequence, candidates who would have got first class marks had very nearly failed. He (Mr. Nash) thought that examiner was wrong. Another examiner wrote and said that candidates had failed in consequence of that question. He quite admitted that that question was as bad as it could be, but he did not think that because of that question candidates had been injured to any appreciable extent. The Head Examiner found when he first began to examine the papers that the proportion of failures was higher than it was last year, higher than he thought it should be. The result was a change in the system of marks, (Mr. Rowe: Oh! Oh!) and he did that more than once in such a way as to raise the proportion of marks up to what he considered to be normal, and the result was finally, that the proportion in English was almost identically the same as it was last year. So that an allowance having been made, the practical results to the candidates had not been so very serious.

Mr. Rowe asked for some definite information as to the circumstances under which a new B. A. Philosophy paper was set and printed in Calcutta at night time, and when given out was received with evident disappointment by a great many candidates who had expected a very different paper.

Mr. Nash said that the facts of the case were these: The F.A. and B.A. examinations began on the 29th February. On the previous Thursday he received a verbal communication from the Editor of the *Sanjibani* that he had certain papers which belonged to the F. A. and B.A. examinations which he intended publishing on the following Saturday. He wrote to the Editor pointing out to him that if the paper was published on Saturday and if the questions proved to be correct, it would be necessary to cancel the examinations, and that the notice cancelling the examinations could not be sent out in time to prevent a large amount of inconvenience to students. He told the Editor that if he got the papers in time and if they proved to be correct, he could cancel the examinations in time to stop candidates from appearing at the centres. On Thursday afternoon he received a manuscript copy of a paper which professed to be the papers set in the

B. A. in English, in History and in Philosophy. He took these papers home and compared them with the printed papers. He found that the English paper bore no resemblance whatever to the printed paper. He found the History notes very brief indeed and not showing the slightest signs of any acquaintance with the original papers. The Ethics paper appeared to him more or less an analysis of the Book, giving the heads of certain subjects, which heads to some extent corresponded with the questions, but he did not think the correspondence was sufficiently striking to be noticed. In the Psychology paper there were ten questions, and of these five were in the printed paper. He thought the resemblance was too close for such a paper to be given out. He asked Mr. Tawney to go over the paper with him in order to have his opinion before taking any action in the matter. Mr. Tawney agreed with him in all the points he had mentioned. He then went to the Vice-Chancellor and asked him for instructions what to do. The Vice-Chancellor said it was necessary to get out a new paper in Psychology, and instructed him to get the examiner to write out fresh papers. These papers he received on Friday night and got them printed on Saturday morning and circulated them to all centres at which the examinations were being held, and they reached these centres in time for the examinations, except Kandy, where there were only three candidates, and these could not possibly have seen the *Sanjibani* newspaper because that paper would not have reached Ceylon before the close of the examination.

Babu Kalicharan Banerjee said he did not think he could add anything to what had just been stated. He had heard rumours that certain questions had leaked out, but he had no definite information until the Registrar interviewed him ; and even then he had not an opportunity of comparing the questions in circulation with the paper he had set. He, however, had an idea that more than one set of questions had been in circulation. In some of the questions, heads of subjects were indicated, which found a place in the original paper. In the fresh paper, he avoided the questions in the manuscript handed over to him, but he ventured to say that he had not set any question which the average student would not be expected to get up. In this matter, however, he would prefer to have the judgment of his learned colleague, Dr. Ray.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehead said that as this question of papers leaking out was likely to be an ever recurring one, he ventured to make a few remarks upon the general subject without special reference to those questions which were said to have leaked out on the present occasion. He thought it should always be borne in mind that in a subject like Philosophy, when a definite text-book was set, it was a very easy thing for any one to study the papers of the last three or four years and draw up some ten or twelve questions with a strong probability that four or five of these would appear in the examination paper. He remembered some years ago a question of exactly the same kind turned up in London, where, in one of the Government examinations, the Head Master of one of the schools was shown to have given his boys papers before the examination, which almost exactly corresponded with the actual papers which were set. The question came before the Law Courts and the Master explained that he regarded his business to be simply getting his pupils through the examinations, and that was his only aim and object. He said he had taken the text-book and found there were some fifty questions which it was possible to set in this paper. He had studied the questions for the past four years, and had found that some 30 or 40 of these questions had been set during these four years, and therefore it was almost ten to one that in the fifth year the majority of the questions would be set out of the remaining possible questions. It so happened that in the particular subject which Mr. Rowe had alluded to, one of the Professors of a College not very far from Calcutta set to his students some weeks before the examinations 15 questions divided into four sub-sections each. These 15 questions comprised the heads of each chapter, and the paper as a whole really comprehended all the possible questions which could be set on the subject. These 60 questions, in one form or another, must be set in the examination. If then ten questions were set every year, and the examiners tried to avoid the questions of the last three years, this left but thirty questions which could possibly be set, and there was a strong probability that if ten or twelve rather vague questions were circulated, four or five out of them might closely resemble the real questions put in the examination.

Dr. P. K. Ray said that after the explanation given by Mr. Nash, it was hardly necessary to say anything in reference to the paper. While saying this much, however, and while admitting that the answers given were very full, he must admit that many of them were characterised by redundancy, irrelevancy, bad English and incorrect spelling, and he was surprised to find that these candidates had ever attained the F. A. degree.

Mr. Tawney said that the Entrance paper in English was an exceedingly difficult one owing to the nature of three of the questions. He read through one of the questions three times before he could understand it. It was quite as difficult as any sentence in Thucydides. It was the custom for moderators to give a certain number of grace marks to any student who had done well in the aggregate, and as far as he remembered they had endeavoured in English to give a liberal proportion of grace marks, and had tried to neutralise what they considered the unfairness of the paper. With regard to the first B. A. pass paper in English he thought that it was far too long, as Mr. Rowe had pointed out, but at the same time he agreed with Dr. P. K. Ray in wondering how some of the candidates could possibly have passed the F. A. examination.

5. The Faculties for the year 1892-93 were constituted as follows :—

ARTS.

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CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
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The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
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Maharaja Durgacharan Law, C.I.E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Babu Omeshchandra Dutt.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., LL. D., C.S.
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Babu Trailokhyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq, M.A.
The Hon'ble Rashbihary Ghosh, M.A., D.L.
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Babu Prannath Pandit, M.A., B.L.

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President:

C. W. Odling, Esq., M E., M.I.C.E.

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The Hon'ble General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Honbl'e Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
The Honb'le Mahendralal Sirkar, M.D., C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Croft, M.A , K.C.I.E.
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A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
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F. J. E. Spring, Esq., L.C.E., M.I.C.E.
J. H. Gilliland., Esq., B.A.
W. H Jobbins, Esq.
W. King, Esq., B.A., D.Sc , F.G.S.
J. H. Apjohn, Esq., M.A., M.I.C E.
C. Little Esq., M.A.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.

(Confirmed),

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, *Vice-Chancellor.*

A. M. NASH, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 1.

THE 7TH MAY, 1892.

Present :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROODASS BANERJEE, D. L.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE DR MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C.I.E
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.C.S.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P. MCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.

7. The Minutes of the meetings of the Syndicate held on the 9th and 22nd April were read and confirmed.

8. Read a letter from Mr. Charles H. Tawney, C.I.E., nominating Mr. Pedler and Mr. Gilliland to act in the Syndicate in place of Mr. Buckland and himself during their temporary absence from Calcutta.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

9. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts dated the 26th March.

RESOLVED—

That the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, be circulated to the Heads of all Affiliated Institutions and recognised High Schools with the request that they will send in their remarks before the 1st July.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following be added to the Regulations for the B. A. Examination of Female Candidates :—

"2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta

for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French for the Second language."

10. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine dated the 12th April.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following changes be made in the Regulations for the Examinations in Medicine :—

(1) That the following be substituted for para. 1 of the Regulations for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery :—

"An examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held in Calcutta, and shall commence at such times as the Syndicate shall determine, the dates to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second Licentiate Medical Examination. The Preliminary Scientific and the First Licentiate Medical Examinations shall be held annually; the Second Licentiate Medical Examination shall be held twice a year."

(2) That in the foot-note to para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Calendar for 1892, Addenda, p. XIV) the words "in other subjects, attendance at one course of lectures, as defined in para. 16" be omitted, and the following words put in their place :—

"in Pathology, attendance at six post-mortem pathological demonstrations by a Professor of Pathology; in Medical Jurisprudence, attendance at six medico-legal post-mortems by a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, or by a Civil Surgeon."

(3) That after para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery the following new paragraphs be added.

"19. A candidate who fails at the Second L. M. S. Examination shall be re-examined only in the subject or subjects in which he has failed, provided he presents himself for re-examination within one year from the date of the examination at which he failed. If he fails to present himself for re-examination within one

year, he shall be re-examined in all the prescribed subjects.

"20. A candidate who fails in more than two of the four subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology, or in two of these subjects and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, shall not be admitted to the examination next following that at which he failed."

(4) That the following new paragraph be added after para. 15 of the Regulations for the M. B. Examination :—

"16. A candidate who has failed at the Second L. M. S. Examination, shall not be admitted to the Second M. B. examination till six months have expired from the date of such failure."

11. Read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, D. L., enclosing G. C. Notes for Rs. 1,000 as a donation to the University to be invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of instituting an annual silver medal and prize, in memory of his son Jatindrachandra Banerjee, who died on the 26th April, 1892.

RESOLVED—

That the donation be thankfully accepted.

12. The under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed to set papers for the Entrance, F. A., B. A., and M. A. Examinations of 1892-93 :—

ENTRANCE.

English	...	F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
Mathematics	...	W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
History and Geography	...	Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Sanskrit	...	,, Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Bengali	...	,, Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Arabic	...	Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad
Persian	...	Maulavi Shams-ul-Huda, M.A.
Latin	...	M. A. Stein, Esq, M.A., Ph.D.
Greek	...	C. R Wilson, Esq., M A.
French	...	Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S.J.
Tamil	...	R. Dhanasukhoti, Esq.
Uriya	...	Babu Ramprasanna Mukerjee
Hindi	...	,, Kanailal Sastri
Urdu	...	Nawab Syed Amir Hosain, C.I.E.
Burmese	...	A. W. Lonsdale, Esq.
Armenian	...	T. Stephen, Esq.
Mahrati	...	Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole, Esq.
Parbatia	...	Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee
Assamese	...	Rai Gunabhiram Sarma Baruya, Bahadur

Telugu	...	C. Narayan Swami, Esq.
Gujarathi	...	D. D. Mehta, Esq.
Drawing	...	W. H. Jobbins, Esq.

F. A.

English	...	A. Clarke Edwards, Esq., M.A
Mathematics	...	W. Booth, Esq., M.A.
Physics	...	P. Brühl, Esq.
Chemistry	...	C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D.
History	...	H. M. Percival, Esq., M. A.
Logic	...	A Venis, Esq , M A.
Latin	...	M. A. Stein, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
Greek	...	C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Sanskrit	...	Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A. ,, Golapchandra Sastri, M.A., B.L.
Arabic and Persian	...	Shams-ul-ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
Pali	...	J. Gray, Esq.
French	...	Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S.J.
Bengali	...	Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Botany	...	D. Prain, Esq., M. D.

B. A.

English	...	Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A. C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Philosophy	...	Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L. A. Venis, Esq., M.A
History	...	H. M. Percival, Esq , M A.
Mathematics	...	St. John Stephen, Esq., B A. Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Physics	...	A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A. P. Brühl, Esq.
Chemistry	...	C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D. W. McMillan, Esq., F.C.S.
Latin	...	M. A. Stein, Esq., M.A., Ph. D.
Sanskrit	...	Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyay-ratna, C.I.E. Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
Arabic and Persian	...	Shams-ul-ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
Botany	...	D. Prain, Esq., M.D.
Physiology	...	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Zoology	...	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

M. A.

English	...	A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A. M. J. White, Esq., M.A.
Philosophy	...	Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L. Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A.
Mathematics	...	W. Booth, Esq., M.A. G. W. Küchler, Esq., M.A.
Physics	...	J. Eliot, Esq., M.A. A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.

Chemistry	...	C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D. W. McMillan, Esq., F.C.S.
History	...	H. M. Percival, Esq., M. A. M. Prothero, Esq., M.A.
Sanskrit	...	Mahamahopadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar. Pandit Satyabrata Samasrami Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L. ,, Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Arabic and Persian	...	Shams-ul-ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
Latin	...	H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A. M. A. Stein, Esq., M.A., Ph. D.

13. THE undermentioned gentlemen were appointed a Board of Examiners for the B. L. examination of 1892 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C.I.E., *President.*
W. A. Bonnaud, Esq.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Jogeschunder De., B.L.
Babu Karunasindhu Mukerjee, B.L.

HONOURS IN LAW.

J. G. Apcar, Esq.
Babu Nilmadhab Basu.

14. Read applications from the undermentioned graduates to be admitted to the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination, and to be examined in the subjects stated opposite their names :—

Mohinikanta Ghatak	...	Pure Mathematics, Mixed Mathematics, and Physics.
Syamadas Mukhopadhyay	...	Pure Mathematics, Mixed Mathematics, and Physical Science.
Jyotischandra Mitra	...	Physics and Chemistry.

RESOLVED—

That the applicants be admitted to the examination.

15. The following gentlemen were appointed Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1892 :—

Pure Mathematics	...	C. Little, Esq., M. A.
Mixed Mathematics	...	G. W. Küchler, Esq., M A.
Physics	...	J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Chemistry	...	C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D.

16. Read a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, stating in reply to this office letter No. 2321, dated the 14th Mach, 1892, that in his opinion the proposed rule requiring a private candidate at the Entrance examination to appear at the test examination of the

nearest Government or other High School, his certificate of having passed the examination being forwarded by the Head Master to the local Inspector of Schools for his countersignature and transmission to this office, would be still subject to the risk arising from false personation, unless it is futher required that some person known to the Head Master of the School at which the test examination was to take place, should attend on the first day of the examination in order to identify the candidate.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following words be omitted from the marginal note to the Entrance application form :—

"The Principal of an Affiliated College or" and "or by the Head Master of a High School under Public management," and that the following foot-note be added :—

"It shall be in the power of the Inspector to instruct a private student to attend the test examination of the nearest Government or other High School instead of holding a test examination himself, and to authorise the Head Master of such School to sign the application form of the student, which must afterwards be countersigned by the Inspector.

No private student will be admitted to a test examination unless accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the officer conducting the test examination."

17. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust stating in reply to a reference from the Registrar, that the Trustees have decided that Graduates in Medicine are eligible for the Scholarships on the understanding that they go to Europe to obtain a degree in Science (not Medicine) in a British University.

RESOLVED—

That the following be added to Rule 3 of the Rules for election to the Gilchrist Scholarships.

"(4) M. B."

18. Read a letter from Sir John Tomes forwarding certificates of 225 Shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited, which have been bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. George Sibley.

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee be instructed to take the necessary steps to secure the legacy.

19. Read the following representation signed by several members of the Senate suggesting that a rule should be laid down excluding the members of the Syndicate from appointment as Examiners :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The 27th April, 1892.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate whether it is not desirable to lay down a rule that no member of the Syndicate shall be an examiner. We are aware there is nothing in the Rules and Regulations of the University to prevent a member of the Syndicate from becoming an examiner; and as a matter of fact examiners have, from time to time, been appointed from among members of that body. But though the Regulations of the University support the present practice, we venture to submit that it is opposed to all right principle that any one should be placed in the position of having a voice in his own appointment as an examiner, or should be allowed to sit in judgment as revisional authority over his own work. The principle which we have ventured to advocate has been recognised in the working of other corporate bodies entrusted with highly important work, and it is a part of the Municipal Law of the land that none associated with the government of Municipalities should be permitted to take any contracts or hold any office of profit under the Municipalities they administer. The Syndicate performs in one sense, a much more responsible work than Municipal Commissioners, and their number being more limited the responsibility of each individual member is greater, and the need for the acceptance of such a principle, we submit, is, therefore, all the more urgent.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) NARENDRA KRISHNA.
" DOORGACHURN LAW.
" SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN.
" NAGENDRA NATH GHOSE.
" RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI.
" LALMADHUB MOOKERJI.
" MAHOMED YUSOOF.
" ABDUL JUBBAR.
" SERAJUL ISLAM.
" GOURDAS BYSACK.
" A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN
" PRANNATH PANDIT.
(Sd.) KRISHNABIHARI SEN.
" GONESHCHUNDER CHUNDER.
" O. C. DUTT.
" UMESCHANDRA DUTT.
" KANNYLAL DEY.
" NILMANI MITTER.
" P. GHOSHA.
" BHOLANATH PAUL.
" GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.
" JUGGOBUNDO BOSE, M.D.
" KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate while admitting the correctness of the principle enunciated by the signataries of the letter

are of opinion that full effect cannot always be given to it owing to practical difficulties.

20. The Registrar submitted applications for the appointment of Tagore Professor of Law for 1893 from the under mentioned gentlemen opposite whose names are stated the subjects in which they are prepared to lecture :—

NAMES.		SUBJECTS.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University		The Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake in British India.
Mr. W. Griffith	...	Do. do. do.
,, J. G. Apcar	...	The Law of Estoppel.
,, W. R. Donough	...	Do. do.
,, Arthur Caspersz	...	Do. do.
Dr. Charles A. O'Brien	...	Do. do.
Mr. Ernest H. Cowie	...	Do. do.
Babu Romeshchunder Bose, B. L.	...	The Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake in British India.
Dr. Jogindranath Bhattacharyya	...	The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

RESOLVED—

That the applications be laid before the Faculty of Law.

21. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Satischandra Chakrabarti, praying that as on account of an attack of chicken-pox he was excluded from the recent B. A. examination from the third day, he may be allowed to go in for the next examination without being required to attend further lectures in a College.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Satischandra Chakrabarti, will be admitted to the B. A. examination of 1893 without being required to attend further lectures.

22. Read a joint letter from Messrs. G. W. Küchler and H. R. James, Examiners in Mathematics and English respectively, at the recent F. A. examination, suggesting that some provision should be made in the case of Examiners residing in the Mofussil, whose presence in Calcutta for the purpose of personal consultation involves a considerable deduction from their remuneration.

ORDERED—

To be postponed.

23. Read a letter from Pandit Prannath Saraswati, Tagore Professor of Law for 1891, reporting the result of the last Tagore Law examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Tagore gold medal be awarded to Satyendranath Das, and the Tagore silver medal to Haripada Bandyopadyay, and that the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

24. Read a letter from the Principal, Patna College, reporting an instance of falsification of age by an Entrance candidate from the Bankipur H. E. School.

ORDERED—

To be postponed.

25. Read endorsements from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding applications from Bidhubhushan Das and Tarakinkar Datta praying to be admitted to the next B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed—

(1) That Tarakinkar Datta will be admitted to the B. L. examination of 1892, and that if he fails to appear at that examination he will not be admitted to any subsequent examination unless he attends lectures for a full year.

(2) That Bidhubhushan Das will be admitted to the B. L. examination, provided he attends lectures for another full year, and also, provided that the number of lectures attended during the 3 years is not less than 75 per cent. of the total number of lectures delivered.

26. Read endorsements from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding applications from Narigopal Sinha, Akshaykumar Thakur, Akhilpati Sarkar, Khirendrasankar Sen, Abinaschandra Kar, Madhusudan Das, and Kalipada Mitra praying to be admitted to the ensuing B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Madhusudan Das, Kalipada Mitra, Abinaschandra Kar, Khirendrasankar Sen and Akhilpati Sarkar will be admitted to the B. L. examination of 1892, and that Narigopal Sinha and Akshykumar Thakur must attend lectures for another full year.

27. Read endorsements from the Principal, City College, forwarding applications from Brajalal Sen, Debendranath De, and Nilkrishna Mitra praying that they may be allowed to appear at the next B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the three candidates will be admitted to the B. L. examination of 1892 provided they attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered form June to October, 1892.

28. The Registrar reported that on the recommendation of the President of the Faculity of Medicine, he had, in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate, appointed Dr. O'Brien and Dr. Drury, Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology respectively, for the ensuing M. B. examinations in place of Dr. McLeod and Dr. Adie.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

29. The Registrar enquired whether the changes in the Regulations regarding the examinations in Medicine were to come into operation from the current or from the next year.

RESOLVED—

That the changes come into operation at once, and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Principal, Medical College.

30. Read the following letter of invitation from the University of Dublin, and a reply to it in Sanskrit by Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nayaratna, C.I.E.:—

UNIVERSITAS DUBLINENSIS.

Universitati Calcuttensi.

S. P. D.

Tribus iustis saeculis iam feliciter peractis, postquam hoc Collegium Sacrosanctae et Individuae Trinitatis iuxta Dublinum a regina Elizabetha conditum est, occasionem tam laetam festo ritu celebrare constituimus, atque Universitates orbis terrarum nobilissimas in partem gaudii nostri vocare. Idcirco vos, quos longis maris et viarum spatiis divisos vinculum tamen studiorum communium nobis arcte adnectit, pro humanitate vestra impense rogamus ut aliquem doctum virum ex vestro illustri coetu adlegetis, quem hospitio libenter accipiamus per dies

festos quos indiximus in quintum usque ad octavum Julii, MDCCCXCII: oramusque ut certiores nos faciatis quem adlegaveritis.

Dabamus Dublini, die 7mo Novembris, MDCCCXCI.

Scribendo adfuerunt,

(Sd.) ROSSE,
Cancellarius Universitatis Dublinensis.

(Sd.) GEORGIUS SALMON,
Praepositus Collegii SS. Trinitatis Dublinensis.

डब्लिन्विश्वविद्यालयसदस्यान् प्रति ।

डब्लिन् रम्यपुरीश्वरी-परिसराभिन्ना-पवित्रत्रयी-
विद्यामन्दिरनाम-सुन्दरतरश्री-विश्वविद्यालयः ।
नीत्वाऽङ्गेऽभिमतान्* विचारकपदप्राप्त्युत्सुकान्† शिक्षयन्
वर्षाणां त्रिशतीमतीत्य महतीं वेषां वरीवर्त्ति वः ॥ १ ॥
सौम्योऽसौ समयो महेन महता संमानमानेष्यते
युष्माकंप्रथनादहो परिषदा तन्नो यदामन्त्रणम् ।
सन्तोषामृतवर्षणेन विदुषां संज्ञावयत्यन्तरं
सन्तोऽस्मत्परिषत् समागमदक्षस्वीकरोत्वादरात् ॥ २ ॥
पर्षत्प्रेरितकार्यकारिसदस्यैरेकोऽयमध्येष्यते
विद्यापेषसदः§ पतिस्तु युगपद् यो विश्वविद्यालयात् ।
हित्वोपरीत्त योक्षतरणा||दापैकदा मानना-
युग्मं¶ योग्यतमोऽन्तरीयतमसां निःसारणे दर्शने ॥ ३ ॥
एम्.ए. वङ्गविधेर्विधानसमितेर्मान्यः सदस्यो**ऽपि सार्
आल्फ्रेड् क्रफ्ट् श्रित के. सि. आइ. इ, पदः†† शिक्षाविभागाधिपः ।
विद्वद्वन्दृतताश्रियापरिषदो‡‡ऽधीशोऽपि धीशो महान्
सोऽयं याति महोत्सवे प्रतिनिधिर्युष्मभ्यमावेद्यते ॥४ ॥

कलिकाता-विश्वविद्यालयः ।
संवत् १९४८ चैत्रशुक्लपञ्चमी ।

* Selected † Candidate for Civil Service. ‡ Syndicate. § Faculty of Arts. || Oxford. ¶ Double Honours. ** Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal †† Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E. ‡‡ Asiatic Society.

RESOLVED—

That the invitation and the reply to it be printed in the Minutes.

31. Read a letter from Dr. C. A. Martin recommending that Ramadhikari Singh, a candidate who obtained permission to appear at the last B. A. examination as a teacher, but was prevented by circumstances from presenting himself for examination, and who is about to be employed as Tutor to a Ward, may be allowed to go in for the next examination as a teacher, his service as Tutor to a Ward being accepted as equivalent to a *bonafide* teachership.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to admit the candidate to the B. A. examination.

32. Read an application from Thomas Orford Sherman praying that he may be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination on the ground of his having passed the Matriculation examination of the London University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Thomas Orford Sherman be allowed to go in for the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination on the ground of his having passed the Matriculation examination of the University of London.

33. Read an application from C. A. Evarts requesting permission to go in for the 2nd M. B. examination of this University, and stating that since passing the F. A. examination of this University he joined the Medical College, Madras, where he passed the 1st M. B., but failed in the final examination.

RESOLVED—

That C. A. Evarts be informed that he will be admitted to the 2nd M. B. examination, provided he can produce the certificates required in para. 13 of the Regulations.

34. The following remuneration bills were passed :—

Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Examination.

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur ...	Chemistry ...	50 0 0	86 0 0	430 0 0	566 0 0	14 11 10	551 4 2
Dr. D. Prain	Botany ...	50 0 0	84 0 0	210 0 0	344 0 0	8 15 4	335 0 8
TOTAL Rs. ...		100 0 0	170 0 0	640 0 0	910 0 0	23 11 2	886 4 10

First L. M. S. Examination.

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.
J. R. Adie, Esq.	Physiology ...	50 0 0	68 0 0	170 0 0	288 0 0	7 8 0	280 8 0
Dr. K. McLeod	Anatomy ...	50 0 0	68 0 0	340 0 0	458 0 0	11 14 10	446 1 2
Babu Hiralal Ghosh	Materia Medica	50 0 0	68 0 0	340 0 0	458 0 0	11 14 10	446 1 2
TOTAL Rs. ...		150 0 0	204 0 0	850 0 0	1,204 0 0	31 5 8	1,172 10 4

Combined Prel. Sci. and First L. M. S. Examinations.

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur...	Chemistry ...	..	6 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	0 15 0	35 1 0
Dr. D. Prain	Botany ...	...	6 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	0 8 9	20 7 3
J. R. Adie, Esq.	Physiology ...	.	6 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	0 8 9	20 7 3
Dr. K. McLeod	Anatomy ...	...	6 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	0 15 0	35 1 0
Babu Hiralal Ghosh ...	Materia Medica.	..	6 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	0 15 0	35 1 0
Rs ...		...	30 0 0	120 0	150 0 0	3 14 6	146 1 6

Second L. M. S. Examination.

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers	Fee for Oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax	Net Amount.
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
Dr. S. C. Mackenzie ...	Medical Jurisprudence.	70 0 0	66 0 0	165 0 0	301 0 0	7 13 5	293 2 7
Dr. J. F. P. McConnell ...	Medicine ...	70 0 0	66 0 0	330 0 0	466 0 0	12 2 2	453 13 10
Dr. D. O'C. Raye ...	Surgery ...	70 0 0	66 0 0	330 0 0	466 0 0	12 2 2	453 13 10
Dr. J. H. T. Walsh	Midwifery ...	70 0 0	66 0 0	330 0 0	466 0 0	12 2 2	453 13 10
Dr. D. D. Cunningham ...	Pathology ...	70 0 0	66 0 0	165 0 0	301 0 0	7 13 5	293 2 7
Dr. W. J. Simpson	Hygiene ...	70 0 0	66 0 0	165 0 0	301 0 0	7 13 5	293 2 7
TOTAL Rs ...		420 0 0	396 0 0	1,485 0 0	2,301 0 0	59 14 9	2,241 1 3

(Confirmed.)

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.

Vice-Chancellor.

A. M. NASIR,

Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 1.

THE 31ST MAY, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.,

President, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.
BABU ANNANDAPRASAD BANERJEE
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSH, M.A., D.L.
MAULAVI SERAJ-UL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
RAJA PIYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L., C.S.I.
THE HON'BLE E. J. TREVELYAN.
THE HON'BLE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
BABU SRINATH DAS.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
THE HON'BLE J. F. Norris, Q.C.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA, M.A., B.L.

35. Read applications for the appointment of Tagore Professor of Law for 1892-93 from the undermentioned gentlemen opposite whose names are stated the subjects in which they are prepared to lecture :—

NAMES.	SUBJECTS.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University	The Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake in British India.
Mr. W. Griffith	Ditto Ditto
Babu Romeschunder Bose, B.L. ...	Ditto Ditto

NAMES,	SUBJECTS
Mr. J. G Apcar	The Law of Estoppel.
,, W. R. Donough	Ditto
,, Arthur Caspersz	Ditto
Dr. Charles A. O'Brien	Ditto
Mr. Ernest H. Cowie	Ditto
Dr Jogindranath Bhattacharyya ...	The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

RESOLVED—

That copies of the introductory lectures and brief synopses forwarded by the applicants be referred to a Committee consisting of the following five gentlemen for consideration and report:—

The Hon'ble J. F. Norris, Q.C.
Sir Romeschunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rashbihary Ghose, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Ganeschandra Chandra.

36. Read the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to revise the list of text-books for examinations in Law.

"To,

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned members of a Sub-Committee, appointed by the Faculty of Law to consider and report on certain matters, have the honour to submit the following recommendations:—

1. With respect to the first question, namely,—whether Rattigan's Science of Jurisprudence should be selected as a text-book on Jurisprudence—we are of opinion that it is not desirable to make any change in the text-books on Jurisprudence that are at present prescribed for the B. L. Examination, and we are, therefore, unable to recommend Rattigan's work as a text-book.

2. With respect to the second question, namely,—whether Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law should be selected as a text-book on Mahomedan Law—we are of opinion that the work should be selected as a text-book for the B. L. Examination and substituted in the place of Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.

3. With respect to the third matter referred to us, we recommend, in accordance with the opinion expressed in the foregoing paragraph, that the following alterations should be made in the list of the text-books prescribed:—

(a.) In subject 2, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills)." should be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapter VI (Wills)."—University Calendar, 1892, page 193.

(b.) In subject 4, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, IV, and V (Gift *Wakf*,

Pre-emption, and Sale)" should be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapters III—V and X (Sale, Pre-emption, Gift and Endowment)."—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

(*c.*) In subject 8, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I," should be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapters II, VII, VIII."—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

We further recommend (1) that Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements should be selected as a text-book for the B. L. Examination, and accordingly in the list of text-books in subject 4, the words "Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements" should be added after the word "(Prescription)," and (2) that the words and figures "Snell's Equity, Part III, Chapters I—VI" should be added to the list of text-books in subject 5, and the words and figures "and Part III, Chapters I—VI" should be omitted from the list of text-books in subject 4.—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

4th May, 1892.

(Sd.) RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
(„) KALICHARAN BANURJI.
(„) GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR.

RESOLVED—

(i) That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that the text-books prescribed for the B. L. examination of 1893 be prescribed for the examination of 1894 with the following additions and alterations:—

(a.) In subject 2, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills)," be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapter VI (Wills)."—University Calendar, 1892, page 103.

(b.) In subject 4, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, IV and V (Gift *Wakf*, Pre-emption, and Sale)" be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapters III—V and X (Sale, Pre-emption, Gift and Endowment)."—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

(c.) In subject 8, the words and figures "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I," be substituted for "Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, Chapters II, VII and VIII."—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

(d.) In subject 4, the words "Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements" be added after the word "(Prescription)."

(*e.*) The words and figures "Snell's Equity, Part III, Chapters I—VI" be added to the list of text-books in subject 5, and the words and figures "and Part III, Chapters I—VI" be omitted from the list of text-books in subject 4.—University Calendar, 1892, page 194.

(*ii.*) That the books recommended for the Honour examination in Law for 1893 be recommended for the examination of 1894 also.

37. The Faculty then proceeded to name not more than three subjects upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Tagore Law Professor to be appointed for the year beginning the 1st November 1893, will be required to deliver a course of lectures.

RESOLVED—

That in place of the subject selected for the Tagore Lectures of this year, "The Land Law of Bengal" be substituted.

TROYLUCKONATH BANERJEE,
Assistant Registrar.

(Confirmed)
AMEER ALI,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SNYDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No 2.

THE 25TH JUNE, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D. L,

Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E,
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F. C. S.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMED, L. M. S.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M. D. F. R. C. P.

38. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 7th May were read and confirmed.

39. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Law, dated the 31st May.

RESOLVED—

That the revised list of text-books be published in the Calendar and in the *Gazette*.

40. The Registrar submitted the following statement of the results of the Entrance examination.

The number of candidates registered for the examination was 5,208, of whom 82 were absent and 1 was expelled. Of the remaining 5,125 candidates, 2,034 passed and 3,091 failed. Of the successful candidates 429 were placed in the first division, 953 in the second, and 652 in the third.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

On the results of the Entrance examination the Jaynarayan Prize was awarded to Amulyadhan Bandyopadhyay of the Uttarpara Collegiate School.

The Jatindrachandra Medal was awarded to Saradaprasanna Das of the Chittagong Collegiate School.

The Jatindrachandra Prize was awarded to Saratchandra Datta of the Hare School.

The Kesab Chunder Sen Prize was awarded to Ada Mary Greening, Loretto House.

41. The Registrar submitted the following statement of the results of the First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates registered for the examination was 2,489, of whom 116 were absent; of the remaining 2,373 candidates 1,124 passed and 1,249 failed. Of the successful candidates 56 were placed in the first division, 261 in the second, and 807 in the third.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

On the results of the First Examination in Arts the following candidates were elected as Duff Scholars :—

Brajalal Chakrabarti	...	Sanskrit College. (Languages.)
Jnansaran Chakrabarti	...	Presidency College. (Mathematics.)
Tinkari Ghosh	...	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
J. W. Chippendale	...	Bishop's College.
Gunamani Bandyopadhyay	...	Uttarpara College (Physics and Chemistry.)

The Saradaprasad Prizes were awarded to—

Gobindachandra Bandyopadhyay		Burdwan Raj College.	*Physics.*
Satischandra Basu, II	...	City College.	
Bhupendranath Mitra	...	Presidency College.	*History.*
Brajalal Chakrabarti	...	Sanskrit College.	*Logic.*
Brajalal Chakrabati	...	Sanskrit College.	*Chemistry.*
Saratkumar Chakrabarti	...	Presidency College.	

The Pachete Sanskrit Prize was awarded to—

Brajalal Chakrabarti	...	Sanskrit College.
Balmakund Kanungoi	...	Ravenshaw College.

42. Read the following Report of the Board of Examiners for the B. A. examination :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE
B. A. EXAMINATION,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th May*, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the results of the B. A. examination.

The number of candidates registered for this examination was 1,235, and of these 1,020 took up the A course, and 215 took up the B course.

Of the 1,020 candidates in the A Course 211 were successful and 749 (including 60 absentees) failed. Of the successful candidates, 170 were placed in the Pass list, and 41 in the Honour list; of these none obtained Honours in three subjects and 5 Honours in two subjects. The number of names, therefore, in the Honour list is 46. Of these 2 were placed in the First division and 44 in the Second.

Of the 215 candidates in the B Course 92 were successful, and 115 (including 8 absentees) failed. Of the successful candidates 67 were placed in the Pass list and 25 in the Honour lists; of these none obtained Honours in three subjects and 5, Honours in two subjects. The number of names therefore, in the Honour list is 28. Of these 3 were placed in the First division and 25 in the Second. Detailed results of the examination are given in the accompanying tables.

With reference to para. 6 of the Rules for Election to the Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, the Board of Examiners beg to recommend the following graduates as being in their opinion fit and proper persons to be elected for the Government Scholarships.

B. 69. Atulchandra Chatterjee.
B. 68. Jyotischandra Sen.
B. 22. Rakhaldas Biswas.
A. 170. Indira Tagore.
A. 942. Fuzalat Hossein.

We also beg to recommend Rakhaldas Biswas (B22) for the Gilchrist Scholarship.

The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Sd.) C. R. WILSON.
,, H. STEPHEN.
,, H. M. PERCIVAL.
,, TARAPRASANNA ROY.
,, KALI CHARAN BANURJI.
,, ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY.
,, P. BRUHL.
,, RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI.

Table I, showing the number of candidates at the B. A. examination and the number passed :—

	Honours.					Pass.				
	No. of candidates.	No. absent.	No. passed	No. failed.	Percentage.	No. of candidates.	No. absent.	No. passed.	No. failed.	Percentage.
A. Course, Pass ...	...	...	...	...	...	870	57	170	643	19·5
A. Course, Honours ...	150	3	41	106	27·3	...	...	...	...	...
B. Course, Pass ...	...	...	...	...	...	162	6	67	89	41·3
B. Course, Honours ...	53	2	25	26	47·1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	203	5	66	132	32·5	1,032	63	237	732	22·9

Table II, showing the number of candidates for Honours at the B. A. examination and the number passed :—

	No. of candidates.	No. absent.	Total passed.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	No. failed.	Percentage of passed candidates.
English	101	3	29	2	27	69	28·7
Philosophy	39	3	5	...	5	31	12·8
Sanskrit	29	4	10	...	10	15	34·4
Persian	15	...	4	1	3	11	26·6
Latin	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
French	1	...	1	1	...	...	100·
History and Political Economy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mathematics	29	1	11	1	10	17	37·9
Physics and Chemistry ...	22	...	14	...	14	8	63·6
Total ...	238	11	74	5	69	153	31·09

Table III, showing the number of candidates at the B. A. examination and the number passed in each subject :—

	No. of candidates.	Number passed.	Number absent.	Percentage of passed candidates.
A COURSE.				
English	1020	586	38	57'4
Philosophy	1020	366	48	35'8
Sanskrit	605	414	37	68'4
Arabic	1	...	...	...
Persian	70	68	2	97'1
Latin	8	6	...	75'
Greek	...	...	...	...
French	1	1	...	100'
History	219	73	13	33'3
Mathematics	116	70	5	60'3
B COURSE.				
English	215	134	2	62'3
Mathematics	215	137	6	63'7
Physics	134	101	2	75 3
Chemistry	72	52	1	72.2
Physiology and Botany ...	9	6	1	66.6

RESOLVED—

That the Report be adopted.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B. A. Examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(C) indicates 1st division in Chemistry and Physics
(E) ,, ,, ,, in English
(M) ,, ,, ,, in Mathematics
(P) ,, ,, ,, in Persian

(F) indicates 1st division in French
(Ph) " " " in Mental and Moral Science
(S) " " " in Sanskrit
(c) " 2nd " in Chemistry and Physics
(e) " " " in English
(m) " " " in Mathematics
(p) " " " in Persian
(ph) " " " in Mental and Moral Science
(s) " " " in Sanskrit

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra (c)...	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jyotishchandra (c) ...	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Wali Muhammad (p) ...	Patna College
2	Chakrabarti, Sudhansunath ...	City College
3	Chaudhuri, Kisoriballabh ...	Ripon College
4	Mallik, Surendranath ...	Presidency College
5	Stark, W. J.	Ditto
6	Guha, Rajanikanta	City College
7	Basu, Prabodhchandra (ph) ...	Presidency College
8	Chakrabarti, Hrisikes ...	Ditto
9	Ray, Saratchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution
10	Bishun Prasad	Patna College
11	Sivanandan Sahay	Ditto
12	Dasgupta, Kumudbandhu (m). ...	Presidency College
13	Tagore, Indira (F)	Private Student
	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath (H)	Presidency College
15	Guha, Niradranjan ...	St. Xavier's College
16	Basu, Jyotindranath ...	Presidency College
17	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra ...	Hughli College
18	Muhammad Yusuf Ali ...	Presidency College
19	Datta, Jogindrakrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution
20	Das, Bhushanchandra (s) ...	Presidency College
21	Kar, Basantakumar ...	Dacca College
	deSilva, J. S.	Wesley College, Colombo
23	Narayan Kesheo	Hislop College, Nagpur
24	Bandyopadhyay, Haripada (s). ...	Presidency College
	Raychaudhuri, Lalbihari ...	City College
26	...e, Krishnakumar	Dacca College
	Basu, Akshaykumar ...	City College

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Division.

1	Majumdar, Haripada ...	Metropolitan Institution
	Chattopadhyay, Jyotirmay ...	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
3	Sarkar, Jogindranath ...	Presidency College
4	Chattopadhyay, Asitaranjan ...	City College
5	Basu, Probodhchandra ...	Presidency College

FRENCH.

First Division.

Tagore, Indira (e) Private Student

PERSIAN.

First Division.

Fazilat Hosain ... Patna College

Second Division.

1 Wali Muhammad (e) ... Patna College
2 Ehsan Ali ... Presidency College
3 Muhammad Abdulla ... Patna College

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

Biswas, Rakhalraj ... Krishnagar College

Second Division.

1 Bandyopadhyay, Dhanapati ... Presidency College
2 Pal, Asutosh ... Ditto.
3 Datta, Madanmohan ... General Assembly's Institution
4 Dasgupta, Kumudbandhu (e) ... Presidency College
5 Ghosh, Saratchandra No. (II) ... Metropolitan Institution
6 De, Bishnucharan ... Presidency College
7 ,, Krishnachandra ... Ditto
7 Muhammad Habibur Rahman ... Patna College
9 Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Hughli College
10 ,, Surendranath ... General Assembly's Institution

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Second Division.

1 Bandyopadhyay, Upendralal ... Krishnagar College
2 Sen, Joytishchandra (E) ... Presidency College
3 Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra (E) ... Ditto.
4 Gangopadhyay, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
5 Sankar Lakshman Gokhale ... Hislop College, Nagpur
6 Ghosh, Kshetranath ... City College
7 Mallik, Satyendrachandra ... Presidency College
8 Upadhyay, Rupendranath ... Ditto.
9 Mukhopadhyay, Matilal ... Ditto.
10 Chattopadhyay, Akhilchandra ... City College.
10 Chaudhuri, Saratkumar ... Presidency College
12 Maulik, Purnachandra ... Ditto.
13 Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra ... Krishnagar College
14 Basu, Pramathanath ... Presidency College

SANSKRIT.

Second Division

1 Mukunda Raghoba Pathak ... Hislop College, Nagpur
2 Acharyya, Satischandra ... Krishnagar College
3 Bandyopadhyay, Haripada (e) ... Presidency College
4 Das, Bhushanchandra (e) ... Ditto.
5 Balkrishna Narhar Mulkar ... Hislop College, Nagpur
6 Batabyal, Bibhucharan, ... Dacca College
6 Bhattacharyya, Tarinicharan ... Hughli College
8 Madhao Abaji Waiday ... Morris College, Nagpur
9 Bhawaniprasad ... Presidency College
10 Vinayak Moreshwar Kharay ... Hislop College, Nagpur

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. examination :—

This list is arranged in Alphabetical order.

	Acharyya, Bijaykisor	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Jyotishchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Adhya, Amulyadhan	...	Ditto.
	Aikath, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Asaf Khan	...	Presidency College
	Aung Thein	...	Rangoon College
	Ayodya Prasad	...	Hislop College, Nagpur
	Bagchi, Priyambada	...	Bethune College
	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	Teacher (Roll Dac)
10	,, Atulchandra	...	City College
	,, Girindranath	...	Hughli College
	,, Gopimohan	...	City College
	,, Jibankrishna	...	Teacher, (Roll Cal.)
	,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto (ditto)
	,, Kshetranath	...	Berhampur College
	,, Kshetranath	...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Kunjabihari	...	City College
	,, Matilal	...	L. M S. College, Bhowanipur
	,, Nalinimohan		F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
20	,, Ramdas	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	,, Saradaprasad	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Saratchandra	...	Patna College
	,, Sibdas	...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Subodhchan-		
	,, dra	...	Patna College
	,, Tarabhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution
	Barat, Rajanikanta	...	Hughli College.
	Baruya, Ramakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution
	Basu, Asutosh	...	Victoria College, Naral
	Basantakumar	...	Presidency College
30	,, Bhabendranath	...	Teacher (Roll. Cal.)
	Girischandra	...	City College
	Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Jayantakumar	...	Presidency College
	Jitendralal	...	Ditto.
	Jogindranath	...	F. C, of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Jyotindrakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Kalidas	...	Ditto.
	Kumudkanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	M. M.	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
40	,, Piyarimohan	...	Ditto
	Pramathanath	...	Ripon College
	Rajkumar	...	Dacca College
	Surendranath	...	Presidency College
	Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	Ripon College
	,, Nrityagopal	...	Teacher (Roll Hug.)
	,, Surendranath	...	Ripon College
	,, Surendranath	...	Presidency College

	Bir, Mohinimohan	...	Dacca College
50	Biswas, Anukulchandra	...	City College
	,, Atulkrishna	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto
	,, Syamacharan	...	Krishnagar College
	Chakrabarti, Annadacharan	...	Berhampur College
	,, Basantakumar	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	,, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College
	,, Gaganchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Hariprasanna	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	,, Jajneswar	...	Rajshahye College
60	,, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto
	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Manmathanath	...	Ditto
	,, Ramprasad	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College
	Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	City College
	,, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College
	,, Jnanendranath	...	Hughli College
70	,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College
	,, Jyotishchandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Lalitkumar	...	Ripon College
	,, Nagendranath (II)	...	Ditto
	Chaudhuri Bhubanmohan	...	City College
	,, Harikanta	...	Patna College
	,, Kalidas	...	Ripon College
	,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College
	,, Tarapada	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Damodar Dajiba Akotkar	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Das, Bireschandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Biswcswar	...	Teacher (Roll. Cal.)
	,, Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Madhusudan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	,, Parbaticharan	...	Ditto.
	,, Purnachandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Raghabananda	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	,, Samson	...	Ditto
	,, Sudarsan	...	Ditto
	Dasgupta, Matilal	...	St. Xavier's College
	,, Sarojmohan	...	Berhampur College
	,, Srimohan	...	Ditto
	Datta, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College
	,, Amarnath	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Baranchandra	...	Presidency College
	,, Gopalchandra	...	Ripon College
	,, Kumarkrishna	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Mahendrachandra	...	Krishnagar College
	,, Manindrachandra	...	St. Xavier's College
	,, Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution

100	Datta, Manmohan	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur
	Dattagupta, Upendranrayan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	De, Brajendranath	...	Jabalpur College
	,, Chandrakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution
	Chunilal	...	St Xavier's College
	Jogindranarayan	...	Teacher (Roll. Dac.)
	,, Nilmani	...	Hughli College
	,, Prabodhchandra	...	Ripon College
	Deb, Jnanendranath	...	City College
110	,, Kedarnath	...	Ripon College
	,, Ramdhan	...	Presidency College
	,, Saratchandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	Gangopadhyay, Bijaykumar	...	Presidency College
	,, Kshetramohan	...	Hughli College
	,, Nripendranath	...	Teacher (Roll. Cal.)
	,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca College
	Ghosh, Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Debendranath	...	Presidency College
	,, Jnanadaprasad	...	L. M. S. College Bhowanipur
120	,, Narasinhachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Ghosh, Tinkari	...	City College
	Ghoshal, Baidyanath	...	Revenshaw College, Katak
	,, Bhupendranath	...	City College
	Gopaldas Kshatriya	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	Goswami, Banawarilal	...	Presidency College
	,, Harendranath	...	Ripon College
	Guha, Asitakumar	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Rajkumar	...	Dacca College
	Gupta, Brajabhushan	...	Berhampur College
130	,, Makhanlal	...	Ripon College
	,, Pramatheswar	...	Teacher (Roll Dac.)
	,, Saratendu	...	Patna College
	,, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
	Hajra, Rakhalchandra	...	Ripon College
	Haldar, Aghornath	...	Berhampur College
	Haribans Narayan	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Kamal-ud-din	...	Patna College
	Kasinath Lakshman Pande	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Khan, Hridayranjan	...	Metropolitan Institution
140	Krishna Makund Anterker	...	Jabalpur College
	Kundu, Mahendranath	...	Presidency College
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Teacher (Roll Cal)
	Lachmi Narayan	...	Patna College
	Laha, Bharatbandhu	...	Dacca College
	Lahiri, Akshaychandra	...	City College
	Lala Damodar Prasad	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Madho Narayan	...	Teacher (Roll Agr.)
	Mahendra Narayan	...	Patna College
	M. Choinuddin	...	Rajshahye College
150	Maji, Iswarchandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	Majumdar, Bhupalchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Saratchandra	...	St. Xavier's College
	,, Saratchandra	...	Hugli College

	Maung Bah	...	Rangoon College
	„ Gneo	...	Ditto
	Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College
	„ Debendranarayan	...	Ripon College
	„ Nilgirindra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	„ Subodhchandra	...	Presidency College
160	Muhammad Khan	...	Teacher (Rol. Jab.)
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamandas	...	City College
	„ Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College
	„ Bankimnath	...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Baradacharan	...	St. Xavier's College
	„ Baradakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College
	„ Brajendranath	...	Hughli College
	„ Chintaharan	...	Rajshahye College
	„ Jogindranath	...	St. Xavier's College
170	„ Mahendranath	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	„ Nagendranath	...	St. Xavier's College
	„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	„ Saratchandra	..	St. Xavier's College
	„ Satyabhushan	...	F C, Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	„ Sitalchandra	...	Ripon College
	„ Tulsidas	...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Umeshchandra	...	Hughli College
	Munna, Lall B.	...	Jabalpur College
	Namdeo Madhao Hastak	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Nandi, Mahendranath	...	Hughli College
	Niyogi, Bipinbihari	...	St. Xavier's College
180	„ Manmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Prasannakumar	..	City College
	Pal, Nilmani	...	Rajshahye College
	„ Sanatkumar	...	Presidency College
	Pereira, C. V.	...	Trinity College, Kandy
	Purushottam Sitiram Deva	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Raghunandan Prasad	...	Patna College
	Ramlal Dinanath Pande	...	Hislop College, Nagpur
190	Ray, Anukulchandra	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	„ Janakinath	..	City College
	„ Kalipada	...	Presidency College
	„ Kesablal	...	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Kumudnath	...	Presidency College
	„ Lalitmohan	...	Ditto
	„ Mahendrachandra	...	Krishnagar College
	„ Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Matilal	...	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Nalinikanta	...	City College
200	„ Nikhilnath	...	Berhampur College
	„ Purnachandra	...	Patna College
	„ Satischandra	...	City College
	Raychauduri, Kshirodchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Umacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution
	Saha, Madanmohan	...	City College
	Sanghat Ali	...	St. Xavier's College.

	Sanyal, Baradakanta	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	,, Kisorilal ...	...	Ditto.
	,, Trailokyasaran	...	Rajshahye College.
210	Sarkar, Haradhan ...	...	Ripon College.
	,, Jogindralal ...	...	City College.
	,, Sureschandra	...	Teacher (Roll Pat.)
	Sen, Jitendranath ...	...	City College.
	,, Kalimohan ...	...	Ditto.
	,, Kanailal ...	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	,, Kusumkumar ...	...	Presidency College.
	,, Manmathanath	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	,, Nagendranath ...	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajkumar ...	...	Ripon College.
220	,, Satischandra ...	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sengupta, Jatindramohan	...	Hughli College.
	,, Nagendranath	...	Patna College.
	,, Tinkari ...	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Shwe Zan Aung ...	...	Rangoon College.
	Sil, Balaichand ...	...	Hughli College
	Sinha, Basantakumar	...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	,, Hemendralal	...	St. Xavier's College
	,, Sasibhushan...	...	Dacca College
	Sitaram Krishna Joshi	...	Teacher (Roll. Nag.)
230	Sripati Balwant Rao Gharpure	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Syed Abdul Majid ...	...	St. Xavier's College
	,, Ali Ashraf ...	...	Presidency College
	,, Muhammad Hosain	...	Patna College
	,, Nurul Hasan	...	Ditto.
	Talukdar, Nabakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Tripati, Rajkisor ...	...	General Assembly's Institution
236	Vishwanath Ganpatrao Gharpurey		Morris College, Nagpur.

On the results of the B. A. examination the Eshan Scholarship was awarded to—

Atulchandra Chattopadhyay ... Presidency College.

The Radhakanta Medal was awarded to—

Mukunda Raghoba Pathak ... Hislop College.

The Herschel Medal was awarded to—

Rakhalraj Biswas Krishnagar College.

The Harischandra Prize was awarded to—

Rakhalraj Biswas Krishnagar College.

The McCann Medal was awarded to—

Dhanapati Bandyopadhyay ... Presidency College.

The Piyarichand Mitra Medal was awarded to—

Jyotirmoy Chattopadhyay ... Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.

The Hemantakumar Medal was awarded to—

Haripada Majumdar ... Metropolitan Institution.

The Padmavati Medal was awarded to—

Indira Tagore Private Student.

The Philip Samuel Smith Prize was awarded to—

Haripada Majumdar ... Metropolitan Institution.

The Kesab Chunder Sen Medal and Prize were awarded to—

Haripada Majumdar ... Metropolitan Institution.

The Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari Medal was awarded to—

Satischandra Acharyya ... Krishnagar College.

43. The Registrar submitted the following Report of the Board of Examiners for the Preliminary Scientific M. B., First M. B., Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B., and Second M. B. examinations:—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
FOR THE M. B. EXAMINATIONS,

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th May, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the results of the M. B. examinations.

The number of candidates registered for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination was 44, of whom 2 passed in the First Division, 11 in the Second, 1 was absent and 31 failed. Of the candidates who failed, 19 attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, 9 of whom had already passed that examination.

The number of candidates registered for the First M. B. Examination was 11, of whom 3 passed in the First Division, 5 in the Second and 3 failed.

The number of candidates registered for the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations was 18, one of whom passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in the Second Division and the First M. B. examination in the First Division, 2 passed both the examinations in the Second Division, and 1 passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in the Second Division, but failed in the First M. B. examination. Three candidates obtained enough marks to pass the Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examinations, 3 candidates attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, one of whom had already passed that examination, none was absent, and 8 failed.

The number of candidates registered for the Second M. B. examination was 9, of whom 2 passed in the First Division, 2 in the Second. 1 attained the standard of the Second L. M. S. examination, and 1 was absent.

The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letters of appointment.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Sd.) J. F. McCONNELL.
,, J. O'BRIEN, M. D.
,, F. J. DRURY M. B.
,, HERA LALL GHOSE.
,, TARAPRASANNA RAY.
,, O'CONNELL RAYE.

RESOLVED—

That the Report be adopted.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Sen, Satyendranath	...	...	...	Medical College
2. Biswas, Saratchandra	...	...	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Barat, Syamlal...	...	...	...	Medical College
Bhattacharyya, Surendranath			...	Ditto
,, Susilchandra			...	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra			...	Ditto
Das, Saradaprasad	...	...	...	Ditto
Datta, Saratchandra	...	...	...	Ditto
Ghoshal, Chandicharan	...	...	...	Ditto
Haldar, Manibhushan	...	...	...	Ditto
Mandal, Satischandra	...	...	...	Ditto
Nag, Gangakanta	...	...	...	Ditto
Pal, Ratanchandra	...	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Adharchandra	...	...	...	Ditto
Sarkar, Sureschandra	...	...	...	Ditto
Sen, Jamini ...	...	...	...	Ditto
,, Satischandra	...	...	...	Ditto

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1. Basu, Bimanbihari	...	...	...	Medical College
2. De, Satischandra	...	...	...	Ditto
3 Mandal, Satischandra	...	...	...	Ditto
4. Bandyopadhyay, Charuchandra		...	...	Ditto

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basak, Madhusudan	...	...	...	Medical College
„ Ramlal ...	...	...	...	Ditto
Fox, Helen A. ...	...	...	...	Ditto
Nag, Gangakanta	...	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Saradakanta	...	...	...	Ditto
Sadhukhan, Phakirchandra		...	...	Ditto
Sarkar, Sureschandra	...	...	...	Ditto

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1. Das, Kedarnath	...	...	...	Medical College
2. Majumdar, Nagendranath		...	...	Ditto

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basak, Syamalkrishna	...	...	...	Medical College
Ghosh, Mahendranath	...	...	...	Ditto

The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, were declared to have passed that examination :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakrabarti, Chandrakanta		...	...	Medical College
Chaliha, Lakshmiprasad	...	...	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Balailal	...	...	...	Ditto
„ Gaurangaprasad		...	...	Ditto
Datta, Narayanchandra	.	...	...	Ditto
Deb, Mahimlal	.	...	...	Ditto
Fernand, W. J. A.	.	...	...	Ditto
Guha, Apurbakumar	.	...	...	Ditto
Johory, J. ...	.	...	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Jaykrishna		...	...	Ditto
„ Meghnath ...		...	...	Ditto
Pal, Prabhasnath	.	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Taraprasanna	.	...	...	Ditto
Sen, Jyotischandra	.	...	...	Ditto
Set, Nripendranath	.	...	...	Ditto

The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations, having attained the standard of the First L. M. S. examination, were declared to have passed that examination :—

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Fernand, W. J. A.	...	...	...	Medical College
Mukhopadhyay, Meghnath		...	...	Ditto
Pal, Prabhasnath	...	...	...	Ditto

The undermentioned candidate who failed at the Second M. B. examination, having attained the standard of the Second L. M. S. examination, was declared to have passed that examination :—

Abdul Hamid ...	...	...	...	Medical College

On the results of the Second M. B. examination the the Goodeve Medal was awarded to Nagendranath Majumdar.

44. The Registrar reported that on the recommendation of the President of the Faculty of Medicine, and in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate, the under mentioned gentlemen were appointed Examiners for the Honours in Medicine Examination recently held:—

Dr. A Crombie—*Medicine.*

Dr. A. W. D. Leahy—*Midwifery.*

Dr. J. O'Brien—*Medical Jurisprudence.*

45. The Registrar submitted the results of the Honour Examination in Medicine.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette.*

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

MIDWIFERY.

Das, Kedarnath ...	...	...	Medical College.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Majumdar, Nagendranath ...		...	Medical College.

46. The Registrar submitted the following report of the Board of Examiners for the First Examination in Engineering :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE F. E. EXAMINATION,

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated the 24th, June, 1892.

SIR,

"WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the results of the F. E. examination.

The number of candidates registered for the examination was 14 of whom 11 passed and 3 failed. Of the successful candidates 1 was placed in the first division and 10 in the Second.

The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointement.

We have &c.,

(Sd.) J, H. Gilliland,
,, J. S. Slater.
,, B. Heaton.
,, Alex. Pedler."

RESOLVED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST DIVISION.

De, Syamacharan		Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Gupta, Piyaricharan		Civil Engineering College.
2. Pal, Saradasundar		Ditto.
3. Chattopadhya, Baidyanath		Ditto.
4. Sur, Saratchandra		Ditto.
5. Majumdar, Kedarnath		Ditto.
6. Mallik, Jatindranath		Ditto.
7. Chattopadhyay, Parescharan		Ditto.
8. Kyaw Tun		Ditto.
9. Basu, Manmathakumar		Ditto.
10. Chattopadhyay, Kshetramohan		Ditto.

47. The Registrar stated that it was necessary to fix the dates for the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations of 1893.

RESOLVED—

That the next Entrance examination be held on the 6th February, 1893, and the next F. A. and B. A. examinations on the 20th February, 1893.

48. The Registrar reported that it was necessary to appoint eight Natural Orders in Botany for the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. and M. B. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the following eight Natural Orders be appointed:—

Anonaceæ	Urticaceæ
Leguminosæ	Palmeæ
Rubiaceæ	Aroideæ
Solanaceæ	Gramineæ

49. The following Genera and Orders in Zoology were fixed for the B. A. examination of 1893 :—

1. The Genera of the Vertebrate order—Proboscidea.
2. The Genera of the Invertebrate order—Stomatopoda.
3. The Indian Genera of the Reptilian order—Crocodilia.
4. The Indian Genera of the Avian order—Raptores.

50. Read a letter from Mr. A. C. Edwards declining to accept the appointment of setting papers in English for the next F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. C. R. Wilson and the Rev. E. Brown be appointed to set papers in English for the F.A. examination

51. Read a letter from the Rev. H. Whitehead stating that owing to want of time he will not be able to set papers in English and Philosophy for the ensuing B. A. and M. A. examinations, respectively.

RESOLVED—

That the Rev. E. Brown be appointed to set papers in English for the B. A. examination, and Mr. A. Venis to set papers in Philosophy for the M. A. examination.

52. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, enquiring whether the University will admit to its examinations for licences and degrees in Medicine a student who has passed in the United Kingdom an examination in preliminary education recognised by the British General Medical Council, provided he has also complied with the Regulations regarding attendance at lectures, &c., as required by this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Medical College, be informed that each individual case must be considered on its merits.

53. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, forwarding an application from Bankimchandra Sanyal, a student who failed to appear at the last Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination on account of illness, praying that he may be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires a candidate for the Combined M. B. examination to secure at least 15 per cent of the marks in the aggregate at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination ; and stating that while under the above rule he will be excluded from the next Combined M. B. examination, some of the students who failed at both the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and M.B. examinations held this year will be entitled to go in for it on the ground of their having secured 15 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Bankimchandra Sanyal be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific and 1st M.B. examinations in 1893.

54. Read an application from certain students intending to appear at the ensuing M. A. examination in Physical Science, praying that Mascart and Joubert's Electricity and Magnetism, which is out of print, may be omitted from the list of text-books for the ensuing examination, and that some other book covering the same ground may be prescribed in its place.

RESOLVED—

That the application be referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.

55. Read a letter from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., enquiring which volume of Cunningham's "Corpus Inscriptionum" is intended as a text-book for the M. A. examination in Sanskrit.

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., be informed that Vol. I of the Corpus Inscriptionum is the text-book for the M. A. examination.

56. Read a letter from Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M. A., Examiner in Arabic and Persian for the ensuing M. A. examination, suggesting that Rhetoric

(*Hadaiqul Balaghat*), Prosody (*Aziz by Saifi* and *Qiwafi by Jami*), and Arabic should form a separate paper for the examination.

RESOLVED—

That Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq be informed that he is at liberty to distribute the Persian Course among the different papers in the way he considers most suitable.

57. Read a letter from Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M. A., a Fellow of the University, forwarding copy of his letter No. 35 dated the 27th May, 1892, to the address of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, containing suggestions regarding the mode of conducting the University and other public examinations.

RESOLVED—

That Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, be informed that the precautions which he suggests for ensuring the safety of the examination papers have already been adopted by the University.

58. Read a letter from Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., a Fellow of the University, suggesting that the Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of schools signing the certificates in the applications of candidates for admission to the University examinations should be held responsible for the correctness of the ages of the candidates therein entered.

Read also a letter from the Principal, Patna College reporting an instance of falsification of age by an Entrance candidate from the Bankipur H. E. School.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the statement of age be omitted from the form of application for admission to the Entrance examination.

59. Read a letter from the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, regarding the abolition of Simla as a Centre for the Entrance and F. A. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to make Simla a Centre for holding the Entrance and F. A. examinations.

60. Read a letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, recommending that Dibrugarh may be appointed a Centre for the F. A. and B. A. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to make Dibrugarh a Centre for holding the F. A. and B. A. examinations.

61. Read a letter from the Lecturer in charge of the Krishnagar College requesting that copies of the Minutes of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the several Faculties may be sent to the Principal of the College as regularly after each sitting as they are sent to the Fellows of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to supply copies of the Minutes to Principals of Colleges who are not Fellows of the University.

62. Read an endorsement from the Officiating Deputy Comptroller General forwording a copy of his report on the audit of the University accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1892, and requesting the payment of the usual audit fee.

RESOLVED—

That in future the accounts of the University be submitted in July for the year, not on the 30th June, and that in 1893 the accounts be submitted in July for the period commencing on the 1st April 1892 and ending on the 30th June 1893.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the accounts for the year 1891-92 be submitted to the Senate at its next meeting.

63. Read the following letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

"No. 84/510.

BANK OF BENGAL,

DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, 28th May, 1892.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

SENATE HOUSE.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to advise the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Security for Rs. 800 (as per enclosed Memo) agreeably with instructions a/c of Jatindra Chandra Memorial Fund.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. T. LEWIS,

Offg. Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—The security has been converted into stock as desired.

MEMO. OF PURCHASE.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4 per cent. Government Security, No. 205422 of 1842-43	800	0	0						
Premium @ Rs. 9 per cent. ...	72	0	0						
				872	0	0			
Interest from 1st February 1892 to 27th May 1892, being 3 months, 26 days @ 4 per cent. ...	10	5	0						
Less—Income Tax @ 5 pie per Rupee	0	4	4						
				10	0	8			
							882	0	8
To Commission @ ¼ per cent.							2	3	3
„ Brokerage @ 1/16 per cent. ...									
„ Renewing Fee... ...									
„ Recept Stamp									
„ Postages, &c.									
				Tolat Rs. ...			884	3	11

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

64. Read a letter from Messrs. Birt and Follett, Solicitors, stating that the Inland Revenue authorities in England claim 10 per cent. of the value of the Shares in

the Goosery Cotton Mills bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. George Sibly, and of the amount of any dividends received or accrued since the Testator's death, and requesting that the amount of legacy-duty may be paid by the University to the authorities in England through Mr. Wilson, 7 Post Office Street, to whom a power of attorney has been forwarded.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

65. Read a letter from Messrs. Addison & Co., Printers, &c., offering the resources of their "Confidential Printing Establishment" for the printing of the examination papers of this University.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

66. Read a letter from Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., submitting the following proposition for the consideration of the Syndicate :—

"That the following rules be laid down for the award of the Eshan Scholarship at the B. A. examination :—

(i). That the competition for the Scholarship shall be confined only to candidates who have passed the B. A. examination with Honours.

(ii). That in deciding who the "first scholar" is, only the marks awarded in the subject or subjects in which a candidate has obtained Honours, shall be considered.

(iii). That only marks in excess of the minimum honour mark shall be counted towards the total."

RESOLVED—

That the proposed rules be adopted with the following modification—that each mark in excess of the minimum for a first class be counted as two marks.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Principals of all Colleges affiliated up to the B. A. Standard.

67. Read a letter from the Registrar, Bombay University, returning the applications of V. C. Pendse, K. N. Pangankar, and Saranjami Dattatreya Vittal, and stating that the applicants are probably induced to seek ad-

mission to the B.A. examination of this University in order to avoid further study for one year exacted of candidates for the B.A. examination of the Bombay University under its new rules.

RESOLVED—

That V. C. Pendse, K. N. Pangankar, and S. D. Vittal be admitted to the B. A. examination provided they satisfy the other requirements of the University.

68. Read a letter from the Registrar, University of Madras, enquiring whether the M. A.'s of that University will be allowed to compete for the Premchand Roychand Studentship.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar, Madras University, be informed that Masters of Arts of other Universities cannot be admitted to the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination.

69. Read a letter from the Principal, Rangoon College, forwarding an application from Syud Shukrullah supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be admitted to the F. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That Syud Shukrullah be admitted to the F.A. examination provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

70 Read a letter from Mr. T. Moscrop, Girls' High School, Kandy, requesting that Miss S. P. Marshall may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of her having already passed the Senior Local examination of the Cambridge University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Miss S. P. Marshall be admitted to the F. A. examination.

71. Read an application from Joseph Haughton Wall praying that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having read up to the standard of the Engineer Class in the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

RESOLVED—

That J. H. Wall be informed that he cannot be admitted to the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination.

72. Read an application from Mahimchandra De supported by an affidavit made before a Magistrate by his brother Iswarchandra De, praying that in a duplicate copy of his Entrance certificate his age may be changed from 19 to 16 years.

RESOLVED—

That Mahimchandra De be informed that a duplicate certificate will be granted on payment of the usual fee, but that the statement of age cannot be altered.

73. Read an application from Rameschandra Chakrabarti supported by an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate, praying that his name may be changed from 'Ranes' to 'Rames' in his application for admission to the last F. A. examination and in the records of this office.

RESOLVED—

That the necessary change be made in the University records.

74. Read an application from Budri Prasad supported by an affidavit, praying that his name may be changed to "Vidya Dhara" in his Entrance certificate as well as in the records of this office.

RESOLVED—

That the alteration of name cannot be made.

75. Read an application from the Registrar, Educational Syndicate, Lower Burma, countersigned by two members of the Senate, requesting that the Rangoon College may be affiliated to the University in Law.

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India in the Home Department, requesting the Governor-General of India in Council to affiliate the Rangoon College in Law.

76. Read an application from theProprietor, Behar National College, requesting that the College may be affiliated to the University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard and in Law.

RESOLVED—

That an application be made to the Government of India, in the Home Department requesting the Governor-General of India in Council to affiliate the Behar National College in Arts up to the B. A. Standard and in Law.

77. Read an application from Sailendrakumar Mukerjee supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be admitted to the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Sailendrakumar Mukerjee be admitted to the F. A. examination provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

78. Read a letter from Babu Upendranath Mitra, a member of the Senate, requesting that the answer papers of Gririndranath Mitra, an unsuccessful candidate at the last Entrance examination, may be inspected by the Syndicate with a view to ascertain whether there has been any mistake in adding up the marks awarded by the Examiners to each of the answers in his papers.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate see no reason to take any action in the matter.

79. Read endorsements from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding applications from Jagadballabh Biswas and Amritalal Mitra praying to be admitted to the ensuing B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Amritalal Mitra will be admitted to the B. L. examination, in 1892, and that Jagadballabh Biswas must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered during a full year.

80. Read endorsements from the Principal, City College, forwarding applications from Haripada Bhattacharyya and Upendranath Das praying to be admitted to the ensuing B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Haripada Bhattacharyya must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered from June to November 1892, and that Upendranath Das must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered during a full year.

81. The following Entrance remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rev. A. P. Begg ...	English.	100 0 0		1,234 0 0		600 0 0	1,934 0 0	50 5 10	1,883 10 2
C. F. De la Fosse, Esq			483 12 0	37 8 0			521 4 0	13 9 2	507 10 10
J. N. Farquahar, Esq.			570 0 0	64 8 0			634 8 0	16 8 4	617 15 8
Rev. A. B. Wann ...			628 8 0				628 8 0	16 5 10	612 2 2
G. A. Lorimer, Esq. ...			480 0 0				480 0 0	12 8 0	467 8 0
Rev. A. Tomory ...			582 12 0	27 12 0			610 8 0	15 14 4	594 9 8
H. Godfree, Esq. ...			482 4 0				482 4 0	12 8 11	469 11 1
E. M. Wheeler, Esq. ...			482 4 0				482 4 0	12 8 11	469 11 1
Babu Herambachandra Maitra ...			495 0 0	30 0 0			525 0 0	13 10 9	511 5 3
,, Upendranath Maitra			482 4 0				482 4 0	12 8 11	469 11 1
,, Debendranath Basu ...			482 4 0				482 4 0	12 8 11	469 11 1
,, Matilal Chatterjee ...			579 0 0				579 0 0	15 1 3	563 14 9
,, Lalitkumar Banerjee ...			488 4 0				488 4 0	12 11 5	475 8 7
,, Jnanranjan Banerjee ...			485 4 0				485 4 0	12 10 2	472 9 10
Carried over ...		100 0 0	6,721 8 0	1,393 12 0		600 0 0	8,815 4 0	229 8 9	8,585 11 3

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...		100 0 0	6,721 8 0	1,393 12 0		600 0 0	8,815 4 0	229 8 9	8,585 11 3
Zahadur Rahim Zahid, Esq. ...	English.		449 4 0				449 4 0	11 11 2	437 8 10
Rev. J. Edwards ..			150 0 0				150 0 0	3 14 6	146 1 6
W. Booth, Esq. ...		100 0 0		573 0 0		600 0 0	1,273 0 0	33 2 5	1 239 13 7
A. Thomson, Esq. ...			666 0 0				666 0 0	17 5 6	648 10 6
Babu Abinaschandra Basu ...			482 4 0				482 4 0	12 8 4	469 11 8
,, Baidyanath Basu			304 8 0				304 8 0	7 14 10	296 9 2
,, Narendralal De			484 8 0				484 8 0	12 9 10	471 14 2
,, Suryyakumar Karfarma ...	Mathematics.		427 8 0				427 8 0	11 2 1	416 5 11
,, Rajmohan Sen ...			428 0 0				428 0 0	11 2 4	416 13 8
,, Kalipada Basu ..			484 8 0				484 8 0	12 9 10	471 14 2
,, Kaliprasanna Chattaraj ...			301 0 0				301 0 0	7 13 5	293 2 7
,, Mohinimohan Chaudhuri ...			431 0 0				431 0 0	11 3 7	419 12 5
,, Haridas Gargari.			480 12 0				480 12 0	12 8 3	468 3 9
Carried over ...		200 0 0	11,810 12 0	1,966 12 0		1,200 0 0	15,177 8 0	395 2 10	14,782 5 2

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward ...		220 0 0	11,810 12 0	1,966 12 0		1,200 0 0	15,177 8 0	395 2 10	14 782 5 2
Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta ...	Mathematics.		480 12 0				480 12 0	12 8 3	468 3 9
,, Kshetra mohan Banerjee ...			553 0 0				553 0 0	14 6 5	538 9 7
,, Jyotiprasad Chatterjee ...			428 0 0				428 0 0	11 2 4	416 13 8
,, Hemendranath Mitra ...			478 8 0				478 8 0	12 7 4	466 0 8
,, Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya...	Sanskrit	75 0 0	171 12 0	402 0 0		350 0 0	998 12 0	26 0 1	972 11 11
,, Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya...			423 12 0				423 12 0	11 0 6	412 11 6
,, Nakuleswar Banerjee ...			428 4 0				428 4 0	11 2 5	417 1 7
,, Matilal Bhattacharyya ...			427 8 0				427 8 0	11 2 1	416 5 11
,, Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya...			313 8 0				313 8 0	8 2 7	305 5 5
Carried over ...		275 0 0	15,515 12 0	2,368 12 0		1,550 0 0	19,709 8 0	513 2 10	19,196 5 2

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examinig Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.
Brought forward ...		275 0 0	15,515 12 0	2,368 12 0		1,550 0 0	19,709 8 0	513 2 10	19,196 5 2
,, Ramkumar Chakraburti ...	Sanskrit		426 0 0				426 0 0	11 1 6	414 14 6
,, Bidhu bhushan Goswami ...			425 4 0				425 4 0	8 13 9	416 6 3
,, Sarada charan Mitra ...	Bengali	50 0 0			50 0 0		100 0 0	2 9 8	97 6 4
Pandit Siva nath Sastri			426 0 0				426 0 0	11 1 6	414 14 6
F. J. Rowe, Esq. ...	Latin	100 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0			103 0 0	2 10 11	100 5 1
M. A. Stein, Esq., PH. D. ...			285 0 0	10 8 0			295 8 0	7 11 1	287 12 11
Charles H. Tawney, Esq., C. I. E....	Greek ...	50 0 0	3 0 0				53 0 0	1 6 1	51 9 11
Rev. Fr V. de Campigneulles, J. S. .	French. ...	50 0 0	48 0 0				98 0 0		98 0 0
E. M. D. Cohen, Esq.	Hebrew. ...	50 0 0	1 8 0				51 8 0	1 5 5	50 2 7
Col. H. S. Jarrett ...	Arabic. ...	50 0 0	5 4 0				55 4 0	1 7 0	53 13 0
Shamsul-ulama Maulav Ahmad ...	Persian.	50 0 0					50 0 0	1 4 10	48 11 2
Shamsul-ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani			455 4 0				455 4 0	11 13 8	443 6 4
Carried over ...		675 0 0	17,592 8 0	2,380 12 0	50 0 0	1,550 0 0	22,248 4 0	574 8 3	21,673 11 9

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward ...		675 0 0	17,592 8 0	2,380 12 0	50 0 0	1,550 0 0	22,248 4 0	574 8 3	21,673 11 9
T. Stephen, Esq. ...	Armenian ...	25 0 0	6 14 0		25 0 0		56 14 0	1 7 7	55 6 5
J. Gray, Esq. ...	Pali ...	25 0 0					25 0 0	0 10 5	24 5 7
A. W. Lonsdale, Esq.	Burmese ...	25 0 0	120 6 0		25 0 0		170 6 0	4 6 11	165 15 1
Babu Janakinath Bhattacharyya ...	Bengali Translation		441 14 0				441 14 0	11 8 0	430 6 0
,, Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya.			444 6 0				444 6 0	11 9 1	432 12 11
,, Saratchandra Gupta ...			403 12 0				403 12 0	10 8 2	393 3 10
Pandit Baradakanta Bidyaratna ...			445 0 0				445 0 0	11 9 5	433 6 7
,, Harimohan Bidyabhushan ...			442 8 0				442 8 0	11 8 4	430 15 8
Shamsul-ulama Maulavi Ahmad ...	Urdu.	50 0 0			50 0 0		100 0 0	2 9 8	97 6 4
Maulavi Shamsul Huda			387 2 0	0 10 0			387 12 0	10 1 6	377 10 6
Babu Kanailal Sastri.	Hindi. ...	50 0 0	334 4 0	1 14 0	50 0 0		436 2 0	11 5 8	424 12 4
,, Chaturbhuj Patnaik ...	Uriya.	25 0 0			25 0 0		50 0 0	1 4 10	48 11 2
,, Ramprasanna Mukerjee ...			101 0 0				101 0 0	2 10 1	98 5 11
Carried over ...		875 0 0	20,719 10 0	2,383 4 0	225 0 0	1,550 0 0	25,752 14 0	665 11 11	25,087 2 1

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward ...		875 0 0	20,719 10 0	2,383 4 0	225 0 0	1,550 0 0	25,752 14 0	665 11 11	25,087 2 1
R. Dhanasukhoti, Esq.	Tamil ...	25 0 0	16 8 0		25 0 0		66 8 0	1 11 8	64 12 4
Rai Gunabhiram Sarma Baruya Bahadur	Assamese ...		17 8 0		25 0 0		42 8 0	1 1 8	41 6 4
D. D. Mehta, Esq. ...	Gujrathi ...		12 8 0		25 0 0		37 8 0		37 8 0
Rev. J. Roberts ...	Khasia ...				25 0 0		25 0 0	0 10 5	24 5 7
Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee ...	Parbatia ...		1 4 0		25 0 0		26 4 0	0 10 11	25 9 1
Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole, Esq. ...	Mahrathi ...		118 2 0		25 0 0		143 2 0	3 11 7	139 6 5
C. Narayan Swami, Esq. ...	Telugu ...		0 10 0		25 0 0		25 10 0	0 10 7	24 15 5
M. Prothero, Esq. ...	History,	50 0 0					50 0 0	1 4 10	48 11 2
H. A. Bamford, Esq. ...		50 0 0		1,457 0 0		600 0 0	2,107 0 0	54 13 11	2,052 2 1
Babu Kunjabihari Basu			480 12 0				480 12 0	12 8 3	468 3 9
„ Isanchandra Ghosh ...			479 4 0				479 4 0	12 7 8	466 12 4
„ Ambikacharan Mitra ...			483 12 0				483 12 0	12 9 6	471 2 6
„ Binayendranath Sen ...			481 8 0				481 8 0	12 8 7	468 15 5
Carried over ...		1,000 0 0	22,811 6 0	3,840 4 0	400 0 0	2,150 0 0	30,201 10 0	780 9 6	29,421 0 6

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for Setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Fee for re-examining Answer papers.	Fee for translating Second English paper.	Head Examiners' fee.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward ...		1,000 0 0	22,811 6 0	3,840 4 0	400 0 0	2,150 0 0	30,201 10 0	780 9 6	29,421 0 6
,, Sibchandra Gui.	History		486 0 0				486 0 0	12 10 6	473 5 6
,, Adharchandra Mukerjee ...	History		396 0 0				396 0 0	10 5 0	385 11 0
,, Girischandra Nag ...	History		483 12 0				483 12 0	10 1 3	473 10 9
Abul Hak Abid, Esq.	History		552 0 0				552 0 0	14 6 0	537 10 0
Babu Govindachandra Das ...	Geography		76 4 0				76 4 0	1 15 9	74 4 3
,, Ramendrasundar Trivedi ...	Geography		562 8 0				562 8 0	14 10 4	547 13 8
,, Jnanchandra Ghosh ...	Geography		399 6 0				399 6 0	10 6 4	388 15 8
,, Brajaballabh Datta ...	Geography		400 10 0				400 10 0	10 6 10	390 3 2
,, Kumudinikanta Banerjee ...	Geography		396 4 0				396 4 0	10 5 1	385 14 11
,, Jibanchandra Mukerjee ..	Geography		400 0 0				400 0 0	10 6 8	389 9 4
,, Dhanaballabh Set ...	Geography		485 0 0				485 0 0	12 10 1	472 5 11
,, Hridaychandra Banerjee ...	Geography		478 2 0				478 2 0	12 7 2	465 10 10
W. H. Jobbins, Esq. ...	Drawing ..	25 0 0	214 8 0				239 8 0	6 3 9	233 4 3
Total Rs. ...		1,025 0 0	28,141 12 0	3,840 4 0	400 0 0	2,150 0 0	35,557 0 0	917 8 3	34,639 7 9

82. The following F. A. remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax	Net Amount.
		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As P.
W. T. Webb, Esq.		80 0 0		80 0 0	2 1 4	77 14 8
N. L. Hallward, Esq.			844 0 0	844 0 0	21 15 8	822 0 4
H. R James, Esq	English ...		813 0 0	813 0 0	21 2 9	791 13 3
W. B. Livingstone, Esq. ...			959 0 0	959 0 0	24 15 7	934 0 5
Babu Asutosh Mukerjee ..			845 0 0	845 0 0	22 0 1	822 15 11
Abdur Rahim, Esq.			961 0 0	961 0 0	25 0 5	935 15 7
W. Booth, Esq		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay ...		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
J H. Gilliland, Esq.			860 0 0	860 0 0	22 6 4	837 9 8
G W. Küchler, Esq.	Mathematics ...		854 0 0	854 0 0	22 3 10	831 12 2
C. Little, Esq.			889 0 0	889 0 0	23 2 5	865 13 7
W. E. K. Shore, Esq.			845 0 0	845 0 0	22 0 1	822 15 11
Babu Gaurisankar De ...			855 0 0	855 0 0	22 4 3	832 11 9
,, Mahendranath Ray ..			880 0 0	880 0 0	22 14 8	857 1 4
,, Haraprasad Sastri ...		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
,, Rajendrachandra Sastri ...		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
,, Nilmani Mukerjee ...			688 0 0	688 0 0	17 14 8	670 1 4
,, Kailaschandra Datta ...			707 0 0	707 0 0	18 6 7	688 9 5
,, Bireswar Chatterjee ..	Sanskrit ...		687 0 0	687 0 0	17 14 3	669 1 9
,, Haridas Sastri			749 0 0	749 0 0	19 8 1	729 7 11
,, Nrisinhachandra Mukerjee ...			740 0 0	740 0 0	19 4 4	720 11 8
,, Umacharan Banerjee ..			706 0 0	706 0 0	18 6 2	687 9 10
,, Ramprasanna Mukerjee ...			62 0 0	62 0 0	1 9 10	60 6 2
,, Saradacharan Mitra ..	Bengali ...	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	2 3 0	81 13 0
F. J Bowe, Esq.	Latin ..	80 0 0		80 0 0	2 1 4	77 14 8
M. A. Stein, Esq.			117 0 0	117 0 0	3 0 9	113 15 3
Carried forward ...		400 0 0	14,065 0 0	14,465 0 0	376 11 1	14,088 4 11

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
Brought forward ..		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
Charles H. Tawney. Esq. ...	Greek ...	400 0 0	14,065 0 0	14,465 0 0	376 11 1	14,088 4 11
Rev. Fr. V. DeCampigneulles, S. J	French ...	80 0 0	12 0 0	92 0 0	2 6 4	89 9 8
Col. H. S. Jarrett	Arabic ...	80 0 0	18 0 0	98 0 0		98 0 0
Maulavi Abul Khair Md. Siddiq ...	Persian ...	80 0 0	13 0 0	93 0 0	2 6 9	90 9 3
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad ...				80 0 0	2 1 4	77 14 8
J. Gray, Esq.	Pali ...	80 0 0	387 0 0	387 0 0	10 1 3	376 14 9
T. Stephen, Esq.	Armenian ...	80 0 0	26 0 0	106 0 0	2 12 2	103 3 10
P. Brühl, Esq.		40 0 0		80 0 0	2 1 4	77 14 8
A. Ewbank, Esq.	Physics ...			40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
A. Macdonell, Esq.			777 0 0	777 0 0	20 3 9	756 12 3
The Very Rev. Fr. E. Lafont, S. J.			814 0 0	814 0 0	21 3 2	792 12 10
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur ...			841 0 0	841 0 0		841 0 0
A. Pedler, Esq.		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
W. McMillan, Esq.	Chemestry ...		740 0 0	740 0 0	19 4 4	720 11 8
Dr. P. C. Ray			761 0 0	761 0 0	19 13 1	741 2 11
Dr. D. Prain			772 0 0	772 0 0	20 1 8	751 14 4
H. M. Percival, Esq	Botany ...	80 0 0	14 0 0	94 0 0	2 7 2	91 8 10
Dr. A. F Rudolf Hoernle ...		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
N. N. Ghose, Esq.	History ..		687 0 0	687 0 0	17 14 3	669 1 9
Babu Kalisankar Sukul			813 0 0	813 0 0	21 2 9	791 13 3
Arthur Venis, Esq.			806 0 0	806 0 0	20 15 10	785 0 2
Babu Nilkanta Majumdar ..		40 0 0		40 0 0	1 0 8	38 15 4
,, Brajendranath Sil ...	Logic ...		782 0 0	782 0 0	20 5 10	761 10 2
,, Syamacharan Ganguli ...			753 0 0	753 0 0	19 9 9	733 6 3
			777 0 0	777 0 0	20 3 9	756 12 3
Total Rs. ...		1,120 0 0	23,858 0 0	24,978 0 0	626 0 3	24,351 15 9

83. The following B. A. remuneration bill was passed :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.		Fee for examining answer papers.		Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Pass	Honours.	Pass.	Honours			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
C. R. Wilson, Esq.	English.	60 0 0	160 0 0	755 0 0	194 0 0	1,169 0 0	30 7 1	1,138 8 11
Charles H. Tawney, Esq. ...		...	..	678 12 0	194 0 0	872 12 0	22 11 7	850 0 5
F. J. Rowe, Esq.		...	...	753 12 0	194 0 0	947 12 0	24 10 7	923 1 5
H. M. Percival, Esq.		...		735 0 0	194 0 0	929 0 0	24 3 1	904 12 11
Rev. H. Whitehead	Philosophy.	60 0 0	160 0 0	2 8 0	142 0 0	364 8 0	9 7 10	355 0 2
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee ...		120 0 0	320 0 0	808 12 0	150 0 0	1,398 12 0	36 6 9	1,362 5 3
A. Venis, Esq.		...	...	657 8 0	..	657 8 0	17 1 11	640 6 1
Dr P. K. Ray		...	...	532 8 0	...	532 8 0	13 13 10	518 10 2
H. Stephen, Esq.		...	...	655 0 0	...	655 0 0	17 0 11	637 15 1
F. J. Rowe, Esq.	Latin.	120 0 0	320 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	468 0 0	12 13 0	455 13 0
Charles H. Tawney, Esq. ...	Greek.	120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	3 2 0	116 14 0
Miss Adams	French.	...	320 0 0	..	8 0 0	328 0 0	8 8 8	319 7 4
Babu Haraprasad Sastri ...	Sanskrit.	60 0 0	160 0 0	672 8 0	116 0 0	1,008 8 0	26 4 2	982 3 10
,, Rajendrachandra Sastri ...		60 0 0	160 0 0	672 8 0	116 0 0	1,008 8 0	26 4 2	982 3 10
,, Rampasanna Mukerjee ...		...	...	17 8 0	..	17 8 0	0 7 3	17 0 9
Col. H. S. Jarrett	Arabic.	120 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	125 0 0	3 4 1	121 11 11
Maulavi Abul Khair Md. Siddiq ...	Persian.	120 0 0	320 0 0	...	120 0 0	560 0 0	14 9 4	545 6 8
Shamsul-ulama Maulavi Ahmad ...		...	...	132 8 0	...	132 8 0	3 7 2	129 0 10
Carried over ...		840 0 0	1,920 0 0	7,098 12 0	1,436 0 0	11,294 12 0	294 1 5	11,000 10 7

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.		Fee for examining answer papers.		Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Pass	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...		840 0 0	1,920 0 0	7 098 12 0	1,436 0 0	11,294 12 0	294 1 5	11,000 10 7
H. M Percival, Esq.	History.	120 0 0	320 0 0	..	...	440 0 0	11 7 4	428 8 8
J H. Stone, Esq.		...	..	502 8 0	8 0 0	510 8 0	13 4 8	497 3 4
W. Booth, Esq.	Mathematics.	60 0 0	160 0 0	..	...	220 0 0	5 11 8	214 4 4
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay ...		60 0 0	160 0 0	376 4 0	124 0 0	720 4 0	18 12 1	701 7 11
W. Griffiths, Esq.		...	..	376 4 0	124 0 0	500 4 0	13 0 5	487 3 7
P. Brühl, Esq.	Physics.	120 0 0	160 0 0	256 4 0	92 0 0	628 4 0	16 5 9	611 14 3
W. McMillan, Esq.	Chemistry.	60 0 0	80 0 0	...	..	140 0 0	3 10 4	136 5 8
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur ...		60 0 0	80 0 0	176 4 0	88 0 0	404 4 0	10 8 5	393 11 7
J. Wood-Mason. Esq.	Physiology.	120 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	130 0 0	3 6 2	126 9 10
Dr. D. Prain	Botany.	60 0 0	...	10 0 0	.	70 0 0	1 13 2	68 2 10
Total Rs, ...		1,500 0 0	2,880 0 0	8,806 4 0	1,872 0 0	15,058 4 0	392 1 5	14,666 2 7

84. The following Preliminary Scientific M. B. remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer Papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical Examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Rai Taraprasanna Ray Bahadur	Chemistry ...	60 0 0	84 0 0	430 0 0	574 0 0	14 15 2	559 0 10
Dr. D. Prain	Botany ...	60 0 0	86 0 0	210 0 0	356 0 0	9 4 4	346 11 8
Dr. J. H. T. Walsh ...	{ Comp. Anatomy. }	60 0 0	86 0 0	200 0 0	346 0 0	9 0 2	336 15 10
TOTAL Rs ...		180 0 0	256 0 0	840 0 0	1,276 0 0	33 3 8	1,242 12 4

85. The following 1st M. B. remuneration bill was passed:—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer Papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical Examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dr. F. J. Drury	Physiology...	60 0 0	22 0 0	55 0 0	137 0 0	3 9 1	133 6 11
Dr. J. O'Brien	Anatomy ...		22 0 0	110 0 0	132 0 0	3 7 0	128 9 0
Dr. K. McLeod	Anatomy ...	60 0 0			60 0 0	1 9 0	58 7 0
Babu Hiralal Ghosh ...	Materia Medica ...	60 0 0	22 0 0	110 0 0	192 0 0	5 0 0	187 0 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		180 0 0	66 0 0	275 0 0	521 0 0	13 9 1	507 6 11

86. The following Combined M. B. remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer Papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical Examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur	Chemistry ...		36 0 0	180 0 0	216 0 0	5 10 0	210 6 0
Dr. D. Prain	Botany ...		36 0 0	90 0 0	126 0 0	3 4 6	122 11 6
Dr. J. H. T. Walsh ...	{ Comp. Anatomy } ...		36 0 0	75 0 0	111 0 0	2 14 3	108 1 9
Dr. F. J. Drury	Physiology ...		36 0 0	90 0 0	126 0 0	3 4 6	122 11 6
Dr. J. O'Brien	Anatomy ...		36 0 0	180 0 0	216 0 0	5 10 0	210 6 0
Babu Hiralal Ghosh ...	{ Materia Medica. } ...		36 0 0	180 0 0	216 0 0	5 10 0	210 6 0
TOTAL Rs. ...			216 0 0	795 0 0	1,011 0 0	26 5 3	984 10 9

87. The following 2nd M. B. remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Answer Papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Dr. S. C. Mackenzie... ...	Medl. Juris....	80 0 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	147 0 0	3 13 3	143 2 9
Dr. J. F. P. McConnell ..	Medicine ...	80 0 0	24 0 0	80 0 0	184 0 0	4 12 8	179 3 4
Dr. O'C. Raye	Surgery ...	80 0 0	24 0 0	80 0 0	184 0 0	4 12 8	179 3 4
Dr. J. H. T. Walsh	Midwifery ...	80 0 0	24 0 0	80 0 0	184 0 0	4 12 8	179 3 4
Dr. D. D. Cunningham ...	Pathology ...	80 0 0	24 0 0	80 0 0	184 0 0	4 12 8	179 3 4
Dr. W. J. Simpson	Hygiene ...	80 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	144 0 0	3 12 0	140 4 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		480 0 0	147 0 0	400 0 0	1,027 0 0	26 11 11	1,000 4 1

88. The following Honours in Medicine remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting	Fee for examining Written Papers.	Fee for Oral and Practical Examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dr. A. Crombie	Medicine ...	100 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	115 0 0	2 15 11	112 0 1
Dr. A. W. D. Leahy ...	Midwifery ...	100 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	115 0 0	2 15 11	112 0 1
Dr. J. O'Brien	Medi cal Jurisprudence	100 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	2 13 10	107 2 2
TOTAL Rs. ...		300 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	340 0 0	8 13 8	331 2 4

12

89. The following F. E. remuneration bill was passed :—

NAMES.	Subjects	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining Written Papers.	Fee for examining Projects, Designs and Drawings.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
J. H. Gilliland, Esq. ...	Mathematics	300 0 0	105 0 0		405 0 0	10 8 9	394 7 3
Alex. Pedler Esq. ...	Nal. Science	180 0 0	63 0 0		243 0 0	6 5 3	236 10 9
D. B. Horn, Esq. ...	Engineering	120 0 0	42 0 0		162 0 0	4 3 6	157 12 6
Col. A. D. McArthur ...	Drawing	60 0 0	21 0 0		81 0 0	2 1 9	78 14 3
J. S. Slater, Esq. ... }	Practical			84 0 0	84 0 0	2 3 0	81 13 0
B. Heaton, Esq. ... }	Drawing			84 0 0	84 0 0	2 3 0	81 13 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		660 0 0	231 0 0	168 0 0	1,059 0 0	27 9 3	1,031 6 9

(Confirmed),

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 2.

THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C. I. E., *President, in the Chair.*

BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE.
BABU TRAILOKYANATH MITRA, D.L.
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSH, D. L.
RAJA PIYARI MOHAN MUKERJEE, C. S. I.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY.

90. Read the following report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Faculty held on the 31st May, 1892, to consider the introductory lectures and brief synopsis forwarded by candidates for the appointment of Tagore Law Professor for 1892-93 :—

"The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Faculty of Law on the 31st May, 1892, to consider the introductory lectures and brief synopsis forwarded by candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship, beg to report that they recommend the election of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., as Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing year.

The Committee desire to record that the voting was by ballot.

(Sd.) G. H. P. EVANS.
" GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER.
" RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
" ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
" JOHN F. NORRIS."

The 15th June, 1892.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Senate that Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., be elected Tagore Law Professor for the year 1892-93, and that the subject of the lectures be the Law of Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake in British India.

A. M. NASH,

Registrar.

(Confirmed),

AMEER ALI,

President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 1.

THE 8TH JULY, 1892.

Present:

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., C. I. E., *President, in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF, BAHADUR, C. I. E.
RAI KANAI LAL DE, BAHADUR, F. C. S., C. I. E.
BABU OMESCHANDRA DUTT.
BABU KALICHARAN BANARJEE M. A. B. L.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M. A.
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSE, D. L.
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M. A.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., LL. D., C. S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M. A., B.L.
BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M. A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJI, M. A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M. A., B. L.
NAWAB MEER MOHAMED ALI.
A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ., M. A.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M. A.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI AHMAD.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA SHAIKH MAHMUD GILANI.
J. C. BOSE, ESQ., B. Sc.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E.
THE REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M. A.
A. MACDONELL, ESQ., M. A.
THE REV. A. P. BEGG, B. A.

91. The faculty met to fill up vacancies in the Boards of Studies.

The President stated that the following gentlemen had ceased to be members of the respective Boards of Studies, either in consequence of their retirement from India

or because they had failed to attend any meetings of the Boards for two years consecutively :—

Board of Studies in English.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E.
The Rev. J. Hector, M. A.
The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M. A.

Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French and German.

A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
The Rev. J. Hector, M. A.
The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A.
The Rev. H. Whitehead, M. A.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M. A.

Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages.

Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B. L.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M. A.

Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M. A., LL. D., C. S.
The Hon'ble Ameer Ali, M. A., B. L., C. I. E.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmad.

Board of Studies in Mathematics.

The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
W. Griffths, Esq , M. A.

Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.

J. Eliot, Esq., M. A.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
G. W. Küchler, Esq., M. A.

Board of Studies in Chemistry.

The Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
J. Scully, Esq., L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.

Board of Studies in Biology and Geology.

G. King, Esq., M. B., LL. D., F. L. S., F. R. S., C. I. E.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M. B., F. R. S.
K. McLeod, Esq., M. A., LL. D., M. D.

Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyyay, B. L.

A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.
The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A.
The Rev. H. Whitehead, M. A.

Board of Studies in History, Political Economy and Geography.

The Rev. J. Hector, M. A.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M. A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.

The Vacancies in the Boards were filled up by the election of the following gentlemen :—

Board of Studies in English.

Omeshchunder Dutt, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, D. L.
G. A. Grierson, Esq , LL. D., C. S.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, B. L.
N. N. Ghose, Esq.
The Rev. A. P. Begg, B. A.

Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French and German.

A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
The Rev. H. Whitehead, M. A.
The Rev. A. P. Begg, B. A.

Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages.

G. A. Grierson, Esq., LL. D., C. S.
Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, Bahadur, B. L.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M. A.
Babu Prannath Pandit, M. A., B. L.

Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M. A., LL. D., C. S.
A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M. A.
Maulavi Abdul Hai.
A. F. M. Abdur Rhaman, Esq.,
Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmad.
Prince Jahan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali, Bahadur

Board of Studies in Mathematics.

Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M. A., D. L.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M. A.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M. A.

Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.

Rai Kanailal De, Bahadar, F. C. S., C. I. E.
A. Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.
P. K. Ray., Esq., D.Sc.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M. A.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M. A.

Board of Studies in Chemistry.

The Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

Board of Studies in Biology and Geology.

G. King, Esq., M. B., LL. D., F. L. S., F. R. S., C. I. E.
D. D. Cunningham Esq., M. B., F. R. S.

Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science.

A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.
The Rev. H. Whitehead, M. A.
The Rev. A. P. Begg., B. A.
Babu Upendranath Mitra, M. A., B. L.

Board of Studies in History, Political Economy & Geography.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M. A.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed).

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 3.

THE 9TH JULY, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D. L.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., C. I. E.
THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C. I. E.,
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

92. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 25th June were read and confirmed.

93. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Law, dated the 30th June.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the order of the Syndicate, he had published the following advertisement in the leading newspapers of Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, and Madras, and had forwarded copies of the advertisement to the Sub-Treasurer of the four Inns of Court, asking them to make the matter known among the members of their respective Inns in such a manner as they deem advisable, and also to the Registrars of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London:—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1893, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1893.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects :—

(1.) The Land Law of Bengal.

(2.) The Law of Estoppel in British India.

(3.) The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1893, stating on which of the abovenamed three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1893, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the recommendation of the Faculty of Law that Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1893 be laid before the Senate.

94. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, dated the 8th July.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

95. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., declining to accept the appointment of setting papers in Sanskrit for the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Babu Rajendrachandra Sastri be appointed to set papers in Sanskrit for the next B. A. examination in place of Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.

96. The Registrar stated that it was desirable to lay down a rule requiring candidates for the Honour Examination in Law to send in their applications three months before the commencement of the examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend t the Senate that in para. 3 of the Regulations for the Examination for Honours in Law, the words "three months" be substituted for the words "one month."

97. Read a letter from Mr. T. H. Wilson, Solicitor, requesting to be informed whether he would sell out a sufficient number of shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. George Sibley, to meet the amount of legacy-duty claimed by the revenue authorities in England, or whether the University would prefer to take over the whole of the shares and pay him the sum in cash for remittance to England.

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee be instructed to sell a sufficient number of shares to cover the cost of the legacy-duty.

98. Read the following letter :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

We request the favour of your submitting the following proposition for the consideration of the Syndicate :—

'That Members of the Syndicate should have the right to inspect all papers in the custody of the Registrar on behalf of the University.'

We need hardly add that such inspection will be at times and under circumstances convenient to the Registrar and the office.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Sd.) MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
„ A. M. BOSE.
„ ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY"

RESOLVED—

That members of the Syndicate have the right to inspect all papers in the custody of the Registrar on behalf of the University.

99. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Arts appointing Mr. A. Pedler to officiate as a member of the Syndicate in place of Mr. C. E. Buckland.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

100. Read a letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, recommending that Shillong may be retained as a centre for holding the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to make Shillong a centre for holding the Entrance examination.

101. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, recommending that Rangoon, Maulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Prome and Mandalay may be appointed centres for holding the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to make Maulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Prome and Mandaly centres for holding the Entrance examination.

102. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, forwarding an application from Hemnath Sen, an unsuccessful F. A. candidate, praying that as he has fallen short of the requisite percentage of attendance at lectures for 6 months by ·56 of a day only, he may be allowed to make up the deficiency by attending lectures for a month.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the six months of study required by para. 4 of the Regulations, for the F. A. examination need not be continuous, and may be spread over two or more sessions, and, therefore, that if Hemnath Sen by attending lectures for another month can make up the required percentage for any six months out of the seven, he will be admitted to the examination.

103. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Brindabanchandra Parui, praying that as he has fallen short of the requisite percentage of attendance at lectures by ·6 day only, he may be allowed to go in for the ensuing F. A. examination without being required to attend further lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the six months of study required by para. 4 of the Regulations for the F. A. examination need not be continuous, and may be spread over two or more sessions, and therefore, that if

Brindabanchandra Parui by attending lectures for another month can make up the required percentage for any six months out of the seven, he will be admitted to the examination.

104. Read an application from the Principal, Richmond College, Galle, requesting that the College may be affiliated to the University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be requested to state the names and qualifications of all the members of the staff.

105. Read a letter from the Principal, Holkar College, forwarding an application from Pandit Hirday Narayan Hakchar supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, requesting that he may be allowed to appear at the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Pandit Hirday Narayan Hakchar be admitted to the B. A. examination provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

106. The Registrar enquired whether the answer-papers could be disposed of.

ORDERED—

That the answer-papers be disposed of at the discretion of the Registrar.

107. Read a joint letter from Messrs. G. W. Küchler and H. R. James, Examiners in Mathematics and English, respectively, at the last F. A. examination, suggesting that some provision should be made in the case of examiners residing in the Mofussil, whose presence in Calcutta for the purpose of personal consultation involves a considerable deduction from their remuneration.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to pay the travelling expenses of examiners in coming from the Mofussil to Calcutta.

108. Read a letter from the Officiating Principal General Assembly's Institution, forwarding the transfer-certificate of Pratapchandra Chatterjee and requesting to be informed whether the student can be admitted to the second year class.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Pratapchandra Chatterjee can be admitted to the second year class ; and that in making up the total number of attendances he should assume the number of lectures delivered in each subject in the first year to be equal to the number delivered in the second year, and that the student was present at 50 per cent. of the lectures in each subject.

109 Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from certain Law students praying that under the circumstances therein stated they may be allowed to appear at the ensuing B. L. examination after attending further lectures for 3 months.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that each individual case must be decided on its merits.

110. Read an application from Mohinikanta Ghatak requesting permission to appear at both the M. A. and the Premchand Roychand Studentship examinations to be held simultaneously in November next.

RESOLVED—

That the date of the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination be altered from November 7th to November 14th.

111. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding a petition from Nobinchandra Barat, an unsuccessful candidate at the last F. A. examination, praying that as he fell short of the Pass marks in Sanskrit by 2 marks only, his case may be reconsidered.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the decision of the Moderators is final.

112. The following Contingent Bills for the months of April May and June were passed :—

FEE FUND.

3 Bills, Pankha Puller's wages for half of March, April and May, 1892	20	0	0
1 Bill, Repairing Lithographic Press	20	0	0
Carried over, Rs. ...	40	0	0

		Brought forward, Rs. ...	40	0	0
1	Bill,	Messrs. W. Newman & Co., for printing miscellaneous work	8	0	0
1	,,	Do. do. do.	97	4	0
1	,,	Do. do. do.	141	6	0
1	,,	Do. for printing Calendar for 1892	1,026	12	0
2	Bills	Do. for printing miscellaneous work	83	6	0
2	,,	Superintendent School of Art for printing Drawing Papers ...	15	2	0
2	,,	Collector of Stamps for Service Labels ...	200	0	0
1	,,	Superintendent S. P. C. K. Press for printing examination papers ...	167	2	0
1	,,	Messrs. Cook and Kelvey for repairing Time-Piece ...	20	0	0
1	,,	Dinabandhu Mukerjee for Fencing the Northern Verandah ..	18	8	0
1	,,	Freight, &c., &c., ...	43	8	3
1	,,	Ditto	42	13	0
2	Bills,	Expenses incurred during the Examination held at Patna ...	126	11	0
3	,,	Do. do. Burdwan ...	207	15	6
1	Bill,	Reporter's Fee for reporting the Senate Meeting held on the 23rd April, 1892	25	0	0
1	,,	A. M. Nash, Esq., travelling charges to Patna ...	136	9	0
1	,,	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co, for Books	9	9	6
2	Bills	Do. do. do.	33	4	6
1	Bill,	Principal, Government College, Lahore Examination Expense ...	15	0	0
1	,,	Principal, Patna College, do. ...	3	6	6
1	,,	Ticca Duftries employed during the Examinations ..	2	8	0
1	,,	Duftry for making 9,000 envelopes ..	4	3	6
1	,,	Messrs. Grindlay and Co., freight	6	14	11
1	,,	Catholic Orphan Press for printing .	10	0	0
1	,,	Refund of Fee paid by Hari Lakshman ..	10	0	0
1	,,	Do. Ambika Charan De	10	0	0
1	,,	Refund of Fee paid for Copy of mark by Anathbandhu Deb ...	2	0	0
		Advance to Sibley Fund	700	0	0
1	Bill,	Superintendent, Government of India Press for printing miscellaneous work ..	419	2	0
		Bank of Bengal Postage	0	13	0
1	Bill,	Comptroller and Auditor-General Fee for Auditing the Accounts of the University for 1891-1892	250	0	0
1	,,	E.M. D. Cohen for printing Hebrew Papers	6	0	0
1	,,	S. C. Addy for books	39	6	0
1	,,	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co, for Chubbs' Padlock and Trunk ...	25	8	0
1	,,	Chaturbhuj Patnaik, Examination Expenses ...	2	4	6
1	,,	K. K. Bhattacharyya for a Copy of Bengali Course ...	1	8	0
1	,,	Principal, Dacca College, Examination Expenses ...	12	0	0
		Carried over, Rs. ...	3,963	9	2

	Brought forward, Rs. ...			3,963	9	2	
1 Bill, Ticca Men employed for supplying water to the Examinees during M. B. and F. E. Examinations ...				2	12	0	
1 „ Contingencies				21	14	6	3,988 3 8
RITCHIE FUND.							
1 Bill, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Prize Books ...							60 0 0
TOTAL Rs. ...							4,048 3 8

A. M. NASH,

Registrar.

(Confirmed)

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 3.

THE 26TH JULY, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE AMEER ALI, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., *President, in the Chair.*

A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
THE HON'BLE J. F. NORRIS, Q.C.

113. Read the following letter from Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart:—

13, OLD SQUARE,
LINCOLN INN,
LONDON, W.C.
July 1st, 1892.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING just returned from three months absence on a Commission in Trinidad, I find that I could not reconcile another prolonged absence from England in the autumn with my work and engagements at home. I, therefore, beg to withdraw my application for the Tagore Lectureship this year. Next year I may probably renew it, if the same subject is again proposed.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) F. POLLOCK.

RESOLVED—

That the applications of the remaining candidates be referred to the Committee appointed by the Faculty at the meeting held on the 31st May, 1892.

(Confirmed.)

AMEER ALI,
President.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 4.

THE 9TH AUGUST, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. F. NORRIS, Q. C., *in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF BAHADUR, C. I. E.
MAULAVI MUHAMMAD YUSOOF, KHAN BAHADUR, B. L.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA, M. A., B. L.

114. The Faculty met to consider the following report :—

"The Committee appointed to consider the applications of the candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship for the year 1893, beg to report that they recommend the appointment of Mr. Arthur Caspersz.

(Sd.) GONESH CH. CHUNDER.
,, G. H. P. EVANS.
,, RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
,, ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
,, JOHN F. NORRIS."

The 5th August, 1892.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Senate that Mr. Arthur Caspersz be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for 1893, and that the subject of his lectures be the Law of Estoppel in British India.

(Confirmed.)
JOHN F. NORRIS,
Chairman.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 4.

THE 13TH AUGUST, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D. L.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C. I. E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F. R. S., F. C. S.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMED, L. M. S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F. R. A S., F. R. S. E.

115. The minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, held on the 9th July, were read and confirmed.

116. The following gentlemen were appointed Examiners in the subjects placed opposite their names for the M. A. examination of 1892.

English	F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A. H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A. H. R. James, Esq., M.A.
Philosophy	Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A. A. Venis, Esq., M.A.
Mathematics	W. Booth, Esq., M.A. G. W. Küchler, Esq., M.A.
Physics	John Eliot, Esq., M.A. A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.
Chemistry	C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D. W. Macmillan, Esq., F.C.S.
History	H. M. Percival, Esq . M.A. M. Prothero, Esq., M.A.
Sanskrit	Mahamahopadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar. Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami. Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya. Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A.

Arabic and Persian	...	... Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani. Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammed Siddiq, M.A.
Latin	...	 H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A. M. A. Stein, Esq., Ph. D.

117. Read the minutes of the Faculty of Law, dated the 26th July and the 9th August, respectively.

RESOLVED—

That the recommendation of the Faculty that Mr. Caspersz be appointed Tagore Law Professor for the year 1892-93 be laid before the Senate in place of the previous recommendation of the Faculty.

118. Read the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in Mathematics held on the 16th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as text-books for the examinations of 1895.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid		*Elements of Geometry, edited by Hall and Stevens, or any other edition covering the same ground.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid		*Hall and Stevens' edition.
Taylor		Elementary Geometry of Conics, 7th Edition.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

Loney		Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell		Matter and Motion, Chapter III, and Articles 96, 97.

* The notes are to be read as elucidating the text of Euclid, and the additional propositions are to be treated as riders.

Besant		Elementary Hydrostatics, 14th Edition, Chapters I-VII (omitting Articles 93, 102, 104, 111-121) and Chapter VIII, Articles 133-140, or the corresponding portions of the 15th Edition,

(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics.)

HONOUR COURSE.

Loney		Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell		Matter and Motion.
Besant		Elementary Hydrostatics, 14th Edition, Chapters I-VII (omitting Articles 93, 102, 104, 111-121, and Chapter VIII, Articles 133-140, or the corresponding portions of the 15th Edition,

(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics.)

Salmon		Conic Sections (6th Edition) Chapters I—III, V—VIII, to the end of Article 116 and X—XIII.
Willlamson		Differential Calculus (6th Edition) Chapters I—V, IX, XI—XVIII.
Todhunter		Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VII,

(or the corresponding portions of Willamson's Integral Calculus.)

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

MATHEMATICS.

Hall and Knight		Higher Algebra.
Hobson		Plane Trigonometry.
Burnside and Panton		Theory of Equations, Chapters I-XII.
Salmon		Conic Sections.
Smith		Solid Geometry.
Willamson		Differential Calculus.
Williamson	...	Integral Calculus.
Greenhill		A Chapter in the Integral Calculus.
Forsyth		Differential Equations, Chapters I—IV, VIII, IX.
Minchin		Statics, Articles 1-218, 235-241, 259-279, 297-301, 315-347.
Williamson and Tarleton		Dynamics, Chapters I-VIII.
Besant		Hydromechanics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
Basset		Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics and Sound, Chapters I, II, IV, V.
Heath		Optics.
Casey		Spherical Trigonometry, Chapters I, II, V, IX.
Thomson and Tait		Elements of Natural Philosophy, Divison I.
Godfray		Astronomy.
Newton		Principia, Sections I, II, III.
Routh		Rigid Dynamics, Articles 1-18, 24, 48-50, 66-213,

(or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics.)

119. Read the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in English, held on the 18th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as text-books for the examinations of 1895.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

Sir W. Butler	...	Gordon (English Men of Action Series), omitting Chapters II & III.
Blackie	...	Self-culture.
Tennyson	...	Enoch Arden.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Book I.
Goldsmith	...	The Deserted Village.
Helps	.	Essays written in the intervals of Business (omitting the Essay on Organization.),

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare ...		Midsummer Night's Dream, Julius Cæsar, King John.
Locke ...	...	Conduct of the Understanding (Clarendon Press Series.)
Burke		Regicide Peace, Letters I and II (Clarendon Press Series.)
Cowper	..	Letters, Golden Treasury Series, pp. 1—163.
Tennyson	...	The Lady of Shalott, The Palace of Art, The Lotos-Eaters, Tithonus, The Lord of Burleigh, The Voyage, The Brook, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, The Revenge, Demeter and Persephone.
Milton ...	...	Lycidas, Il Penseroso, L'Allegro.
Morley ...	...	Life of Burke, (English Men of Letters Series.)

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Spenser	...	Faery Queene, Book I,
Ascham ...	...	The Schole-Master.

Matthew Arnold	...	Essays in Criticism, First Series.
Gray	...	Poems, edited by John Bradshaw (MacMillan & Co.)

Permanent Subjects.

Earle	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw	... Outlines of English Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer	... Prologue and Knight's Tale.
Shakespeare	... Much Ado about Nothing, King Lear, Twelfth Night, Cymbeline.
Shakespeare and Fletcher	. . Two Noble Kinsmen.
Milton	... Paradise Regained.
Pope	... Essay on Man.
Taylor	... Philip van Artevelde.
Milton	... Areopagitica
Carlyle	. On Heroes.
Sir Thomas Browne ..	.. Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
George Eliot	... Scenes from Clerical Life.
Mill	.. Essay on Liberty.
Morley	... On the Study of Literature.
Holmes	... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Permanent Subjects.

orris	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith	... Students' Manual of the English Language.
Taine	.. History of English Literature, transf lated by Van Laun.
Dowden	... Shakespeare : a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	. Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	.. Introduction to the Science of Language

120. Read the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French and German, held on the 18th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as text-books for the examinations of 1895 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

GREEK.

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Books III and IV.

LATIN.

Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Books II and III.
Virgil	... Selections by E. S. Shuckburgh, M.A. (Macmillan's Elementary Classics.)

GERMAN.

Hauff	...	... Die Karavane.

FRENCH.

Féval	...	... Chouans et Bleus.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

GREEK.

Herodotus	...	... Book IV.
Euripides	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil	..	... Æneid, Book VI.
Livy	...	... Book XXI.

FRENCH.

La Fontaine	...	.. Fables, Books III and IV.
Colbeck	..	... French Readings from Roman History, Chapters VI—XIII. (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics.)

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Sophocles	...	..	Philoctetes; Electra.
Demosthenes	...		De Corona.
Æschines	...	..	... In Ctesiphontem

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass C

Thucydides	...	...	... Book II.
Euripides	...	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato	...	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	...	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Virgil	...	...	... Georgics, I, II.
Livy	...	...	... Books II, III.
Cicero	...	...	... Pro Murena.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Lucretius	..	...	... De Rerum Natura, Books I and I.
Tacitus	...	...	... Annals, Books III, IV.
Terence	...	...	... Adelphi.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	...	...	... Primer of Philology.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

GREEK.

Homer	Iliad, Books I XII.
Pindar	The whole.
Æschylus	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes	Knights; Clouds: Frogs; Birds.
Herodotus	Books II and III, to the end of Chapter LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias, De Falsa Legatione.
Plato	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Also passages from Authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

LATIN.

Virgil	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.;
Horace	Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except II, VI and IX.)
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia; Trinummus.
Terence	Andria; Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	History of Roman Literature.

Also passages from Authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

121. Read the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in History, Political Economy and Geography, held on the 19th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as text-books for the examinations of 1895 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

HISTORY.

R C. Dutt ...	...	.. Brief History of Ancient an Modern India.
Miss Buckley...	...	... History of England for Beginners.

GEOGRAPHY.

Clarke ...		Class-Book of Geography, omitting (*a*) all the paragraphs headed "Communications," (*b*) all the paragraphs headed "Historical Sketch,"
		and
Huxley		Introductory Primer, Arts. 12-55.
		and
Geikie	...	... Physical Geography Primer.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

HISTORY.

Smith	..	.. Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton	...	... Primer of the History of Rome.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Green	...	.. Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Elphinstone	..	. History of India (Hindu and Mahomedan Periods).
Wheeler	...	.. Short History of India (British Period only).

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith	..	... Students' History of Greece.
Liddell	...	... Students' History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett ..	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Capes ...	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes ..	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot ..	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill ...	...	... Political Economy.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

HISTORY.

(*a*)	No text-books.	
(*b*)	Hallam ...	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, Part 3, and Notes.
	Hallam	Constitutional History of England.
	Erskine May ...	Constitutional History of England.
(*c*)	As a period.—	
	The History of Europe during the 16th Century—	
	Hume	History of England.
	Froude	History of England.
	Robertson	Charles V.
	Prescott.	Philip II.
	Motley	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
(*d*)	Guizot	History of Civilisation.
	Mill	Representative Government.
	Austin	Jurisprudence, Lectures V and VI.
	Wheaton	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*)	Sidgwick	Principles of Political Economy.
	Mill ...	Political Economy.
	Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.
	Adam Smith ...	Wealth of Nations.

122. Read the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages, held on the 25th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as text-books for the examinations of 1895 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

HINDI.

Tulsidas Rámayana, Ajodhyá Kánda.
Rajniti.

BENGALI.

A book of selections to be prepared by Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur.

URIYA.

M. S. Rao ... Prabandhamála, pages 1-115.
Ramnarayan Ray Kabitá Sangraha.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's Edition).
The Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása Raghuvansa, Cantos I-V.
Bhatti Bhattikavya, Cantos I-V.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's Edition); Vaggo I-IV, pages 95-234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's Edition); The First Bhanavaram, pages 1-35.

BENGALI FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Akshaykumar Dutt ...	...	Treatise on the Hindu Sects, Introduction to Part II.
Hemchandra Banerjee	...	Vritya Sanhára, Part I.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Kálidása	...	Kumárasambhava, Cantos I--VII.
Mágha	...	Sisupálabadha, Cantos I, II.
Kálidása	...	Sakuntalá, as fixed in Pandit Iswarachandra Vidyáságar's Edition.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Bhavabhúti ...	...	Uttararámacharita.
Bharavi	...	Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XIII, XIV.

Permanent Subject.

Barada Rája ...	..	Laghu Kaumudi (Dr. Ballantyne's Edition, as reprinted by Lazarus & Co., from page 1 to page 282, *i. e.* to the end of Tinanta).

PALI.

PASS COURSE.

Kaccáyana Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Trenckner's Milinda Panha.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Childers	...	Mahaparinibbanasutta.
Whitney	...	Language and the Study of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	...	Vikramorvasí.
Kálidása	...	Meghaduta.
Bhavabhúti ...	...	Mahávíracharita.
Sudraka	...	Mrichchhakatika.

Visakhadatta	...	Mudra Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	...	Kádambari, Purvabhága.
Vyása and Sankara	...	Vedánta Sútra and Bháshya, first four Sûtras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Padas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Gotama and Visvanátha	...	Nyáya Sútra and Vritti Chaps. I—IV.
Váchaspati Misra	...	Tattva Kâumudi.
Upanishad	...	Katha, with Sankara Bháshya.
Rigveda ...	...	Hymns from the Rigveda Sanhita, edited by P. Peterson.
Vyasa ...	...	Bhagavadgitá.
Pánini ...	...	Vaidika Prakriyá, Káraka, and Samása, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.
Manu ...	...	Sanhitá (the whole).
Mammata Bhatta	...	Kavya Prakása.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Muller	...	Science of Language, Vols. I, II.
Muir ...	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.

Students may take up the Inscriptions of Asoka instead of one of the following groups :—

GROUP I.

Nyáya Sútra and Vritti (limited as above).

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sútra (limited as above).

PALI.

Anuruddhā	...	Abhidhammatthasangaha.
Theragāthā	...	The Ekanipāta, Dukanipāta and Tikanipāta.
Anguttara-Nikāya	...	The Bālavagga, Rathakāravagga, Pugalavagga, and Devadūtavagga of the Tikanipāta.
Mahāvanisa	...	The first five chapters (Parichchhedas), Turnour's or Sumangala's Editon.
Jātakas ...	...	Fausböll's Editon, Vol. II. Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyānadhammavagga.
Kaccāyana	...	Pali Grammar, (Senart's Edition).
Mahāparinibbānasutta	...	(Childer's Edition).
Dhammapada	...	The first Bhānavāram (patha makabhánaváram with Fausböll's Extracts from Buddha Ghosa's Commentary for this portion of the text).

Burnouf ...	...	... Introduction à l'histoire du Buddhism Indien.
Spence Hardy	...	... Manual of Buddhism.
Weber ...	...	... History of Indian Literature.
Bigandet	...	... Legends of Gaudama.

123. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the Boards of Studies in Chemistry and Mathematical and Experimental Physics, held on the 28th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as Text-books for the examinations of 1895 :—

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot ...	..	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th edition, Book I, omitting Articles 12, 13, 32—35, 49—52, 56 and 61—75. Book II, omitting Articles 107—110. Book III, omitting Articles 124—131, 137—140, 155—159. Book V, omitting Articles 209, 210, 221, 222, 235, 240—242, 252, 260—265, 268—298, 302, 303, 305. Book VI, omitting Articles 355, 365—374, 376—378, 381—397. Book VII, omitting Articles 405, 407—409. Book VIII, omitting Articles 416, 451—461, 481, 488, 500—508, 511, 512.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-metals as in Remsen's Elements of Chemistry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PASS COURSE.

Deschanel ...	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Kolbe ...	...	... Inorganic Chemistry, translated by Humpidge.

Physics, Chemistry, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

HONOUR COURSE.

Deschanel ...	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.

S. P. Thompson	...	Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
Tait	...	Heat (omitting Chaps. 21 and 22).
Frankland and Japp	...	Inorganic Chemistry (edition 1884), omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements :—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium and Decipium.
Remsen	...	Organic Chemistry.
Jones	...	Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.
Jevons	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting Books I and II).

124. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science held on the 29th July.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as Text-books for the examinations of 1894 and 1895 :—

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1894.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

eberweg...	...	History of Philosophy (omitting the 1st and 2nd periods of the Philosophy of the Christian era and the appendices).
Caird ...	...	The Critical Philosophy of Kant (1889).
Berkeley ...	...	Fraser's Selections from Berkely, 3rd edition.
Hamilton ...	...	Lectures in Metaphysics, Dissertations in his edition of Reid's works.
Sully ...	...	The Human Mind.
Mill ...	...	Logic, examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
Jevons ...	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition.
Ueberweg...	...	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
Butler ...	...	Dissertations on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.
Sidgwick ...	...	Method of Ethics, 4th edition.
Martineau ..	...	Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Caird ...	...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau...	...	... Study of Religion, 2nd edition.
Max Müller	...	... Hibbert's Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India,

or

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Butler ...	...	... Analogy.
Paley ...	...	... Evidences of Christianity.
Gore ...	...	... The Incarnation of the Son of God.
Macdonald	...	... Papers on the Bible, omitting the following :—III, V, VIII and XIII.

B. A. EXMINATION, 1895.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Psychology and Ethics.

James Sully	...	... Outlines of Psychology, 5th edition, Chaps. I-X.
Martineau...	...	... Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd Edition, Vol. I (Introduction only), Vol. II, omitting Book II, Branches II and III.

HONOUR COURSE

Psychology and Ethics.

James Sully	...	... Outlines of Psychology, 5th edition.
Martineau...	...	... Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition, Vol. I (Introduction only), Vol. II.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Bacon and Descartes to Reid and Kant.

The following books are recommended :—

Ueberweg	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Schwegler	...	... History of Philosophy.
Fraser ...	...	... Berkeley } (Blackwood's Philo-
Fraser ...	...	... Locke } sophical Classics).

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Martineau	...	... Study of Religion, 2nd edition, (omitting Book I and Book III, Chap. II).

PURE LOGIC.

P. K. Ray	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic, including the appendix, 4th edition.
Ueberweg	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray...	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic, 4th edition (omitting Chapter II of Part II, Chap. IX of Part III, and the appendix).

125. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Biology and Geology, held on the 8th August.

RESOLVED—

That the following books be prescribed as Text-books for the examinations of 1894 and 1895 :—

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

BOTANY FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany ; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of Flowering Plants, the Principles of their Natural Classification, and the diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders :—

Malvaceæ.	4. Urticaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	5. Aroideæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	6. Gramineæ.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

BIOLOGY.

Physiology and Botany.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley ...	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin ...		... Practical Biology.
Prantl and Vines ...		... Text-book of Botany.
Oliver ...	...	... First Book of Indian Botany.

Physiology and Zoology.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley ...	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.

Huxley and Martin	...	Practical Biology.
Claus-Sedgwick	...	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part, Protozoa to Insecta, Vol. II, Special Part, Mollusca to Man.

Physiology, Botany, Zoology and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

HONOUR COURSE.

Huxley	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin	...	Practical Biology.
Foster	...	Text-book of Physiology.
Prantl and Vines	...	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Henfrey	...	Elementary Course of Botany.
Vines	...	Lectures on the Physiology of Plants.
Claus-Sedgwick	...	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part, Protozoa to Insecta, Vol, II, Special Part, Mollusca to Man.
Huxley	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Jevons	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

B. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1894 AND 1895.

GEOLOGY.

Geology and Physical Geography.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	...	Class-book of Geology.
Judd	...	Volcanoes.
Geikie	...	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Mill	...	The Realm of Nature (University Extension Manuals).
Oldham	...	Manual of the Geology of India.
Cole	...	Aids to Practical Geology.

Geology and Mineralogy.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	...	Class-book of Geology.
Rutley	...	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Rutley	...	Mineralogy.
Oldham	...	Manual of the Geology of India.

Geology, Mineralogy, Physical Geography and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

HONOUR COURSE.

Geikie ...	...	... Text-book of Geology.
Rutley ...	...	... Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole ...	...	... Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie ...	...	... Atlas of Physical Geography.
Judd ...	...	... Volcanoes.
Mill ...	...	... The Realm of Nature.
Rutley ...	...	... Mineralogy.
Jevons ...	...	... Principles of Science, 2nd edition, omitting Books I and II.
Oldham ...	...	... Manual of the Geology of India.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

BOTANY.

Asa Gray ...	...	... Structural Botany.
Sachs ...	...	... Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour ...	...	... Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson...	...	... Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II, Chapters on Palæobotany.
Roxburgh ...	...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition, (for reference in identifying Indian Plants).
Sachs ...	...	... Physiology of Plants, translated by Ward (1887).

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Gegenbauer	...	... Elements of Comparative Anatomy, translated by Bell.
Gamgee ...	...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal body.
Claus-Sedgwick	...	... Text-book of Zoology.
Balfour ...	...	... Comparative Embryology.
Darwin ...	...	... Origin of Species.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Geikie ...	...	... Text book of Geology.
Nicholson...	...	... Palæontology.
Blanford ...	...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana ...	...	... Text-book of Mineralogy
Rutley ...	...	... The Study of Rocks.

126. On the result of the Entrance examination the Dwarkanath Scholarship was awarded to Susilmadhab Mallik of the South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.

127. On the result of the B. A. examination the Woodrow Scholarship was awarded to Kaliprasanna Gangopadhyay of the Presidency College.

128. Read a letter from Dr. J. F. P. McConnell, President of the Faculty of Medicine, recommending that Dr. E. A. Birch may be appointed to act for him as President of the Faculty of Medicine during his absence on leave.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

129. Read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C. I. E., President of the Faculty of Law, stating that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris has consented to take his place as the Head of the Faculty during his absence from India on leave.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

130. Read the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and the Head Masters of Recognised High Schools, on the report of the Committee appointed to devise a scheme for widening the present course for Matriculation, by the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers.

RESOLVED—

That the opinions be printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate.

131. Read a letter from the Principal, Patna College, requesting to be informed whether in the face of the recently altered forms of application for admission to the F. A. and B. A. examinations, the resolution passed by the Syndicate at their meeting, held on the 8th December, 1890, (page 300, para. 308 of the University Minutes for 1890-91) to the effect that a certificate showing that no lectures have been delivered in any one subject will be accepted, provided the subject is one of a group of alternative subjects, and that provision is made in the College for teaching one at least of the subjects contained in that group, is still to be considered applicable to the case of candidates who have taken up History and the full course of Chemistry for which the College provides no lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the alteration in the rules does not affect the Resolution quoted by him.

132. Read endorsements from the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, forwarding applications from certain students who failed to appear at the last Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination, praying that under the circumstances stated in their applications they may be allowed to go in for the Combined M. B. examination of 1893.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the Syndicate see no reason to relax the rules.

133. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, intimating in reply to this office No. 394, dated the 20th July, that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the affiliation of the Rangoon College to the University in Law.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

134. Read an application from Mohinikanta Ghatak praying that instead of putting off the date for holding the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination to the 14th November, as communicated in this office letter No. 449, dated the 20th July, 1892, the date for holding the M. A. examination in Physical Science may be postponed to the next week following that during which the examinations in the other subjects will be held.

RESOLVED—

That no change can be made in the date of the M.A. examination.

135. Read endorsements from the Principals of the City, Ripon and Bangabasi Colleges, and from the Officiating Rector, Albert College, forwarding applications from certain unsuccessful candidates at the last F. A. examination, praying that an alternative paper from the *Rupaka Ratnam* may be set for the ensuing F. A. examination in Sanskrit for their benefit.

Read also an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, on a similar application stating that with-

out attendance at lectures in the old course the students cannot be admitted to the examination.

Read also a letter from the Principal, Jagannath College, Dacca, suggesting that the number of cantos of the Bhatti Kávya prescribed for the ensuing F. A. examination should be reduced from five to three for all candidates old and new.

RESOLVED—

That an alternative paper on the *Rupaka Ratnam* be set at the next F. A. examination for those candidates who failed at the last examination, and for those who qualified for admission to the last examination.

136. Read endorsements from the Principals of several B. A. Colleges forwarding applications from certain unsuccessful B. A. candidates of last year, praying that an alternative paper on *Sakuntalá* and *Kádamvari* may be set for the ensuing B. A. examination in Sanskrit.

RESOLVED—

That an alternative paper in *Sakuntalá* and *Kádamvari* be set at the next B. A. examination for those candidates who failed at the last examination, and for those who qualified for admission to the last examination.

137. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, forwarding an application from Ramnarayan Tiwari, praying that under the circumstances set forth in his application he may be allowed to appear at the next F. A. examination without further attendance at lectures and without depositing a fresh fee.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Ramnarayan Tiwari will be admitted to the next F. A. examination without attending any more lectures, but that he will be required to pay a fresh fee.

138. Read an application from Kandhji Sahay requesting to be informed whether attendance at the Law lectures delivered in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, will qualify him for admission to the B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be informed that attendance at lectures in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, will not qualify him for admission to the B. L. examination.

139. Read a letter from the Rector, St. Xavier's College, recommending that Thomas P. Harris who passed the F. A. examination of the Madras University, may be allowed to appear at the B. A. examination, and forwarding the requisite permission from the Registrar, Madras University.

RESOLVED—

That the Rector be informed that T. P. Harris will be admitted to the B. A. examination provided he completes the course of study required by the rules in a College affiliated to this University.

140. Read a letter from the Principal, Holkar College, forwarding an application from Narayan Vishnu Phadke, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be admitted to the B. A. examination in 1894.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Narayan Vishnu Phadke will be admitted to the B. A. examination of 1894, provided he completes the course of study required by the rules in a College affiliated to this University.

141. Read an application from Akshaykumar Mallik, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be permitted to go in for the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be informed that he will be admitted to the F. A. examination provided he completes a course of two years study in a College affiliated to this University, in which lectures are regularly delivered in the subjects prescribed for the F. A. examination.

142. Read an application from Zahirul Haque, stating that he completed his F. A. course at the Hughli College, but was not allowed to appear at the examination of 1892, on account of his failure at the test examination, and enquiring whether under the circumstances he will be treated as an unsuccessful candidate.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be informed that the rule requiring attendance at lectures for 6 months does not apply to his case.

143. Read an application from Syed Ishan Ashraff, supported by an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate, praying that the age of his son Syed Golam Darwash may be changed in his Entrance certificate from 19 to 13 years.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to grant the request.

144. Read the following letter from certain members of the Senate :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

CALCUTTA.

Dated the 10th August, 1892.

SIR,

WE the undersigned members of the Senate, beg to request the favour of your submitting this letter for the consideration of the Syndicate.

In view of the increasing pressure of merely intellectual competition to which our students are being subjected at the present time, and the injurious effects on their physique resulting therefrom, we think it desirable that the University should recognize the importance of physical education in our schools and colleges, and give it some encouragement, however indirect. We think this could be done, if the following proposals, which we submit for the consideration of the Syndicate, were adopted :—

I.—That the following addition be made to the certificate for candidates for the Entrance examination given at page 74 of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character :—"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise for not less than three months in each year during the three preceding years."

NOTE (*a*).—The exercise must be for not less than two hours in the week, and may comprise gymnastics, Indian and English games, dumb-bell and Indian Club exercises, riding or drill.

NOTE (*b*).—In the case of students who are medically certified as unable to go through a course of physical exercise, the following is to be substituted for this clause, *viz* :—

"That he has been exempted from attending a course of physical exercise under medical certificate."

II.—That the following addition be made to the certificates for candidates for the F. A. and B. A. examinations given at pp. 75 and 76 respectively of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character.

"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise for not less than six months since passing his last University examination."

NOTES (*a*) and (*b*) as above.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servants,

Narendra Krishna.	Abdool Luteef.
Trailokyanath Mitra.	Chunder Nath Bose.
Rash Behary Ghose.	Gauri Sankar De.
Mahomed Yusoof.	R. N. Ray.
A. M. Bose.	I. C. Bose.
Kali Charan Banurji.	Debendra Nath Roy.
P. C. Mozoomdar.	Goonabhiram Baruah.
Sarada Charan Mitra.	D. D Cunningham.
Serajul Islam.	R. C. Dutt, c. s.
Opendro Nath Mitter.	Haraprasad Shastri.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman.	Umes Chandra Dutt.
Durga Mohun Das.	Ahmed.
Sree Nath Dass.	W. C. Bonnerjee.
Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.	Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya.
Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.	John F. Norris.
Jogendra Chunder Ghose.	Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari.
Mahendra Nath Ray.	F. J. Rowe.
Pran Nath Pandit.	J. H. Gilliland.
Radhika P. Mookerjee.	Bipinvihari Gupta.
Gonesh Ch. Chunder.	H. M. Percival.
J. Wood-Mason.	Kanny Lal Dey.
M. Ghose.	Lal Madhub Mookerjee.
Hem Chandra Banerjee.	O. C. Dutt.
A. Paton Begg.	Abdul Hai.
J. C. Bose.	Zuhiruddin Ahmed"

RESOLVED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts.

145. Read a letter from Mr. Horace Wilson, Solicitor, submitting an account of the sale of 25 Shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills, and forwarding a Draft Deed of Release for the approval of the Syndicate.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Wilson be informed that the Release should be signed by the Registrar and sealed with the University seal, instead of being signed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Members of the Syndicate as in the draft.

146. Read a letter from the Principal, Hughli College, reporting that he has refused to counter-sign the applica-

tion of an intending B. A. candidate who completed his two years' course in the above College last year, but did not present himself for examination, on the ground that unless the student submits to a test examination there can be no means of determining the probability of his passing.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that he is at liberty to use his own discretion in the matter.

147. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Hridaynath Datta, enquiring whether under the circumstances set forth in his application, he will be admitted to the B. L. examination of 1893, provided he attends further lectures in the second year class from September next to May 1893.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Hridaynath Datta must attend lectures for a full year, *e. g.*, from 1st September 1892 to 31st August 1893.

148. Read a letter from the Principal, Uttarpara College, reporting that, subject to the sanction of the Syndicate, he has admitted Kantibhushan Bhattacharyya to the first year class of his College after the 31st July.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Principal be approved.

149. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar, forwarding an application from Ramendranath Ghosh, praying that under the circumstances set forth in the application he may be allowed to take his admission in an Affiliated Institution, although the last date for taking such admission has expired.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate see no reason to grant the request.

150. Read an endorsement from the Principal, General Assembly's Institution, forwarding an application from Chandranath Sarbadhikari, praying that he may be allowed to take his admission in the first year class of his College, although the last date for taking such admission has expired.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Chandranath Sarbadhikari must submit a Medical certificate in support of his statement, and that in the meantime he may be provisionally admitted into the College.

151. Read an application from Mathuranath Biswas, requesting that he may be allowed to take his admission into an Affiliated Institution during the month of August.

RESOLVED—

That Mathuranath Biswas be directed to submit a Medical certificate in support of his statement.

152. Read a letter from the Principal, Berhampur College, forwarding an application from Chandramohan Ray, praying that he may be allowed to take his admission in the first year class of his College, although the last date for taking such admission has expired.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the student may be admitted.

153. Read a letter from the Principal, Brajamohan Institution, Barisal, forwarding an application from Taraninath Bhattacharyya, praying that he may be allowed to take his admission to an Affiliated Institution after the 31st July.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the student may be admitted.

154. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding an application from Radhagobinda Biswas, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the B. A. examination of 1893.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Radhagobinda Biswas must attend the full course of lectures prescribed by either the old rules or the new ones.

155. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Queen's College, Benares, forwarding an application from Sambhunath Sukul, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be

allowed to appear at the ensuing M. A. examination in History.

RESOLVED—

That Sambhunath Sukul be admitted to the M. A. examination.

156. Read an application from M. Moinuddin Ahmad, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying to be admitted to the ensuing M. A. examination in Persian.

RESOLVED—

That M. Moinuddin Ahmad be admitted to the M. A. examination.

157. Read a letter from the Principal, Holkar College, requesting that Indore may be retained in the list of Centres for holding the F. A. examination.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

158. Read endorsements from the Principal, City College, forwarding applications from Rajendralal Mukerjee and Jnanendranath Basu, praying to be admitted to the ensuing B. L. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the students must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered from June to October.

159. Read a letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the changes in the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Engineering.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

A. M. NASH,

Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

o. 2.

THE 27TH AUGUST, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
RAI JAGADANANDA MUKERJEE BAHADUR.
CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., C. I. E.
RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D. Sc.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ., M.A.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M.A.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L.M.S.
E. A. BIRCH, ESQ., M.D.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
BABU DINABANDHU DATTA.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
RAI KSHETRANATH CHATTERJEE, BAHADUR, M.I.C.E.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU, M.A., B.L.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
BABU BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ., B.A.
BABU DURGAMOHAN DAS.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M.A.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GONESCHUNDER CHUNDER.
REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.
MAULAVI ASHRAF-UL-DIN AHMAD.
BABU BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M.A.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.
PRINCE JAHAN KADR MIRZA MUHAMMAD WAHED ALI, BAHADUR.
REV. A. P. BEGG, B.A.
BABU KAILASCHANDRA BASU, L.M.S.

160. The Vice-Chancellor said that the first item of business before the meeting was to consider the following Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of High Schools, and the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Insti-

tutions and Recognised High Schools on the Draft Rules proposed by the Committee :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed by the Senate at the meeting held on the 25th April 1891, have the honour to submit, for the approval of the Senate, the following Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools :—

DRAFT RULES FOR THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

2. The power of affiliation rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other chief educational officer of the province in which the institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

5. The application must contain the following information :—

(a) The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(b) The standard up to which the Institution is to be affiliated.

(c) A statement of the probable income of the Institution, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(d) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the members of the teaching staff.

(e) The scale of fees to be charged.

6. The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the In-

stitution will be maintained on the proposed scale for 5 years.

7. Before recommending for affiliation an Institution in the neighbourhood of another Institution already affiliated, it shall be the duty of the Syndicate to enquire whether the establishment of the new Institution is likely to be detrimental to the interests of sound education and discipline.

8. An Institution shall be affiliated in the first instance for three years only, after which the affiliation may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of affiliation.

9. In the month of July of each year the Principal of every Affiliated Institution shall submit a report to the Syndicate, shewing the staff maintained throughout the preceding year, and giving the names of all members of the staff at the time of submitting the report.

10. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

1. Before any school is allowed to send up candidates to the Entrance examination, it must be recognised by the Syndicate as a High School. Applications for the recognition of Schools must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

2. In the case of a Government School, application must be made by the Inspector of Schools, or other chief educational authority of the division in which the school is situated.

In the case of any other school, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of the school.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*) The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(*b*) A statement of the probable income of the school, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(*c*) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the teachers.

(*d*) The scale of fees to be charged.

(*e*) An assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time.

4. The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years.

5. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognise any school, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

6. A school shall be recognised in the first instance for three years only, after which the recognition may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of recognition.

7. The Syndicate may refuse to recognise any school that appears to be from any cause injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline, and may cease to recognise any school that shews year after year bad results.

(Sd.) A. CROFT.
„ RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJEE.
„ KALI CHARAN BANURJI.
„ K. S. MACDONALD.
„ A. M. NASH.
„ A. M. BOSE (see remarks below).
„ D. M. DAS.

I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee. I would, however, omit Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, as unnecessary after the recommendations contained in Rules 3 and 4 which materially alter the present situation. I would also modify Rule 3 *(e)* of the same by excluding from its operation the Entrance and the Preparatory Entrance classes, in which the system of *lecturing* may, at least in many cases, be properly allowed.

(Sd.) A. M. BOSE.

Opinions from the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised High Schools on the Draft Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges and the Recognition of Schools.

From the Principal, St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur, C. P., to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nagpur, the 26th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a "copy" of Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and Schools.

I beg to say that I fully concur with the Committee for the schemes in contemplation.

From the Principal, Brajamohan Institution, Barisal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 21, dated Barisal, the 29th June, 1892.

IN regard to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools and Colleges, I beg to submit the following observations :—

The Syndicate in granting application for affiliation should, in my humble opinion, require that the chief controlling authority of an Institution should not, so far as possible, entertain on its staff teachers who do not adopt tuition as their profession, and whose salaries do not fall below a certain minimum scale to be fixed by the Syndicate. At present, it is not an unusual thing to see the opening of Schools and Colleges with their staffs getting abnormally low rates of remuneration. A graduate is appointed to be a Head Master or a *Lecturer*, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 or 50. It is absurd to expect that such a person will take an abiding interest in his duties, and as a consequence the students suffer greatly. An effectual remedy for this state of things has become imperative at the present time, when a craze seems to have overtaken many of our countrymen for the establishment of Mushroom Schools and Colleges, more from a spirit of rivalry than from a genuine solicitude for the spread of education. Of course there may be great difficulties that will hamper the University authorities in the introduction of such a necessary reform. Still

I cannot but bring this to the notice of the Syndicate, and respectfully invite their discussion of my recommendation with a view to its adoption as one of the conditions for the recognition of an educational institution.

Rule 8 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges seems to be unnecessary, as the Syndicate will have the power to withdraw the privileges of affiliation granted to an Institution at any time should it be found not conforming to the stipulated conditions.

From the Offg. Principal, Presidency College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 731, dated Presidency College, the 4th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to inform you that the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools appear to be excellent and well framed for the protection of the interests of sound education and discipline. I should not like to see any of them omitted or relaxed.

From the Principal, Uttarpara College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 10, dated Uttarpara, the 4th July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Assistant Registrar's memo. No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for an expression of opinion a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state my opinion.

Rule 8 relating to the affiliation of Colleges and Rule 6 relating to the recognition of Schools appear to me the only rules that are open to objection.

Renewal of affiliation or recognition three years after the first affiliation or recognition, seems to be an unnecessary piece of precaution in face of the fact that the Syndicate are to have it in their power to withdraw the privileges of affiliation or recognition.

As regards Mr. A. M. Bose's note of partial dissent from the Committee's Report, I have to observe that the proviso in Rule 5 for the recognition of Schools seems needed in view of any deception that may be practised by some Managers of Schools. Further, I have to add that the lecture system of teaching appears to me not suitable for even the 1st and 2nd classes of Schools, and that the limitation of the number of pupils in every class of a School to 50 would, I think, be a very desirable reform.

From the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 121, dated Cuttack, the 8th July, 1892.

WITH reference to the "Report of the Committee appointed to revise the rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools" forwarded with your office No. 294, dated the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to state that both Mr. S. Ager, the late Principal, and myself entirely agree as to the utility of the rules approved by the majority of the Committee. We consider Rule 3 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools especially valuable. In this connection Mr. Ager writes: "I have known Schools to spring up like mushrooms, merely to give an opportunity for refractory pupils, dismissed from a Government School, to pass the Matriculation examination. These rules will put a stop to this." I strongly dissent from the amendment to Rule 3 (e), desired by Mr. A. M. Bose, as it appeared to me that it is just in the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes that the very abuse most frequently occurs, which the clause is designed to prevent. To Rule 3 (e) it might be desirable to add "with a statement of their qualifications." To the same rule might also be added a clause requiring information in the case of any school which applies for recognition (1) as to the date of its establishment. (2) as to the length of time during which it has been in effective existence.

From the Principal, Sanskrit College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 53, dated Calcutta, the 8th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of the Report of the

Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools for my opinion, I beg to make the following suggestions :—

(1.) In para. 5 (*a*) the word "qualification" should be substituted for the word "names" as the application for affiliation may be made before the appointment of the Teachers.

(2.) Rule 8 should be omitted, Rule 10 being sufficient to serve the purpose of that rule.

(3.) In Rule 10, the word "Senate" should be substituted for the word "Syndicate."

(4.) A new rule should be inserted to the effect that an assurance should be given that no Professor would be allowed to lecture to more than 75 or at most to 100 students at the same time.

In regard to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to suggest that Rule 6 should be omitted as Rule 7 is sufficient for the purpose.

From the Principal, Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 7, dated Bhagalpur, the 9th July, 1892.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for opinion copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools. In reference to the suggestion contained in the Draft Rules in the Report, that the Syndicate may require guarantees that a College or School, the affiliation or recognition of which is prayed for, will be maintained for five years on the scale proposed in the application, I beg to state that viewing it in connection with the recommendation that an institution of the kind, when affiliated or recognised, may not be allowed to stand, unless there is a renewal of its affiliation or recognition after the expiry of three years, I am for such guarantees being demanded only for the period last mentioned, where they are thought necessary.

As regards the limit of number proposed in Rule 3 (e) of the Regulations drafted for recognition of Schools, I beg to state that I am for having the limit raised to the figure

60, for the first four classes of a High English School. It is indeed desirable that there should not be an undue excess of students in a class in charge of a single teacher, as when classes are so congested the boys cannot all be properly taken care of. In reference to the classes mentioned, it is to be considered, however, that the expenditure for imparting instruction in them, upon anything like a proper standard of efficiency, is heavy. If any one of the classes has to be divided into sections whenever the number exceeds fifty, the fees contributed by the students will hardly suffice for the requirements of training of the quality needed, and efficiency in teaching being thus impaired, the students for whose benefit the rule is intended will be injuriously affected.

In regard to the recommendations made by the Committee in other particulars, I beg to state that I endorse them generally.

From the Offg. Principal, Krishnagar College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 103, Krishnagar, the 13th July, 1892.

IN compliance with your No. 294, dated the 15th ultimo, asking for opinion on the Draft Rules for affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to propose the following amendments and suggestions :—

In 5 (*d*) add " with their respective salaries."

In (9) insert " and the salaries received by them " after the words " members of the staff."

SCHOOLS.

3 (*a*) add " together with their occupation or profession. "

(*c*) add " and their salaries."

3 (*e*) I agree with Mr. A. M. Bose's suggestion that Entrance and Preparatory classes should be excluded from the operation of this rule.

From the Principal, Berhampore College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated Berhampore, the 17th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 294, dated the 15th June last, forwarding for opinion a copy of Draft

Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit the following observations:—

There are signs on all hands that a great movement of re-construction or re-organization has begun in the system of academic and secondary instruction in this province. The much-discussed reform of the constitution of the University, though it has given birth to no more than an imaginary scheme that bids fair to be relegated to the limbo of unredeemed pledges and unrealized perfections, has yet drawn attention to the fact that our Trustee for the Advancement of Learning does not fulfil even the primary functions of its trust, being, as it is, solely an examining body without teaching agencies or endowments for the carrying on of research; and that a recognised status must be given to graduates in relation to the University, if we are to make the latter more truly a Corporate Academic Body than it has hitherto been. Of even greater practical moment are the recent regulations concerning the minimum or qualifying attendance at College lectures through which it is sought to secure some control over the working of Affiliated Institutions and the enforcing of a certain uniform standard of discipline among the students of the University. The Draft Rules before us, which are a further step in the direction of centralization, will help to secure these objects in a far larger measure, and to maintain a certain standard of respectability and efficiency in the teaching agencies and appliances of Affiliated Institutions not unbefitting an academic body like a University. No less momentous issues are involved in the scheme for widening the basis of secondary instruction in this province by recognising modern studies of a character similar to those pursued in the real or non-classical schools of the Continent of Europe and the United States of America. Taken all in all, the new phase on which the University is entering, may be legitimately considered an epoch-making one in the history of educational organization in this country in the same sense in which the famous minute of Lord Macaulay and the equally famous despatch of Lord Halifax were epoch-making.

It would be a truism to assert that we must form a precise idea of the character and magnitude of these

new elements and forces, and the goal towards which they ultimately tend;—that we must definitely seize the spirit working so deep within, which, if unable as yet to produce much regularity of plan, has, at any rate, given a pervading unity of purpose to a restless and often shiftless reforming activity.

I may, therefore, state without further apology what seems to me to be the cardinal or central idea round which the recent University Regulations group themselves. The University, which is by its constitution an examining body, is seeking to work itself out of the narrow limits imposed upon it by an antiquated charter, and no longer satisfied with laying down subjects of examination and indirectly controlling the scheme of superior instruction in the country, would directly regulate the teaching agencies, appliances and methods of Colleges and Schools by a judicious use of its rights of affiliation and disaffiliation. In other words, recent regulations of the Syndicate, and more specially the Draft Rules before us, would bring on an interesting stage in the development of the University from its starting point as an examining body to its goal as a teaching University. The goal is far from being reached, but we are as far from the starting point. The new phenomenon of an examining body having the wisdom to arrogate to itself some of the most important functions of a teaching University is an instance of abnormality in civil institutions which is the normal order of things in India. Indeed, transitional forms and hybrid growths of national institutions, unprecedented experiments in civil and political and religious history are so characteristic of this country as to constitute British India a separate continent in the natural history of institutions, with a separate fauna and flora as it were,—a new Lemuria to serve as the original home and starting point of the new race of the future. A free press under a bureaucracy,—a commercial or industrial Imperialism,—political absolutism tempered by entire social and religious autonomy,—a system of land tenure combining absolute proprietary right in the state based upon the primitive right of conquest or force with a permanent settlement on behalf of a class of middlemen,—a Penal Code sprung from modern jurisprudence like Minerva in panoply from the forehead of Jove, conjoined with the alien administration of a heterogeneous and

endless congeries of Babel—systems of traditional and customary law ranging from the tribal or Mutter-recht organization to the patriarchal social type,—in other words the conception of one State or Political Government co-ordinating radically different systems of Civil Law as well as social and religious Polity,—the abnormal and undefined relations between the Feudatory (or Frontier) States and the Suzerain Power unprecedented in the historic evolution of International Law,—these are only a few momentous experiments which History is working out in India. No wonder that the educational organization of this country should also exhibit, some of these monster-growths of time,—a few monstremes and petero-dactyls in a vast biological laboratory like this teeming Continent.

The interesting stage of development to which the University is being brought by recent regulations has been already noted to be an intermediate one, and the goal to which it will lead in the gradual course of things is, I have no doubt, the teaching University. But I would not be misunderstood. The teaching University I mean is not necessarily of the familiar European type. In no department of political, social, or religious organization, must it be assumed that the western model or pattern will be reproduced in India; on the contrary wherever there is an element of life and movement, of indigenous growth and native necessity, the goal is sure to be a new product of Indian surroundings as much as any of the earlier stages. Here in the matter of embodying the conception of a teaching University, it is not difficult to see that the University town system, so typical of the West, with or without a corporate life, must be unattainable in this province with its development of collegiate institutions spread far and wide over its districts. Hence the ideal University of the future can at best consist of University Professorial Chairs in the metropolis for students who read for degrees in any of the Faculties, and a network of collegiate institutions within or outside the metropolis as at present, with teaching agencies and appliances, which, if they come up to a certain standard fixed by the University, will be recognised by the latter for the purposes of the First Examination in Arts. Towards such a goal we are tending, but a teaching University like the one sketched is yet far off;—for the present we are to have an intermediate stage, that of an examining

body arrogating to itself some of the important functions of a teaching University; and the Draft Rules before us will be found to be a powerful instrument for furthering this end.

The Draft Rules that are most important from the point of view here taken are the following:— Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges, and Rules 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools. I proceed to consider their drift and examine how far they are calculated to secure the object in view.

Rules 5 and 9 for affiliation are evidently based upon the belief that in the interests of a sound mental training mere success in examination in any number of subjects or text-books however advanced is of secondary importance compared to the liberalizing and disciplinary influence of being subjected to systematic courses of lectures in respectable Academic Institutions by professors who are masters of their respective subjects. Hence, it is sought to refuse the imprimatur of the University to institutions, in which, from the proposed scale of establishment, the names and qualifications of the teaching staff, the probable income, or from other reason, it is believed that a certain standard of respectability and efficiency cannot be secured or maintained. I have hearty sympathy with the end in view. That the funds or constitution of the University do not admit of its founding Professorial Chairs is no reason why it should not by a firm and judicious use of its rights of affiliation and disaffiliation exercise a controlling influence on the character of the teaching provided in institutions that apply for the privileges of affiliation. Such an attempt would tend to give College professors a University standing; but I believe the character of the teaching staff will be far from being elevated to any standard not utterly unbefitting the occupants of University Chairs, unless two evils in the existing order are effectually remedied.

(1.) Many young and distinguished graduates who desire to qualify themselves for the profession of Law or to enter the services by the door of competitive examination, take up the work of teaching in a College as a temporary makeshift. The result is that they do not care to pursue a course of systematic studies in the subjects on which they lecture, and have none of the enthusi-

asm of the devotee to science or literature without which a lecturer in an academic seat is but hollow-sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. This serious evil has grown to an alarming extent. I know an institution in which during four years there have been four successive Professors of Philosophy and four of Science (each a novice in the use of apparatus);—a Collegiate School which in the course of *five* years has changed its head *six* times. Many private Institutions can show a record like this; and if a statistical statement were prepared, it would, I think, be found that not much less than 50 per cent. of the graduates who now take up professorships in private Colleges betake themselves to the profession of law or the executive services. Law is the "grim wolf that devours apace." Nothing can be more demoralising—I use the word advisedly—in its effect upon both professors and students. Some Institutions require guarantees on the part of the lecturers to stay for a certain defined period, but the pledges are easily broken and the fulfilment rarely exacted. The University, while it can demand a guarantee for the maintenance of a College for a number of years, cannot legitimately require its managing body to adopt a like principle of continuance in the case of the teaching staff they engage. This would involve an undue interference with individual liberty and an improper check on the principle of free competition, and would besides repel the best men from educational work. The natural remedy is to enhance the scale of remuneration for College professors, so that competent men with literary or scientific tastes may prefer educational work to the risks and uncertainties of a professional career. Such precautions may be of little avail against the executive services; but these latter, by reason of the definite age limit and the competitive character of the examinations, do not enter into formidable competition with Collegiate Institutions. The scale of establishment which Rule 5 (d) requires to be stated in the application for affiliation should in every individual case receive careful attention on the part of the Syndicate. Rule 9 will help to provide against undue reduction in the scale of establishment, and to show the frequency or otherwise of changes in the teaching staff. In Rule 9 it may be provided that, where any member of the teaching staff resigns, the ground of resignation should be noted in

the Annual Report to be submitted to the Syndicate. This would give the Syndicate some idea of the extent of the evil here complained of. It would, of course, serve no purpose to lay down a minimum scale of establishment for general application. A simple rule that no professor of a principal subject (taught in the B. A. classes) in a private institution should get less than Rs. 150 a month, or of other subjects less than Rs. 125 a month, may, perhaps, be found workable. A more elaborate scheme may be easy to suggest, but would be impracticable. Simple or elaborate, some definite test should be conceived by the Syndicate and applied to all Affiliated Institutions under private management, existing ones that fall below the minimum standard being called upon to reorganize their staff within a given period.

Another ground of the want of thoroughness and special knowledge in the professors is the multiplicity of subjects which they often have to teach, or the amount of class work they are expected to go through in a week. Who does not know of Institutions where there are only one or two competent lecturers who have all burdens thrown upon their shoulders, and are, therefore, jaded and overworked? I can point with ease to Colleges thus undermanned or manned for the most part with an inferior and low-paid agency. This is a crying evil, and demands instant remedy. The information about the scale of establishment in the application for affiliation as also in the Annual Reports to the Syndicate may be made use of to suppress this evil. With this end in view, it should be provided in Rule 9 that the subject or subjects taught by every member of the staff (together with the number of working hours in every case) should be entered in the Annual Report to the Syndicate. It may be further ruled that in every Affiliated Institution there shall be a separate professor for each of the principal subjects taught, and not less than two for English literature where the institution is a first grade College. These rules should apply to all Affiliated Institutions whether already existing or not.

In the preceding paragraphs I have attempted to show that it is highly desirable to obtain statistics on the following points:—

(1) The proportion of lecturers in aided, unaided and Government Colleges, respectively, who leave to join

the bar or the services, and the average length of their stay in the teaching profession. Also the frequency of change in the staff and its causes.

(2) The average monthly salary of lecturers in aided and unaided Colleges respectively. Also the lowest salary obtaining in them.

(3) The average number of lecturers to a first grade College, aided, unaided or departmental—also the number for second grade Colleges—compared with the normal requirements of such Institutions. Also the proportion of professors teaching more than one subject, and the average number of working hours in a week for a lecturer, in aided, unaided and departmental Colleges.

I have suggested that the Principal of every Affiliated Institution should be required to furnish information on each of these points relative to his College in the annual report to be submitted to the Syndicate.

(II) Another great evil which cannot be so easily remedied is the dull mechanical routine into which lecturers in our Colleges invariably turn their teaching work. This is partly induced by the University appointing text-books instead of subjects for examination; but an equally cogent reason is to be found in the intellectual apathy and torpor of our young men to which the most distinguished and promising graduates of the University, even such as are engaged in professorial work, fall a victim. It is not so much the lack of mental capacities or endowments as an arrest of mental development induced by sloth and intellectual dissipation, a weak physique and the exhausted vitality of an overcrammed mind and jaded brain, that must be considered responsible for this state of things. The measures and precautions, already adverted to, will, therefore, fail to elevate the character of the teaching staff, unless active research and sustained intellectual work be somehow made a condition of a professorship in an Affiliated Institution. With this end in view it may be ruled that an Affiliated Institution shall require every one of its professors hereafter appointed in this country to submit to the Registrar at the end of three years, after the date of his entering the profession a manuscript copy of a course of lectures on the subject he professes or any portion of it, shewing in the opinion of the Board of Studies in that subject a familiar knowledge of the most important and recent contributions—and that no professor hereafter

appointed in this country, who fails to do so, shall be allowed to teach in any Affiliated Institution. It may also be provided in Rule 9 that the Annual Report to the Syndicate will enter against the name of every member in the teaching staff the date of appointment to the incumbency, and the date of entering the profession as given by the incumbent. Standing Sub-committees of the Boards of Studies may be appointed for the "Censorship" each to consist of not less than three and not more than five members. The question of the class of College professors, to whom the test should be applied, is to my mind not a difficult one. Of the three classes (1) those who are appointed by the Secretary of State, or are graduates of European Universities (2) those who have been already appointed in this country whether in private or departmental Colleges, and (3) those other than graduates of European Universities who will be hereafter appointed in this country,—the two former must be exempted in view of vested rights, or grave practical considerations, but the last can claim no exemption. In the case of graduates of European Universities, practical considerations render the application of any such test impossible. I should be glad to think the test also unnecessary in their case, but let the Director of Public Instruction of a sister Presidency (Mr. Grigg of Madras) judge :—"a still more potent cause of the inferiority of our Colleges and Schools relates to the agency employed. These professors—(the Director is speaking of English professors)—should be far more generally than has hitherto been the case—men who have been brought up in the very best of our public Schools, and also who have completed their studies in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge."—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, a member of the Education Commission, and Dr. Bhandarkar, the eminent Orientalist, may be held to be no less unimpeachable authorities with regard to the state of things in the Bombay Presidency. The latter would have "a strict rule that none but first class Oxford and Cambridge men should be appointed to Professorships of English Literature, History, Philosophy and Mathematics," and refers in this connection to the necessary co-operation of the Government and the University for coping with existing evils,—the former speaks of the selection of professors being often bad, and also of "the superlatively unsatisfac-

tory men whom our Education Department imported many years ago, who made the name of European Head Masters of High Schools a bye-word amongst us." I cannot say if names have been bye-words nearer home, but I would propose that the Syndicate should address the Secretary of State with regard to the necessity for appointing to the Higher Educational Service none but first class graduates of the great English Universities who have been brought up in the best of the great public Schools of England.

The Test clause I have proposed, with its harsh angularities, may be whittled away to as great an extent as is thought convenient to make it smooth and give it a slide ;—I shall bear to see it growing smaller and smaller and beautifully less if only to give it greater blandness and suavity. I am hopeful that no body will have a word to urge against the scheme on behalf of the *enfans perdus* of the Professorial army, I mean the lecturers in the Colleges under private management. Their weakness is my strength; on this secure foundation do I build my hopes.

The exemption of graduates of European Universities from the test proposed will not materially affect the end in view. What we primarily require is a class of Indian specialists in the different departments of Science, Art and Literature, and their influence on the susceptible minds of Indian youths in the academic seats of learning. Thus we may train up both our professors and our students to take part in the work of the teaching University of the future. We may expect the tentative introduction of the practice of teaching subjects in place of text-books in not more than a decade after the institution of a test like that here proposed ; and the steps which have been taken in some teaching Universities in America to pass from appointed text-books to appointed subjects will no doubt be reproduced in this country.

The great draw-back to the operation of the rule here suggested would be the large percentage of professors who by reason of leaving the profession for the bar or the services would either not come under the test at all or evade it with impunity ; but I believe an adequate scale of remuneration on the plan already proposed would materially lessen the number of such triflers. The institution of the test, we may be sure, will not result in driving away from educational work the most promising

young *alumni* of the University. Already, it is true, the professions, and the executive and judicial services, draw off most of the distinguished graduates, and it is difficult to secure the best men for the education service. But this difficulty will not be enhanced by a measure which holds out a high stimulus and the reward of a sort of University standing for zealous devotion to intellectual and scientific pursuits. On the contrary, by calling out a higher order of intellectual stimulus than has been hitherto provided within the bosom of the University, such stimulus in short as fellowships and professorial chairs impart in the west, the attractiveness of the education service for young men of a large and generous mental calibre will be indefinitely enhanced. All that would be needed after this would be to ensure a competence enabling the ardent devotee to letters to give himself up entirely to his studies.

Indeed the formidable difficulties in this case are not practical, but sentimental ones; and though I have sought to conciliate powerful vested interests by not claiming retrospective effect for the suggested rule, I am aware that the latter will still be regarded by the profession as more a comical hint than a serious proposal. But I shall brave the smiles of the veteran and the tears of the novice, deprecations of the one and imprecations of the other, and with the easy hardihood of the idealist stand up for my ill-starred scheme. The truth is that, in practice though not in theory, discipline, organization, centralisation are at a discount in these days,—*laisser faire* is the cry,—and in the much abused name of "liberty of instruction," the same as that which Holland knew so well how to treat ages ago, we are to set up mobocracy in the seats of learning. Shades of Agrippa and Erasmus!—That a profession honoured with these names should in any country consent to remain a standing monument of the truth of their immortal satire lest forsooth it should reform itself out of existence.

Nothing daunted, I return to the charge. Rule 7 I should make very stringent in its operation. Two Colleges in the same district town or district, apart from the serious detriment to the interests of sound education and discipline, would imply a further development of the collegiate system, and as such would only add to the difficulties of establishing that which will come sooner or later

a teaching University. The case of the metropolis, the University town, is, of course, different. But in every other instance, the goal towards which we are slowly moving, and which would be brought one step nearer by the adoption of the Draft Rules before us, requires that a superfluous extension of the collegiate system be eschewed as a fatal blunder. Indeed what seems to me a ground of recommendation in my suggestion for requiring as an indispensable condition of affiliation or continuance of affiliation an adequate and fairly paid teaching staff coming up to the University standard is the probability that this would check the reckless multiplication of Colleges, if it does not lead to the abolition of some of mushroom growth.

The same reasons as those I have urged above,—the interests of centralisation and solidarity, of systematic and uniform discipline, and, above all, of the direct regulation of our teaching agencies, appliances and methods,—ensure my hearty support of Rules 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools. I shall content myself with drawing attention to two points which appear to me to deserve serious consideration.

I. Under clause 3 (e), an application for recognition must contain an assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time. The first point to strike the critic will be the anomaly that a rule of this primary importance should be enforced only on the new Schools that may start up or apply for recognition hereafter, Schools that will rarely suffer from the evil which it is intended to remedy, while the old Schools, the worst offenders in this respect, escape from the operation of the clause. An ornamental clause like this, which might be mistaken for a veiled mockery, is, I humbly submit, out of place in the serious programme of educational reform which should emanate from an august Body like the University. If the imperious interests of a healthy mental training for our boys demand such a measure,—for I will not put it on a lower platform, such as the requirements of success in the Matriculation examination,—then there ought to be no hesitation in enforcing this rule on all schools alike, old as well as new. That bugbear of the man of narrow and timid vision, practical difficulty, there does not exist in this case, or at least not any that is of formidable proportions. I shall make good this assertion by detailed consideration of the existing state of

things. At the outset I may point out that information about the size of each class in every one of our High Schools is extremely desirable, and it will be the duty of the Syndicate, I admit, to call for such information from the Heads of Recognised Schools before fixing upon a definite maximum limit for a school class;—but even with the imperfect data at my disposal, I think I shall succeed in proving that the limit proposed, if made generally operative, would neither at present nor at any future time entail hardship upon our Schools or scholars. I will show (1) that the limit will not affect the majority of our Schools and that the few Schools affected will not be materially injured, (2) that it will not entail any loss of opportunities for instruction on any class of schoolboys, and (3) that it will not in any conceivable way check the future diffusion of education in the province.

(1.) Excluding the infant class or department which is generally divided into sections, a High School may be taken to consist of 8 classes; and hence, where the principle of dividing a class into two or more sections is not adopted, a High School under the proposed clause (if it were made general in its operation) cannot have on its rolls more than 400 pupils,—ordinarily it may be taken for granted no High School in which the section-principle is not adopted will have more than 350 pupils, nor will any school, generally speaking, find it paying or convenient to adopt the section-principle which does not count more than 420 pupils. Moreover, under the operation of the proposed clause, such a re-distribution of pupils will take place that a High School (excluding the infant department) will not often have a number of pupils lying between the two limits 350 and 420. In the above calculation a special element of uncertainty has been, however, unavoidable. There will be some schools counting less than 350 pupils, with an average number of much less than 50 to a class, but with one or two classes particularly large and consisting of more than 50 boys. These Schools with less than 350 pupils (excluding the infant department) may either find it convenient to open sections, or will loose some pupils. But as the Schools that will *choose* to open sections must be flourishing schools in most cases, and may be expected to be self-supporting even with the adoption of section-principle, one need not entertain much anxiety concerning their fate. On the other hand,

the Schools that may lose pupils under the clause, if made generally operative, demand our particular attention. It would be erring on the safe side, therefore, to suppose that Schools with pupils ranging from 300 to 350 may loose an inconsiderable number of them,—that Schools with pupils ranging from 350 to 420 (I put this latter figure purposely high) have greater probability of undergoing loss and in a greater measure,—and that schools with pupils numbering from 420 upwards will find it expedient to open sections. In the above, it has been assumed that the cases of Schools with less than 300 pupils having any class of more than 50 boys are so rare that they may be left out of account. It would be interesting to obtain statistics on this point, but in the absence of materials, I must be content with the above rough approximations. Using them as a basis of calculation, I reach results which are tabulated below. In the first table, I am compelled to make use of the figures in the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1889-90. The second table is based on the Report for 1890-91. I am also compelled to deduct a uniform number of 30 pupils (I put the number low to be on the safe side) from the given number of pupils in each case on account of the infant department, which being necessarily divided into sections, has been left out in arriving at the above figures.

TABLE I.

Mofussil Government High Schools for Native Boys—

No. of Schools.	No. fit for opening Sections. Pupils:—450 and upwards.*	No. that will possibly undergo an inconsiderable loss of Pupils. Pupils :—330 to 380.*	No. that will probably undergo some loss of Pupils. Pupils :—380 to 450 *	No. likely to be unaffected. Pupils :—330 downwards.*
45	1 Collegiate School. S.	2 Collegiate Schools and 5 first class Zillah Schools.	3 Collegiate Schools and 3 first class Zillah Schools.	5 Collegiate Schools, 4 first class Zillah Schools and all the 24 second and third class Zillah Schools.

* Including 30 for the infant department.

S. The Dacca Collegiate School which has already opened sections under departmental instructions.

TABLE II.

Calcutta High Schools for Native Boys—

No. of Schools.	No. fit for opening sections. Pupils :—450 upwards.*	No. that will possibly undergo an inconsiderable loss of Pupils. Pupils :—330 to 380.*	No. that will probably undergo some loss of pupils. Pupils :—380 to 450.*	No likely to be unaffected. Pupils :—330 downwards.*
36	10 Including 4 Unaided Collegiate Schools, 1 Missionary Collegiate School, and 1 School affiliated to a College under native management.	4 Including 1 Collegiate School under native management, and 1 School affiliated to a Native College.	6 Including 2 Missionary Collegiate Schools.	16 Including 4 Schools affiliated to Native Colleges.

* Including 30 for the infant department.

The net result under Government (excluding Municipal) High Schools in the Mofussil is that 6 out of 45 will be to some extent affected by the proposed limit, if it is generally applied. The Aided Schools in the Mofussil, which ordinarily have the status of second or third class Zillah Schools, will be almost wholly unaffected. The Unaided Schools, I believe, will not suffer more than the Government Schools. Coming to the second table, I find that out of 36 High Schools for native boys in the metropolis, about 20 would be affected by the regulation, of which about 10 would find it expedient to open sections (in some cases this has already been done), 4 may possibly suffer an insignificant loss, and 6 will probably lose some pupils in the partial re-distribution that will follow. We may conclude then that the compulsory adoption of the section-principle or the re-distribution of pupils, which may follow the general introduction of a limit like the one proposed, will not assume any noticeable proportions, except perhaps in the metropolis, and there the clause will have a most beneficial operation. I may add that I do not fear a general enchancement of school-fees consequent upon the introduction of a maximum limit for a school-class. Many of the large Metropolitan Schools under private management go to support

the College department with their surplus income. It is meet that the surplus income of these schools should in some measure be devoted to their own improvement instead of being swallowed up by the College department, as is now generally the case, special enhancements of school fees in some highly popular and efficient institutions may be resorted to for keeping down the number of admissions—as has been done in the Dacca Collegiate School where such a measure has been adopted with a view to bring down the number of pupils in a class or section of a class to 45;—there would be nothing undesirable or regrettable in this.

It would be interesting to consider the effect of these changes on the Colleges in the Metropolis. Two Collegiate Schools attached to Missionary Colleges will suffer from the loss of pupils consequent on the expected re-distribution, and one Missionary Collegiate School will have to open sections. In either case the surplus income which contributes to the support of the Colleges will be lessened. Looking to the 5 Unaided Colleges under native management, I find that the Collegiate Schools attached to the 3 first-grade and 1 of the 2 second-grade Institutions, as also a branch school affiliated to one of the first-grade Colleges will have to open sections (or additional sections);—the school attached to the remaining second-grade College will suffer some loss;—and 4 schools affiliated to the 3 first-grade Colleges will be unaffected. I may here state that the section-principle is already in force to some extent in the schools attached to the first-grade Colleges. The net result is that the surplus income of the Collegiate Schools on which the 3 first-grade Colleges depend, to a great extent, will be lessened by the additional amount spent upon the sections, but this loss, I may point out, will be recouped in some measure by an increase in the number of pupils, which will follow the addition of new sections. The case of the second-grade Colleges will not be materially different.

As the rate of monthly fee charged in the Missionary Colleges is higher than in the Unaided Native Institutions the latter might find it expedient to slightly raise the college-fee, still keeping it below the rate in the Mission Colleges; and this, I think, will be a financially sound measure, and will recoup them for their loss in the schools. This will also benefit the Unaided Native Colleges in the

Mofussil by a slight increase in the number of their students. At any rate I have no reason to suppose that there will result any loss of opportunities for superior or University education either in the Metropolis or elsewhere.

(2) From another point of view, it may be shown that there need not be any apprehension of loss of opportunities for secondary education to any number or class of scholars in the Province. At the end of the year 1891, the average number of pupils in Bengal to an Aided School was 161, to an Unaided School, 257, to a Government (including Municipal) School, 280. The average number of pupils to High Schools of all classes outside the Metropolis was about 200, to the Metropolitan Schools for native boys about 345. In none of these cases are the figures so high as to warrant any apprehension of loss of educational opportunities or facilities in the Province as a whole. I have not worked out the figures for each district or subdivision of a district separately, as is desirable in such a case, but I have no reason to believe that the average number of pupils to a High School in any district or sub-division exceeds 350, the number which may be ordinarily provided for, under the proposed clause, by a School consisting of 8 classes without sections.

(3) From a third and perhaps even more important point of view, the question will have to be discussed. The first two points deal with the existing facilities and appliances for secondary instruction in High English Schools, but we must also consider whether a limit clause will operate as a check on the future development of secondary instruction in the Province.

(*a*) In the first place it may be noticed that the Middle Vernacular or Middle English Schools will not be touched by University Legislation, and thus whatever may be the effects of a definite class-limit on High Schools, 40 per cent. of the entire English-learning school-boy world, *viz.*, those who are taught in Middle English Schools, will remain in the same position as before, so far as the earlier stage of their education is concerned. And it is no argument against the attempt to place on a sound and healthy footing the instruction imparted in High English Schools to say that the Middle English Schools, which are affiliated to the upper classes of the High Schools, will not come under the scope of the remedial measure. Of the total number of boys receiving

a secondary education and learning English, 3 out of every 5 are taught in High Schools, and the remaining 2 in Middle English Schools. A limit clause will go to provide for the sound and efficient training of all who come up to the Matriculation standard in the later stage of their studies, and of 2 at least out of every 3 throughout the entire course of their education. I cannot call such a measure futile or ineffectual. At the same time I may point out that the Middle English Schools suffer rarely from the aggregation of boys in masses to any extent comparable to what may be found in the High Schools of the Metropolis. The average number of pupils to a Middle English School, at the end of 1890-91, was 70, to one managed by a Municipality or District Board 85, to an Aided School 70, to an Unaided one 65. It was only in the six schools managed by Government that the average number rose to 151. I may, therefore, dismiss this aspect of the question, and come to the second point, *viz.*, the future spread of education.

(*b*) Separate statistics for secondary instruction are not available, but a general idea may be formed by considering all classes of schools taken together. In 1890-91, of all the boys of school-going age over 1 in 4. and of all the girls over 1 in 60, were under instruction. There was one school to every four villages in the same year. During the 10 years preceding, the number of boys at school advanced by 54·2 and of girls by 166·5 per cent., while the number of male and female children increased by only 6·9 and 6·5 per cent. respectively. Taking the districts separately, one finds that the number of these with 50 to 68 per cent. of their male children at school was 4; those with 40 to 49 per cent., 9; with 20 to 39 per cent., 11; with 10 to 19 per cent., 21; and with less than 10 per cent., 2. These figures shew immense room for development in the immediate future, and also the rapid rate of the spread of education in the Province. It would be, therefore, our primary duty to see that no re-organization of the scheme or of the appliances of education interferes with its rate of progress in the country, that centralisation does not check, but only direct and regulate the peripheral movement of diffusion. But there is ample assurance that a definite class-limit for the High Schools, will be entirely free from any such retarding effect or tendency. The Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools,

and the middle English stage of secondary instruction with its 40 per cent. of the English-learning school-boy world, will, of course, be totally unaffected in their future development as in their present condition. And it can be easily shewn that, as regards the question of future development, the same holds good of education in High English Schools. We have already seen that, in 1889-90, the average number of pupils to a High School (including the infant department) was 200, to an Aided School 161, to an Unaided School, 257, to a Government School, 280. The proposed limit would, without entailing loss or additional expenditure of any kind, allow of not less than 330 pupils as a rule, and not less than 380 in a large number of cases, to a High School, (including the infant department). This proves conclusively that, even if the present proportion of one school to every four villages should not be found to improve, the existing machinery and appliances would, *so far as the question of limit is concerned*, be sufficient for all purposes of educational diffusion or development for an indefinite period to come. And further there can be no fear that a limit-clause will stand in the way of starting new High Schools. Nor need the department apprehend that its policy of withdrawing from the control of High Schools and making them over to local bodies or private individuals will meet with any check from the imposition of a superior class-limit. We may rest assured that, if primary education does not spread so fast as is to be wished for, it will not be because of greater responsibilities on behalf of secondary education that any such measure will throw upon the Government either by minimising the opportunities of its withdrawal of support from Zillah or Aided Schools, or by retarding the multiplication of Unaided Schools.

While the object of the limit-clause appears to me to be of primary importance, and its general introduction free from practical difficulties of a formidable character, as I have sought to show above, I can accept the measure itself as only a tentative one, and believe that a further move in the same direction will be desirable a few years hence. It must be remembered that the Schools in Bengal are graded, *i. e.*, divided into classes composed of pupils at the same stage, and that an exact counterpart to our system is to be found in the American one. The comments so frequently made on the latter are justly

applicable to the former. The American method "is said to lead to a want of thoroughness in the instruction, the teaching being addressed to the class rather than to the individual members of it. Want of thoroughness seems indeed to be the besetting sin of American teaching, which aims too much at communicating knowledge, not sufficiently at developing capacities." And yet the system, which is open to this criticism, allots to a teacher in the Primary Schools about 50 pupils, to one in the Grammar Schools (corresponding to our High Schools) about 35. This will, no doubt, establish what I am seeking to prove that the number proposed (50) will have to be reduced in the course of a few years. Referring to a system different in many important respects from the American and our own, and a totally different class of Schools, *viz.*, infant schools, I find that the London Board supply "a staff at the rate of an average of 30 children to a pupil-teacher, and 60 to an assistant;" but many of H. M. Inspectors in their reports to the Education Department point out the evils of educating children in such masses. In Holland, a master is granted the services of a pupil-teacher when the number of scholars exceeds 70; but in Switzerland, where primary instruction is the most efficient in the world, every place with more than 50 children must have two schools (each under a master, aided by a pupil-teacher, if necessary). The figures for Europe immediately preceding apply only to Primary (or infant) Schools; and I need not point out how much more stringent should be the regulations for our High Schools, which answer to the Grammar Schools for secondary instruction.

II. I next come to a question of even more fundamental importance, one, indeed, on the satisfactory settlement of which all efforts present or future for an improved organization of secondary instruction in this Province will depend, I mean, the necessity of training on the part of the *masters of our High Schools* in the Science and Art of education and the methods of school-management. As Dr. Duncan, Officiating Director, Public Instruction, Madras, insists, "some scientific knowledge of the structure and functions of the mind of the young,"—an insight into the conditions of right observation, of retentiveness and acquisition, imitation and constructiveness, inductiveness and inventiveness and, above all, a serious study of

"the order of appearance of the emotions, the circumstances that affect their development," their influence on intellectual and volitional growth, and the condition of the growth of the will and of the formation of habits and character,—are an essential equipment of the teacher to whom we entrust "the delicate organization of a child's mind." I make bold to say that, in the case of Indian teachers, such qualifications are of more fundamental importance than anywhere else in the world. As determined by the characteristic defects of the Indian mind, an Indian educational system must have three primary ends (1) the development of the perceptive faculties as the basis of the intellect, the training of the powers of observation, and a healthy bias towards objective investigations, such as those of the Experimental or Natural History Sciences to correct the overweening subjectivity of the Oriental, and especially the Hindu mind, (2) a sound culture and tone of the emotions, to ward off the dangers of precocious development and premature arrest or decay, as well as unhealthy and abnormal inversions of the right order of appearance of the emotions,—to which Indians are victims from the tropical climate or the social order or from the interaction of these causes, (3) the culture of will-power based upon sentiments of individuality or free personality, to counteract the effects of Hindu Pantheism and *Mayabad* and Mohammedan *Kismut*, and rescue the Indian mind from that state of suspension or paralysis of the will, or mental *aboule*, to which it is most prone. I have not mentioned the need of imparting a healthy tone to the physique or organism by means of physical training, because it is a condition *sine qua non* of the three special ends already enumerated. I have no doubt the above will irrefragably establish the paramount necessity of training the teachers of our High Schools in the Science and Art of education, of giving them such scientific knowledge of the structure and functions of the mind of the young as I have described at length. In this I go no further than the eminently practical requirements of Mill and Bain, Huxley and Spencer; I have not cared to occupy the ground claimed by the "high and dry" German Schools of Pedagogik with their scheme of ideal values; let me, however, say in passing that the monumental practical systems of Pestalozizi and Fröbel are the outcome of this despised "high and dry" speculation.

But, whatever that may be, I am in doubt whether it will be at all necessary in this country to vindicate the practical necessity of instruction on the part of higher secondary teachers in the Science and Art of education the history of educational systems, and the methods of school-management. The case is different in England, where a powerful and traditional organization of teachers, out of the prejudices and inveterate bias of their class, and a false conception of their own interests, has erewhile found it convenient to present a solid front against the onset of modern Science and foreign or continental methods. Happily in India we have got a clear field before us,—that is the advantage of beginning *ab ovo* in national organization instead of having to plunge *in medias res*. I shall, however, mention two of the objections which Masters' Conferences in England whilom assembled to record against Educational Science. I disdain to notice the flimsy objection that Pedagogik has not the dignity of a Science or that the best minds would be repelled from the teaching profession, "if the study of the so-called Science at a training college were made a necessary or even preferential condition of entrance into the staff of a Public School." This charge of quackery or empiricism against the Science of education would include within its comprehensive sweep names like Herbart and Beneke, Trendelenburg and Ulrici and Valkmann, no telescopic stars of the fourteenth magnitude, such as shine in the firmament of English pedagogues. More sensible objections are—

(1) A technical skill is not everything in a teacher. There is a fear lest "the technical preparation should efface the broad lines drawn by the unerring hand of Nature." In the words of Mr. Myers, H. M. Inspector for the Metropolitan Division of Tower Hamlets,—which have, however, little application to this country,—"the gentleness of a lifelong culture and the hereditary instinct of honour is the soul of what is called the voluntary system." This objection is valid against the training of secondary teachers in the entire curriculum of their studies in Normal Schools. The liberalising influence and the corporate spirit of a great Public School or a great University are essential to kindle a generous glow of enthusiasm, or elicit the finer harmonies of taste and culture; and training Colleges should attempt no

more than an instruction in the principles and art of education and of school-management.

(2) The art of teaching and school-management, it is said, can only be learned through practice; and an examination in the theory of education is of little avail. To obviate this objection, practising schools or probationary periods of service under able and distinguished Head Masters, are now universally recognised as indispensable.

It would be needless here to record the splendid triumphs of educational legislation in this direction in continental countries, or the illustrious roll of Ministers of education who have toiled to build up so majestic and harmonious a system. The vast organizing genius of a Humboldt or a Guizot may be pedestaled on a height too near the sun for the waxen wings of modern Icaruses to soar to in their dizziest flights,—but Forster and Mundella are names homely enough, and with their home-bred sense may be held not unfit to inspire the dullest clod. And where an "orientalizing" University like that of the Punjab and a "benighted" Presidency like Madras have led the way, "go-ahead" Bengal may yet count it a privilege to bring up the rear.

The necessity for training Colleges in India has been recognised by the most eminent educational authorities as will appear from what follows:—

The Education Commission recommended "that an examination in the principles and practice of teaching be instituted, success in which should hereafter be a condition of permanent employment in any School, Government or Aided." In the words of Sir Alfred Groft, "the commission held that a teacher, in order to become efficient had much to learn besides the things that he taught; and in particular they set a high value on a preliminary training in practical work with a class. But if, in the absence of training Schools for secondary teachers, and still more of practising Schools attached to such Institutions, opportunities of this kind were wanting, the only practicable alternative was to require from intending teachers some acquaintance with the theory and methods of teaching as developed in the many works that have been produced on that subject. This is recommended not as the best plan, but as the second best, and there is no doubt that the course of reading required for the necessary certificate would attract attention to those

methods of school-management which a teacher only gradually and painfully acquires while he is learing his work. The special advantage of this alternative plan would be that we could, without objection, require the certificate from all new teachers, and even from those whose service did not extend beyond (say) 3 years; making it optional with all other teachers and notifying that the possession of the certificate would be taken into account in settling promotions." Sir Alfred Croft proceeds to recommend the institution of an examination at the outset rather than the establishment of training Schools, and adds that the former may be found in course of time to lead naturally to the latter.

The Government of India in their circular No. $\frac{10}{382\text{-}91}$ $\frac{\text{Home Department}}{\text{Education}}$, dated the 31st December 1887, observe:—"His Excellency in Council fears that facilities for training teachers for the various classes of schools have not received in some provinces that measure of attention which the subject so well deserves, and that grants-in-aid are sometimes given to Schools managed by other than well-equipped teachers. These are matters to which he would invite serious attention. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, in the truest interests of education, the cost of providing thoroughly good training Schools and Colleges for teachers of English as well as Vernacular Schools should be regarded as a first charge in the educational grant."

The Punjab and Madras systems are described in the following extracts:—

(1). "The first training College established in India for masters of secondary Schools is the Central Training College at Lahore. No one can now obtain permanent employment in any Board School, whether secondary or primary, who does not hold a teacher's certificate. In Aided Schools, maintenance grants include staff grants which represent a certain portion of the salaries of certificated teachers. The strongest inducement is, therefore, held out to Aided Schools to employ certificated teachers."

The Punjab Educational Conference of 1888 resolved:—

"That the Conference, while recognising what has already been done in this direction in the Punjab, would urge the Education Department to lay a great stress on the necessity of care in the selection of the teaching staff of

training Colleges and Normal Schools, and the exercise of personal influence both in and out of school hours by the teachers ; and it recommends that, as far as possible, rules calculated to promote this object should be inserted in the Code."

The Punjab Government accepted these recommendations of the Conference.

(2) The Teachers' College at Saidapet and the secondary Normal Institutions at Tuticorin, Pasumalai, and Trichinopoly have been doing very good and useful work and have a promising future before them. In 1889, the Director of Public Instruction recommended that the training Schools at Rajahamundry, Bellary and Calicut should be raised to the secondary grade. The Director also suggested a rule to the effect that, after the 31st December, 1892, no grants at all will be allowed for untrained collegiate and secondary higher teachers, who have not obtained an ordinary certificate by that date, or who have not been employed continuously as teachers for five years on that date, and have given satisfaction as such. The Director computed in 1889 that, for the wants of the Presidency, 50 graduates and 150 secondary teachers should be trained annually. The L. T. Examinations in pedagogics and methods of school-management have given a powerful impetus to the development of secondary Normal Schools in Madras.

The Bombay system is described in the following extract :—

"The University and the larger High Schools, such as Elphinstone and Poona, are the training Schools of Assistant masters. Graduates and Under-graduates fresh from College are generally appointed to these Masterships on probation for one year, during which time they are expected to acquire skill in teaching and in class-management. They are encouraged to depend largely on the Head Master for assistance and advice. Any probationer who fails to give satisfaction is required either to continue for a further period or to retire from the staff."

The Bengal system or no-system defies description Sir Alfred Croft's recommendations, with reference to the suggestions of the Education Commission and the views of the Government of India, have been already quoted. The following extract from the Report on Public Instruction for 1889-90 will shew what measures were con-

templated for giving practical effect to these recommendations :—" The establishment of a special training College for teachers in High Schools was sanctioned, and will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. The proposed closure of the Hindu School in Calcutta will supply a convenient building for the new Institution. The University of Calcutta was addressed with regard to the Government proposal to make the employment of certificated teachers in Schools a condition of affiliation, but the Syndicate was not prepared to support the change. Opinions were also invited as to the feasibility of attaching training classes to the larger High Schools as an experimental arrangement, and as to the issue of provisional certificates of competency to teachers possessing certain educational qualifications. The matter has not, however, as yet reached the final stage." I am afraid the final stage will not be reached before Doomsday, that day of universal finality, if the present rate of progress be not a good deal accelerated. ' The convenient building ' of the Director's Report has burst like a bubble, and the fair fabric of a deep-laid and well-planned scheme for regenerating a vicious school-boy world has melted away at the magic touch of " technical difficulty." The force of such difficulty is not unknown to History. The elaborate legislative and administrative machinery of a vast Empire was once known to come to a standstill because the King's turnspit was a Member of Parliament ; and, as for mandates from the Indian Olympus or Oracular injunctions from the provincial Delphi or Dodona, their accumulated force can but dash itself in vain against the dark ramparts of an ancient foundation. Let but endowments of Colleges and Schools, and other educational foundations, spring up freely in the country, and there will be the same need as there has been in England for a Commission of enquiry and an Educational Endowments Act.

In the meantime, I turn to note that one or other of the following provisions are in force in most civilised countries for training secondary teachers, (1) training Colleges (with practising Schools attached), where instruction is imparted in Pedagogy and school-management, and advanced literary or scientific courses are taken up by teachers of literary or scientific subjects, (2) training Colleges where Graduates and Under-graduates are instructed in Pedagogy and school-management, (3) attendance at

University lectures on Pedagogy and the History of Educational systems, in which an examination has to be passed, (4) examination in Pedagogy without attendance at lectures, (5) training classes attached to the larger Public Schools, (6) constant residence with, and practical instruction under, a distinguished Head Master for a certain period, (7) practical training in School-hours somewhat like the training of *Gurus* in some of our Middle Vernacular Schools, (8) the appointment of holders of University diplomas or certificates to probationary masterships under the Head Master's special supervision, (9) encouragement given to masters to pass an examination in Pedagogy and school-management.

Of these different systems, there are some which are beyond the scope of our University. The establishment of a chair of Pedagogy or of training Colleges or classes goes beyond its powers or jurisdiction. But the University may hold an examination, open to all Undergraduates, in Pedagogy, the History of educational systems and the methods of school-management, and declare that, after a given date, say the 28th February, 1898, no one, who has not passed the examination, shall be appointed permanently to a mastership in any recognised High School, and that, in the meantime, preference shall be given, in filling up vacancies in the teaching staff, to those who pass the examination. There may be three separate courses suited to those who have passed the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations respectively, and three grades of certificates may be granted accordingly. This will go to create, in course of time, a facultative study of Pedagogy in the University. The number of High Schools five years hence being set down at 400, and 8 teachers being allowed to every School, the Province would require 3,200 masters of High Schools. Computing the annual vacancies at 5 per cent. on the average, 160 Licentiates in teaching, of all grades, must be turned out annually, of whom about 40 must have passed the B. A., 50 the F.A., and 70 the Entrance Examinations. Assuming 50 per cent. of those who have passed the B. A. and F. A. Examinations, and 40 per cent. of the Matriculates, among the candidates to be successful, about 355 candidates must appear at the L. T. Examinations, *viz.*, 80, 100, and 175, who have passed the B. A., F. A. and Entrance Examinations respectively. From what I know

of the hopeless outlook of a large number of our Graduates and Under-graduates, and the pressure under which they are driven in masses into the teaching profession, I have not the least hesitation in affirming that the required number of candidates for the L. T. Examinations of all grades will be forthcoming 5 years after the examinations are instituted. If the Syndicate can also secure the hearty co-operation of the Education Department in this matter (and, after the recommendations of the Education Commission, the orders of the Government of India, and the proposals of Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. Tawney, this cannot be doubted), the scheme can be perfected with ease by the establishment of a few training Colleges under able and successful European Educationists, where Graduates and Under-graduates may be instructed practically as well as theoretically in Pedagogic and the methods of school-management. Surely the state may be expected to provide a supply of trained teachers for our High Schools if it would cease to maintain the latter directly.

In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the length to which my letter has run. I have discussed measures of educational reform and re-organization of a general and fundamental character, the direct object or the logical and necessary implication of the Draft Rules before us,—measures the very boldness and novelty of which would be apt to rouse bitter opposition, running counter as they do to all the recognized sources of bias, the bias of authority, the bias of ignorance, the bias of custom and the bias of class-interests. I have accordingly found it necessary to examine every thorough-going change from all possible points of view, and review objections of a practical as well as those of a theoretical nature,—I have also had to employ facts of educational history, past as well as contemporaneous, pertaining to this Continent or to others, and have further sought to test every important statement or definite opinion by statistics as far as these have been available to me. An anxious and not very hopeful frame of mind, brooding in fond apprehension over the momentous issues of national education, which depend upon the action now taken or omitted to be taken by the University, must be my humble plea for my efforts after thoroughness and minute precision in the present communication.

From the Principal, City College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 145, dated City College, the 20th July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have considered the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, and find them on the whole essentially needed in the interests of sound education and discipline. I humbly beg, however, to make a few remarks on one or two points which, I hope, will be duly considered before the Rules are passed by the University authorities.

With reference to the Draft Rule No. 10 for the affiliation of Colleges, I beg to observe that the exercise of the right of withdrawing the privileges of affiliation from any institution should be subject to certain specified rules and conditions based upon the inefficiency of the staff, the mismanagement of the institution, the non-observance of University Rules, or use of unfair means in the conduct of its affairs. I am led to suggest this course, as in the absence of any such rules too much would be left to the discretion of the Syndicate. Undoubtedly that body should be supposed incapable of making an unjust use of its authority. But considerations of this character should not be allowed to affect the rules made by the University which should conform to principles of equity and justice.

2. To deprive an institution of the privileges of affiliation is the last penalty which it is in the power of the University to inflict. In a matter of such importance the Syndicate should not, in my humble opinion, be left wholly unfettered in the use of its discretion. I, therefore, beg to suggest that the decision of the Syndicate about the disaffiliation of any College should be subject to the approval of the Senate before it is submitted to the Governor-General in Council for sanction.

3. As regards the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with Mr. A. M. Bose in thinking that Rule 3 (*e*) should be modified so as to exclude the Entrance and 2nd classes from its operation; for the successful management of a class depends much more on the efficiency of the teacher than the reduction of its strength. A class with 60 or 70 boys, I know from my personal experience, is better managed by a competent and experienced teacher than a class with only 20 or 25

boys by an inexperienced and inefficient man. I do not think it possible for the Syndicate to regulate in all cases the appointment of efficient teachers, who, again, for the higher classes are not so easily available. If a class consisting of 101 boys or of 51 boys be compelled to be divided into 2 or 3 sections the demand for a greater number of efficient teachers would increase, and if it cannot be supplied, the consequence would be the management of the classes by inefficient teachers, which is likely to prove more injurious than the increase of the numerical strength of a class. Besides the proposed arrangement will tell upon the finances of a school, and private schools in many cases would feel great difficulty in maintaining themselves. I think the University will do more harm than good by interfering with the details of management of Schools, and such matters, in my humble opinion, should be left to the discretion of the Managers, whom, by its proposed rules, it will recognise as competent to manage school affairs and whom, if incompetent, it can ignore at any time it deems proper and necessary.

4. In the Draft Rule 7, certain specified rules and conditions should also be laid down for the withdrawal from a school the privilege of recognition, and the decision of the Syndicate on this matter should be subject to the sanction of the Senate.

From the Rector, St. Xavier's College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.—

To No. 1 we would add affiliation in *Physics and Chemistry* with the object of helping Private Colleges unable to provide for the efficient study of Science.

We entirely agree with Mr. A. M. Bose's objection to Rule 3 (e), such limitation of the number of pupils might lead to very serious consequences, and does not seem to us necessary.

From the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 45, dated Calcutta, the 8th August, 1892.

WITH reference to the Assistant Registrar's No. 294, dated Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to make the following observations on the Draft

Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools :—

The Rules for the affiliation of Colleges are practically the same as the Rules for the recognition of Schools. The remarks I am about to make apply to both sets of Rules. The Rules give practically unrestricted power to the Syndicate (1) to withdraw the privileges of affiliation from a College, and (2) to refuse to recognise a School. No grounds have been specified which will justify the Syndicate in disaffiliating a College or in refusing to recognise a School. If the Syndicate is to possess this power of unfettered discretion, the Rules, if passed, will serve no purpose at all. Rules would have been of use if they bound not only Institutions but the Syndicate; that is, if they specified not only the conditions precedent to affiliation and recognition, but also the grounds on which Institutions could *claim* affiliation and recognition. The Rules should declare that where the conditions definitely prescribed are observed by Institutions, the Syndicate would be bound to affiliate and recognise them.

I am of opinion that no application for affiliation or recognition should state "the probable income of the Institution" or "the sources from which it is derived." In most cases the only income expected will be the income derived from fees paid by students, and it is impossible to state what the income is likely to be before the Institution has been opened. As regards the names of the Members of the Teaching Staff it has to be remembered, that a gentleman provisionally selected for a teachership, may, after all, not be appointed when the Institution is opened. It is only the provisional selections that could be intimated to the Syndicate prior to the opening of an Institution.

I would omit the Rule which allows the Syndicate to "call for any further information." There is no use mentioning the heads of information in one Rule, if by the very next Rule the Syndicate is authorized to call for any other information it pleases. I strongly object to the Rule which declares that no class or section of a class in a School should consist of more than fifty students. No limit should be prescribed to the number of students. The authorities of an Institution will be the best judges of the proper strength of a class. Any limit prescribed by

rule will be arbitrary, and may, in many cases, operate harshly.

I do not see why an Institution should be called on to furnish a guarantee for five years if the affiliation or recognition should, in the first instance, be for three years only. I am of opinion that the nature of the guarantees, which it will be in the power of the Syndicate to call for, should be specified in the Rules, and when the required guarantees have been given, the affiliation and recognition should not be subject to periodical revision. No fresh application should be required for continuing the affiliation or recognition; and Principals of Colleges should not be required to send in periodical reports. I do not think that under the present constitution of the University, the Syndicate can exercise inquisitional powers over Affiliated and Recognised Institutions. The Syndicate may demand conformity to the Rules as regards the registering of attendance, the giving certificates to boys and sending them in to examinations, but it has no power to demand information as to the probable income of Institutions or as to the constitution of the Managing Body and the Teaching Staff. Success in examinations, efficient management, and financial prosperity are an Institution's own concern, and the Syndicate should not, in the attempt to secure them, refuse to an Institution the right of existence.

The grounds upon which a College could be disaffiliated or a School could cease to be recognised, should be definitely stated in the Rules.

From the Head Master, Khulna Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 37, dated Khulna, the 22nd June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding for remarks copy of a Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools may be safely adopted.

From the Head Master, Sherpur Victoria Academy, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 25, dated Sherpur, the 22nd June, 1892

IN reply to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee ap-

pointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I agree with the recommendations of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Bara Jaguli High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 87, dated Bara Jaguli, the 23rd June, 1892.

1. Touching on the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to suggest a modification in, or rather an amendment for, Rule No. 4, in order to limit the scale for 3 instead of 5 years, as in the Mofussil Aided High Schools, the source of income from subscriptions is precarious, and, therefore, keenly demands concessions in respect of the duration of guarantees.

2. Rule No. 7 does not hint any very specific terms as to the non-recognition and disqualification of any school showing, year after year, bad results. The insertion of "for continuous 3 years" after *results* and of "due notice is to be given for such a non-recognition, just after the results of the Entrance examination are out," or some such words to that effect, may not be out of place. To announce, convey or communicate to backward schools the resolution of the Syndicate for the purpose, abruptly in the middle of the session or towards the far-advanced stage of it, is sure to be attended with a serious and oftentimes an irretrivable loss to students intended to be sent up to the Matriculation examination of any particular year.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Dumka, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 61, dated 24th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your memo. No. 294 of the 15th June, I have the honour to suggest that Rule 7 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges be added to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools. I would further beg to add that Rule 3 (e) limiting the number of scholars to 50 is a salutary one. To modify the rule and substitute the system of lectures in the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes composed of an unmanageably large number of boys would be to let them do what they like before the very eyes of the class master, and to encourage the habits of inattention and talkative-

ness. Lecturing might do very well for advanced scholars, but Entrance students should be trained in quite a different way. The less the number of boys, the easier will be the task of managing the classes and enforcing discipline.

From the Head Master, Dalton Institution, Darbhanga, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 15, dated Darbhanga, the 24th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294 of the 15th June, 1892, I beg most respectfully to state the following :—

I would think clause (a) Rule 3 as unnecessary ; for very few Private Schools have Managing Committees, the Proprietors being all in all.

In Rule 4, satisfactory guarantees are required from the school authorities for 5 years ; whereas the school shall be recognised for 3 years only, as mentioned in Rule 6. This appears to me to be contradictory ; the recognition should be also for 5 years instead of 3 years.

Rule 5 is unnecessary, after what has been laid down in Rules 1, 3 and 4.

Rule 6 again is unnecessary, the Syndicate having full power to refuse to recognise a school by Rule 7. In fact it would be a hardship for schools of established reputation to be subject to Rule 6.

From the Head Master, Pubna Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 53, dated Pubna, the 24th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to record my humble opinion with regard to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools as follows :—

Firstly.—In the place of the words "more than 50" in Rule 3 (e) some such words as "unusually large number of" ought to be substituted. For, a class may contain 51 or 52 scholars, which, if the Rule under notice be allowed to stand as it is, it will be necessary to break into 2 sections, and to entertain an additional teacher at least on a salary of Rs. 20 per month ; but the income of a private school may not be sufficient to do so. Where two or three such classes exist, the case becomes more difficult. The argument "more scholars, more money"

cannot be urged against what I am contending for, because it is a fact known to all that the fee-rates in private schools are much lower, and many boys are allowed to read there free or half-free.

Secondly.—When the Rule 6 says that "A school shall be recognised in the first instance for *three* years only," I do not see the reason why the Syndicate should require (as provided in Rule 4) "the Managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for *five* years." If for some reason or other the Syndicate refuses to recognise a school one year after the expiry of the first term, the Managers, in spite of the guarantees for 5 years, shall be compelled either to give up the school, or to reduce its proposed scale of establishment. In all fairness, therefore, the number of years in both the rules ought to be the same.

Lastly.—With all due deference to Mr. A. M. Bose, I beg to say that for more reasons than one, Rule 5 should be kept intact. The Government Inspector of Schools is the only authority on whose report based on local enquiry and inspection the Syndicate can and should rely. So much unfairness is practised by Managers of some private schools, that the Syndicate can know nothing of it, but through the report of the Inspector of Schools.

From the Head Master, Bhagyakul H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 24th June, 1892.

IN connection with your letter No. 294, dated the 15th June, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed to revise Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that the general body of the Rules for the recognition of Schools seems wisely framed to promote sound education and discipline.

2. That part of the Rule 4 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, which to secure their stability may require guarantees for the maintenance of each school for five years from its founder, will, I think, be detrimental to the cause of education at present, when Government seems to show an inclination to retire gradually from the field of education, leaving it mostly to the enterprise of the enlightened and well-to-do

middle classes, who will, under this rule, shrink from undertaking the task considering the fluctuating character of their resources. Rule 3 (b) carefully observed, provides a sort of guarantee for stability, and may serve for the present.

3. That part of the Rule 5 of the same, according to which a school may fail to be recognised unless it is certified by an Inspector of Schools as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard, seems unnecessary, as its qualification to teach up to a given standard may be fairly judged from the names and description of its teaching staff as required under Rule 3 (c).

4. In Rule 7 of the Draft Rules the words "bad result" and "year after year" require explanation.

From the Head Master, Purulia Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 27, dated Purulia, the 25th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 294, dated 15th instant, calling for an expression of opinion on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to suggest the following :—

It will be in no way injurious to the interests of sound education if the two top classes of a High School be excluded from the operation of Rule 3 (e) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Madrassa, Bhagulpore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Bhagulpore, the 25th June, 1892.

IN compliance with the wishes of the Vice-Chancellor, I venture to make the following additions and alterations in the Draft Rules submitted to me for opinion :—

(c) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the teachers—with the experience and qualifications of each.

(e) An assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time in any except the Entrance class.

5. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognise any School, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination. The last clause seems to me unnecessary ;—see above 3 *(c)*.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Bogra, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 62, dated Bogra, the 25th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memo. No. 294, of the 15th instant, forwarding for opinion Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, and to submit that, as the existence of two or three Entrance Schools in the same town is very much injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline, the Syndicate may refuse to recognise any School set up in any town where there is already a good one ; but in some very populous towns, such as Calcutta, Patna and Dacca, an exception may be made, provided that even no such town may have two schools of the same class within a radius of 5 miles. It is better to lay down distinctly some such rule, though the Rule 7 may imply such a provision. You are probably aware that within the last decade or so, a number of schools has been set up in the head-quarters of most of the Behar Districts ; if the percentage of passing in previous years be compared with that now secured, the Syndicate will find how much the efficiency of Behar Schools has deteriorated ; nor have Calcutta Schools fared better. The University, by simply refusing to recognise a school, may eradicate this growing evil. When parents or guardians are mostly ignorant, free-trade in education is simply ruinous to the cause of sound training. I remember to have read a pamphlet on High Education in Germany, where only one school of one class of instruction is permitted to be set up in one town. Opposition Schools in the same town have demoralising effects on the teacher and taught.

2. With regard to the assurance (2) of Rule 3, that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time, I beg to suggest that one man cannot very well teach 50 boys at the same time. In one hour he can devote only 1 1/5 minutes to each of 50 pupils in asking questions and hearing answers, so that he cannot make out whether a pupil has thoroughly prepared his

lessons. In India, very few people can afford or are willing to engage tutors, and the consequence is the boy grows up in ignorance though attending a school. Again an Entrance candidate is required to write continuously for 3 hours, so that at school he should answer questions for a like number of hours. Consequently one teacher has to look over and correct answer-papers written in 3×50 hours. He must, therefore, do his work perfunctorily, or, as it frequently happens, rather not at all, or the number of his pupils must be considerably reduced. In looking over answer-papers of 25 or 30 boys, I have often found it very difficult to return them corrected in a week. I, therefore, beg to suggest for the consideration of the Syndicate that one teacher must not have a larger class than one of 30 boys at one and the same time.

3. The proposal of Mr. A. M. Bose, that the system of lecturing may be introduced into the 2nd and 1st classes of an Entrance School, may be practicable, if the pupils were more advanced in studies. After a teacher has lectured, say, for 15 minutes, he must ask two or three pupils to reproduce his lecture orally. Now, if this is not done, lecturing may be worse than useless in schools. How can the lecturer be assured that the rest (48 or 47 boys) have grasped and remembered what fell from his lips? History may be thus taught, but instruction in other subjects cannot well be thus imparted to boys yet in their teens, and just preparing for the first University Examination. What is feasible in Colleges may not be so in Schools.

4. As regards Rule 4, I beg to say that the guarantee should invariably be insisted upon. I know of men without means settting up schools only to earn a living. I would go the length of refusing to recognise any School which was not duly endowed, and which depended for its existence on school fees only.

5. In reference to (c) of Rule 3, I venture to point out that unless competent hands are entertained and retained for a sufficiently long time, "the scale of establishment and names of teachers" will not alone make an institution efficient. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the Syndicate to lay down the qualifications of different teachers to be put in charge over different classes. Not a few graduates take to teaching till something bette

turns up. Nothing is more pernicious than permitting such a state of things to continue to exist.

6. In conclusion I beg to say that I heartily approve of the other rules.

From the Head Master, Chittagong High English School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 63, dated Chittagong, the 25th June, 1892.

IN obedience to your memo. No. 294, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to submit the following:—

I agree with the recommendations of the Committee. I would, however, like to see a rule similar to Rule No. 9 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges added to the Rules for the recognition of Schools. I do not think that the system of *lecturing* can be introduced with profit in any class of an Entrance School.

From the Head Master, Rangpur Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 85, dated the 25th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I fully agree with the recommendation of the Committee for the recognition of Schools.

From the Superintendent, Nagpur High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nagpur, the 26th June, 1892.

I AM desired by the Board of our School to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, No. 294, dated the same, requesting our opinion on the subject.

As regards their opinion on the Draft Rules the Committee beg to say that they fully concur with the views of A. M. Bose, member of the Committee appointed to revise these rules.

From the Head Master, Behala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools forwarded

to me for opinion on the 27th instant, and beg to state that I fully agree with the recommendation of the Committee appointed for revising the said rules, except that in the case of Rule 3 (e).

I further beg to state that the little experience we have acquired in the Educational line has fully convinced me of the fact that the simultaneous teaching of more or less than 50 scholars wholly varies with the capacity and competency of the teachers, and that any absolute ruling in the matter, does in my humble opinion, appear to be hardly necessary at all.

From the Head Master, Maulvi Bazar High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Sylhet, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE no opinion to offer as to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Kishorgunj H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 44, dated Kishorgunj, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I beg to state that I heartily support the report of the Committee in its entirety. I, however, fail to see any force in the remarks of Mr. A. M. Bose. The power of the Government Inspectors of Schools should not be ignored by the University. In the first and second or Preparatory classes the maximum roll number should by no means exceed fifty. It is rather a difficult task satisfactorily to teach fifty boys at the same time.

2. I would, however, add one rule more. It is this: that each application for the affiliation of a College should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 100, one hundred rupees, and each application for the recognition of a High School, with a fee of Rs. 50, fifty rupees. Apart from the question of raising, though slightly, the finances of the University, which is necessary and desirable, this suggestion, if taken, would go to some extent to check the undue multiplication of ill-matured Schools and Colleges. Education to be sound cannot be too cheap, and by the so-called cheapness, though apparently we are gaining in number, we are losing more in quality than even we can now possibly dream of.

From the Head Master, Victoria School, Comilla, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 12, dated Comilla, the 27th June, 1892.

IN obedience to your memo. No. 294, dated Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for opinion the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that the Rule 3 (e) of the Draft Rules for recognition of Schools may be relaxed in favour of the Entrance class only, as Mr. A. M Bose has wished it, but below Entrance class the system of lecturing would not do in my opinion.

2. Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for recognition of Schools seems unnecessary, as it would entail troubles upon the Managers of schools for no good as far as I am capable of seeing. The results attained by schools at the Entrance examination are always at the hands of authorities so that they may withhold recognition if a school be found incompetent, and the Inspectors are always empowered to bring all breaches of Inter-school rules or other draw-backs about schools within their circle to the notice of higher authorities. Under all these hard-and-fast rules it appears quite a matter of form to reduce the term of recognition to three years only. After the expiry of this term, Managers of Schools, if they are willing to continue their schools, will no doubt prepare applications in a way worthy of acceptance of the Syndicate. This rule, therefore, in my humble opinion, would be of no very great use, excepting in bringing a fresh task on those Managers necessary for formality only.

From the Head Master, Gustia K. N. H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 63, dated Gustia, the 27th June, 1892.

AS to the Reports containing the "Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools," we beg to state that it will be convenient if (e) of Rule 3 do not apply in cases of the Entrance class, the Preparatory Entrance class now termed the Second class.

From the Head Master, Narit H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 27th June, 1892.

I FULLY agree with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to revise the rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, A. V. School, Kishnaghur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1, dated Kishnaghur, the 27th June, 1892.

AS to the proposed Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have nothing to say with respect to them as a whole, but I think rules 5 and 6 are wholly unnecessary, being, in my opinion, calculated to needlessly handicap the efforts of private individuals towards the spread of education.

From the Head Master, Navadiwp Hindu School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 56, dated Navadwip the 27th June, 1892.

IN reference to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that, in my humble opinion, the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools may be advantageously adopted, one and all, without any modification.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Vishnupur, District Bankura, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state in reply as follows :—

There can be no objection to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools as laid down by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Rowile High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 32, dated Rowile, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding to me a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recog-

nition of Schools, I have the honour to inform you that I approve of the rules framed by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Patiya H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No 33, dated Patiya, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that little alteration or change seems desirable in any one of them. I would, however, add that the *Rule 7* for the *recognition of Schools* is rather of a vague nature, and a foot-note may be added to it by way of explanation.

From the Officiating Head Master, Zila School, Faridpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 31, dated Faridpur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, calling for an expression of my opinion as to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to express my full approval of them, as I regard such rules indispensably necessary to the interests of sound education and discipline.

In the case of private schools, the applications for recognition should, in my humble opinion, be addressed to the Syndicate through the Inspector of Schools instead of through the Registrar.

From the Head Master, Dinajpur Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 50, dated Dinajpur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your No. 294 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to submit that I agree with the recommendations of the Committee as embodied in their Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Jalpaiguri, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 31, dated Jalpaiguri, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, with a copy of the

Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools.

As for the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to state that I believe the revised rules will meet with general approbation. I would, however, beg to suggest that instead of the wordings "year after year" in Rule 7, a definite number of years should be inserted.

From the Head Master of the Mahomedan Anglo-Arabic School, Patna, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 16, dated the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding therewith a copy of the "Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools" for my opinion on the subjects, I have the honour to state that I vote for all the rules framed by the Committee, referred to, with this exception, that I dissent from them in respect to the Rules 3 (e) and 5 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, and fully concur with Mr. A. M. Bose in thinking that the Rule 3 (e) may be modified a little by considering it ineffective in the case of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes, as the instruction therein is, for the most part, carried on according to the lecture system, and that the Rule 5 may be expunged, as it is deemed unnecessary in the face of the provisions made in Rules 3 and 4.

From the Head Master, High English School, Buxar, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 26, dated Buxar, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding me for opinion the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that in regard to the rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with the report of the Committee, and see nothing that requires any change.

From the Head Master, S. N. H. E. School, Chatmohur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 29, dated Chatmohur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN obedience to your No. 294, dated 15th June, 1892, calling upon me to give my opinion about the rules for affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit that I agree with all but Rule 6 for the recognition of Schools, which requires the Manager of a School to apply for renewal of recognition after every 3 years, while Rule 4, which is an important one, and should be made compulsory, demands that the Managers are to furnish satisfactory guarantee that the School will be maintained for 5 years, on the scale proposed in the first application. This appears to be anomalous.

I, therefore, beg to recommend that Rule 6 be modified, and the Managers required to apply for renewal of recognition after every 5, instead of every 3 years.

From the Head Master, High School, Jorhat, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 51, dated Jorhat, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for opinion copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to say that I confine my remarks to the consideration of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, with which I agree generally. I would, however, beg leave to suggest that the words "with their qualifications at least in case of senior teachers" be added to the end of clause (c) Rule 3. The phrase "year after year" in Rule 7, would seem likely to give rise to misinterpretation; it would, therefore, I humbly submit, be well if a definite period were fixed.

From the Head Master, Durbhanga Raj School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 253, dated Durbhanga, the 27th June, 1892.

REFERRING to your No. 294 of 15th June, 1892, inviting opinion on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Schools, I beg humbly to submit that, while the 2nd clause of Rule 4 requires satisfactory guarantee for the maintenance of the school for five years, it is but fair that the school also be recognised, at first for five years,

and not for three years, as laid down in Rule 6, and that Rule 3 and first clause of Rule 4 make Rule 5 quite unnecessary. And, therefore, it should be omitted.

From the Head Master, Serampore Union Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated Serampore, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report containing Draft Rules for the affiliation and recognition of Colleges and Schools, and I beg to submit the following remarks thereon :—

1. As regards the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have nothing to say. They are all intended to foster the growth of sound education in the country, and their rigours will be felt only by the mercenary schools.

2. I take this opportunity of recording my hearty sympathy with Rule 3 (e), by which no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 pupils at the same time. I look upon this as a most salutary measure, and its operation should extend over *all* the classes. I hope the rule will be adopted as it is, and will be binding on all the schools already recognised, and that its evasions or violations will be seriously taken notice of.

From the Head Master, Gaibandha H. E School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,— No 207, dated Gaibandha, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I beg most respectfully to state that I have no objection to any of the Draft Rules for the recognition of the Schools, being passed into law.

From the Head Master, High English School, Mankar, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Mankar, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June instant, calling for an opinion on the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I agree generally with the recommendations of the Committee. In my opinion, Rule 3 (e) should be so modified as to exempt from its operations at least the Entrance class, in order to remove many practical difficulties.

From the Head Master, Midnapore College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No 29, dated Midnapore, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools for my opinion thereon, I have the honour to state that I find nothing objectionable in them except the limit contained in Rule 3 (c) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools. A class containing sixty scholars does not seem to be unmanageable in an Institution where there is good accommodation, and where proper discipline is enforced. I should, therefore, think that the limit might be safely raised to 60 scholars, specially in the case of Mofussil Collegiate and Government Zila Schools, which are generally situated at great distances from one another.

From the Head Master, Hazaribagh Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 35, dated Hazaribagh, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I agree with the recommendations of the Committee. But I would humbly beg to add a clause to Rule 7 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools to the effect that some relaxation will be made and some leniency shewn in the cases of schools, situated in backward parts of the country.

From the Head Master, Ulipur H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Ulipur, the 28th June, 1892.

AS to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with all of them.

From the Head Master, Ranchi Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 47, dated Ranchi, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I fully concur in the views embodied in the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools to the University.

From the Head Master, Andul H C. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 14, dated Andul, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, and enclosure containing report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for your consideration :—

Regarding the Rules for the recognition of Colleges and Schools, it may be generally said that they are most judiciously framed, but their due observance may be safely entrusted to the hands of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors of Schools.

From the Head Master, Bhastara H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 28, dated Bhastara, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two sets of Draft Rules, one for the affiliation of Colleges and the other for the recognition of Schools, submitted by the Committee appointed by the Senate.

As regards the Rules for the recognition of Schools, there can, in my humble opinion, be no reasonable objection to any of them excepting the latter part of Rule 7, which says "the Syndicate may cease to recognise any school which shows, year after year, bad results." As bad results may sometimes be due to circumstances over which school authorities have little or no control, such as the want of uniformity in the standard of the University examinations, it would not be fair or just to make good or bad results at the Entrance examination the test of deciding the fate of a school. An institution may be useful, and yet be unable to show good results for two or three successive years.

From the Head Master, Bajrajogini H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 48, dated the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office letter No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that it would entail a heavy expenditure on the part of a school, if a teacher be not allowed to teach more than 50 boys at the same time, in case the number of boys in a class exceeds

50 by a few only, say, total number in a class consisting of 55 or 60 boys only, in that case service of some additional teacher will be required, if the school authority acts up according to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, 3 (e).

From the Head Master, Hutwa Eden School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 3, dated Hutwa, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 294, dated 13th June, 1892, forwarding for opinion a copy of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools. As I am connected with a High School, and not a College, I think I should make no remarks on the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges. I therefore confine myself to the consideration of the Rules for the recognition of Schools. Of these rules, I am glad to be able to express my general approval, venturing at the same time to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Senate:—

1. Rule 2 does not clearly state by whom the application for recognition should be made in the case of a Government Collegiate School.

2. Rules 3 (a) and (c) seem to be insufficient, inasmuch as they require only the names of the Managing Body and the teachers. The applications should also contain the status of the former, and the qualifications of the latter.

3. Rule 3 (c) ought to be modified. In the higher classes a single teacher may be allowed to teach so many as 50 scholars at the same time; but in all classes lower than the 4th, the number should by no means exceed forty.

4. Rule 5 proposes that "it shall be in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognise any school, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, &c., &c. It is not clear, however, whether the application for recognition shall be accompanied by the Inspector's certificate, or the Syndicate itself will refer to the Inspector for his opinion. I think it is desirable that the application should be accompanied by the Inspector's certificate.

5. Rule 6 proposes that "a School shall be recognised in the first instance for three years only, after which the recognition may be renewed." But as newly establish-

ed schools have often had to contend with many difficulties and disadvantages, a period of three years seems to be extremely insufficient for testing their efficiency—particularly as the application for renewal is to be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of recognition. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the period should be extended from three to five years. Should, however, a period of five years be deemed too long, it should, at least be provided that, although the application for renewal must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of recognition, no orders as to renewal shall be passed before the publication of the result of the Entrance examination next following the six months.

6. The words "year after year" in Rule 7 seem to be somewhat vague, and ought to be replaced by words denoting a definite period.

From the Head Master, Sherpur H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 28, dated Sherpur, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy for opinion of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I agree generally to the recommendation of the Committee. The only modification desirable is that Rule 3 (e) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, should exclude from its operation the First and Second classes in which the system of lecturing is generally adopted.

From the Head Master, Aryya Mission Institution, 80-1, Muktaram Babu's Street, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 914A, dated Calcutta, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reply to your memo. No. 294, dated the 15th instant, requesting my opinion on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools as revised by the Committee, I have the honour to state that I quite agree with the Committee in the recommendations they have made without disapproving any of them.

As regards the remarks made by Mr. A. M. Bose, I beg to point out that the exclusion of the Entrance and the second classes from the operation of Rule 3 (e) will

do more harm than good, inasmuch as it is an undeniable fact that the percentage of successful students is generally greater in the case of those schools where the number of students in these classes are limited.

From the Head Master, Babulia Jayamani Srinath H. C. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 63, dated the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your report No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that the School Committee approve of the Draft Rules which, in their opinion, will prove beneficial to candidates.

From the Head Master, Government High School, Sylhet, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No 74, dated Sylhet, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools forwarded with your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to say that even 50 boys seem to me to be too large a number for a master to teach properly together. In the first three classes, however, this number may remain. But in the lower classes, where the boys require more attention from the teacher, the number should certainly not exceed 30. I would, accordingly, modify clause (e) Rule 3 as follows:—

"An assurance that in the first three classes no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time, and in the other classes not more than 30 scholars."

From the Head Master, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 71, dated Garbeta, the 28th June, 1892.

AS regards the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee and believe that if these rules are strictly enforced, then many of the schools that without any fair claim to Government bounty are still basking in the sunshine of its favours, will not be recognised, while proper attention be paid to the dispensation of bounty with respect to those schools that have qualified themselves for it.

From the Head Master, R. N. Basu's School, Maju, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Maju, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, forwarded to me for opinion.

In reply, I beg to state that I agree generally with the opinion of the Committee. I would, however, like to insert the words "and qualifications" after the word "names" in Rule 3 (c) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools. I would also like to put the words "for three years successively" in place of the words "year after year" in Rule 7 of the same rules.

From the Head Master, Maheshtala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 28th June, 1892.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your office No. 294, requesting the Heads of Schools and Colleges for opinion whether the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools will serve any useful purpose.

In reply, I beg to state that I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee. But in my opinion, certain alterations and additions are necessary.

(1.) Some restrictions should be put on the power of the Syndicate to withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution similar to that put on it by the 7th of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools.

(2.) Clause (e) of the Rule No. 3 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools should be omitted, for it is unnecessary after the recommendation in the Rule No. 7.

(3.) A rule similar to Rule No. 7 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges should be added to the body of rules for the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Kushtea H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 50, dated Kushtea, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding copy of a report of the Committee

appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I fully concur with the recommendation of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Mymensing Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 90, dated Mymensing, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reference to the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I fully agree with the recommendations of the Committee appointed.

From the Head Master, Victoria Institution, Purbasthali, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Purbasthali, 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office No. 294, forwarding for our opinion Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and Schools; and in reply to state that we fully sympathise with all the other proposals, and also with the Draft Rules, together with the limitation by Mr. A. M. Bose.

From the Head Master, Birbhum Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 518, dated Suri, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding for opinion the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, and to state in reply that I agree with the views of the Committee as expressed in these Draft Rules.

From the Head Master, Motihari Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 25, dated Motihari, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, dated 15th June, 1892, asking the opinions of the Heads of all recognised Schools, in connection with the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I generally agree with the recommendations of the Committee, except that Rule 3 (e) should, in my opinion, be relaxed so far as the Entrance class is concerned.

Again, Rule 6 does not specify whether the renewal of recognition shall be for ever, and whether or not the recognition have to be renewed every three years.

From the Superintendent, Dacca Madrasa, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 44, dated Dacca, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reference to your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th instant, sending a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to say that of the Rules for the recognition of Schools, Rule 3 (c) may, without much harm, be relaxed in the case of one or two of the lowest classes, as there the students are mostly little boys who have to learn only a small number of subjects, and the teacher has not to look over exercises, examine answer papers, and do many other things which cannot be done efficiently if the number of students be large. In the case of Government Institutions, I should think that they may properly be excluded from the operation of Rule 6. With the exception of these two objections, I have not to make any other against the Rules for the recognition of Schools. As to the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges, I am not concerned with them.

From the Head Master, Victoria Jubilee School, to the Registrar, of the Calcutta University,—No. 41, dated Monghyr, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to say that I fully sympathise with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Garbhowanipore H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 294, of the 15th instant, requiring me to pass opinion on the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that subject to the dissent of Mr.

A. M. Bose, I do generally approve of the rules drafted by the Committee. The maximum limit of boys prescribed for each class should not extend to the Entrance and the Preparatory classes where more than 50 boys can be safely taught by the system of *lecturing*. As for Rule 6 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I would like to extend the period to 5 years instead of 3 years, as recommended by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Gobordanga H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated Gobordanga, the 29th June, 1892.

I BEG most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, and as I am directed to give my opinion upon them. I beg to state that I generally agree with the remarks of Mr. A. M. Bose, only that I fear his *lecturing* in many cases becomes a systematic way of *cramming*; so I would have thirty scholars to be taught at a time by one teacher, instead of fifty, as proposed by Rule 3 (c) of the rules for the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Raj H. E. School, Dumraon, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 30, dated Dumraon Raj School, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated 15th June last, calling for opinions of the Heads of all affiliated Institutions on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Schools, I have the honour to submit that I agree generally with the rules, and also with Mr. A. M. Bose's objection to Rule 5. But as to the number as laid in Rule 3 (c), I would beg to reduce the number to 35 scholars.

From the Head Master, Catwa High English School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated the 29th June, 1892.

AS for the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with the Committee in their recommendation. I would, however, have that they were more distinct and definite on Rule 7 which is tenable on the ground of its efficacy for better results.

From the Head Master H. C. E. Bible School, Howrah, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated Howrah, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to state that I agree generally with the recommendations of the Committee. With reference to Rule 4, I beg to observe that the Managers of High Schools unconnected with Government may not be able to furnish sufficient guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years. With the exception of fees, the other sources of income are derived from grants from Public Bodies or Private sources, and these may not guarantee that the Grants or Subscriptions they give will be continued or remain the same for five years. I agree with the remarks of Mr. A. M. Bose with reference to Rule 5.

From the Head Master, M. B. High School, Bhera, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 70, dated Bhera (Punjab), the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated 15th instant, I beg to state that in my humble opinion, none of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools is unnecessary or useless. When adopted by the University, they will, without fail, tend to promote the cause of sound education and discipline. But I would suggest that no new school should be recognised by the University, unless it is also certified by a Government Inspector of Schools that there is sufficient room for the new school at the place where it is to be opened, that the opening of the new school will not injure the interests of sound education and discipline, and that the efficiency of the school or schools already existing at the place and recognised by the University will not suffer in consequence of the opening of a new school. In some instances, schools have been opened by the people, not with a purpose to do public good but in order to satisfy their personal grudge. The Managers and teachers of such schools have been seen using every kind of unfair means to make the old schools suffer, and thus, instead of teaching good morals to the students, have spoiled them.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Monghyr, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 76, dated Monghyr, the 29th June, 1892

IN reference to your memo. No. 294, of the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I agree generally with Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, but am in favour of the amendment proposed by Mr. A. M. Bose to Rule 3 (e).

From the Head Master, Zila School, Jessore, to the Registrar, Calcutta, University,—No. 46, dated Jessore, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your circular No. 294, dated the 15th instant, I beg to submit that the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools seem to me to be good.

2. I beg, however, to suggest that the Managers of Schools applying for recognition should be required to furnish a certificate from an Inspector of Schools or from a Civil Medical Officer that the school house is dry and well-ventilated and that the rooms are not too small for the number of boys accommodated. The University and all authorities having any control over education should at present pay more attention to the health of our students than to anything else.

From the Head Master, Louhajang High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Louhajang, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH regard to your letter No. 330, I beg to say that I fully agree with the recommendations of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Sylhet National Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 150, dated Sylhet, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH regard to your office No. 294 of 15th June I beg to say that Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools may be omitted, as it is covered by Rules 3 and 4.

But Rules 3 (e) and 7 should be strictly enforced, as the starting of Schools has now-a-days become a sort of mania and trade. The establishment of some Schools has been the outcome of sheer malice and party-spirit and been found to prove detrimental to the interests of sound education and discipline.

From the Head Master, Meckligunge, H C. E. School, Cooch Behar State, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No 20, dated the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 294, forwarding a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to state that I agree with the rules recommended by the Committee, with the exception of Rule 5, where I concur with Mr. A. M. Bose, and Rule 6 where the period of recognition should be extended to 5 years instead of 3, because it is not expected that a new School established at any village will show good results within 3 years only, and so it will fall to your objection to its recognition as defined in Rule 7. It may, however, be the case that any such School will be able to show a better result in 5 years.

From the Head Master, High English School, Naraingunge, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Naraingunge, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your circular letter No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools and asking opinion thereon, I have the honour to observe as follows :—

(1). The scope of Rule 5 should, in my opinion, be much widened. An application for recognition of a High School should always be made through a Government Inspector of Schools who will forward the application to the Syndicate with his remarks thereon. When the remarks are not favourable, the Syndicate may call for further details as to the Inspector's reasons for non-recognition ; or the Syndicate may make independent enquiries if possible. The chief controlling authority of a School, situated far away from the metropolis, may submit any application, as required by the Syndicate ; but the Syndicate will have few opportunities of ever being able to enquire how far the statements in the application are true, except through a trusted high officer of Government, as Inspector of Schools. As for the supposed danger that the Inspectors of Schools may not always like the establishment of too many private Schools, as likely to injure the income of Zila Schools, I may say that high officers in the position of Inspectors of Schools should never be believed capable of stooping so low as to withhold certificates from interested motives, specially after

the recent declaration by Government as to its future policy towards the maintenance of the Zila Schools. On the other hand it is a widely known fact that Schools are often established out of party-feeling, and sometimes out of trading purposes; and unless the Inspectors of Schools have a sufficient hand in the recognition of Schools by the Syndicate, "the interests of sound education and discipline" will be very greatly injured.

(2). The application for recognition of a School must show that the School had been in existence for at least two academical years before the examination to which for the first time the School wants to send up candidates, instead of one year as is now proposed. This will give a sufficient opportunity to an Inspector of Schools to watch and inspect before he can recommend for recognition; otherwise he is in a difficult position to certify a School within only a few days of its establishment.

(3). I am also opposed to Mr. Bose's suggestion for modifying Rule 3 (c) by excluding from its operation the 1st and 2nd classes. The system of lecturing, as suggested by him, is a very great evil in large private Schools having in the upper classes often more than 100 boys; and hence the result of these schools is so miserably worse than that of Zila Schools and Government Aided High Schools. Constant questions and exercises are the only sure method of imparting sound education to young scholars of an Entrance School, and the system might well be introduced into the F. A. classes. The scholars in Zila Schools and Aided Schools are not given the explanation of a sentence in the first instance, but are required themselves to explain every sentence of the text-books; and it is only when their legitimate efforts have failed that the teachers come to their rescue.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Bhagalpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 79, dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 294, forwarding copy of Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that I regard the formal recognition by the University of an Entrance School in the manner indicated in the Draft as an important step in the direction of sound discipline. The rule limiting

the number of pupils to be taught in any class at any one time to fifty, is the most important and sensible feature in the Draft, and should, in my opinion, apply to all the forms in a School including the first two where the Entrance Course is taught.

From the Head Master, Ilsoba Mandlye H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Ilsoba Mandlye, the 29th June, 1892,

AS regards the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with the recommendation of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Baluti School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your memo. dated Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, asking for opinion of approval or disapproval, I approve of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools.

From the Offg. Head Master, Municipal School, Burdwan, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Burdwan, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, forwarded to me for opinion.

With regard to the revised Rules, I have nothing more to say than that they should, one and all, be introduced, as they are likely to prove salutary to educational improvements.

From the Head Master, Ariadaha H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 6, dated the 29th June, 1892.

ADVERTING to your endorsement No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the "Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools" for opinion, I beg respectfully to submit that I do not take exception to any of the rules contained therein.

In Colleges, where students are much advanced, one professor may at the same time address a class of over

one hundred students without any loss of efficiency. But I doubt very much whether the same thing can be safely permitted in Schools where pupils depend for more than one thing upon their teachers. I should, therefore, like to see some such Rule as 3 (c) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools enforced in our University. Nor do I understand why Rules 5 of the same body of rules should be considered unnecessary after what is contained in Rules 3 and 4.

From the Head Master, Nimta High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nimta, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294 of the 15th June, 1892, asking for my opinion about the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I beg to state that I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee. I would, however, beg to suggest that the latter part of Rule 4 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools be either expunged or it be ruled that in every case the Managers shall be required to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the School will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years. It is an open secret that in nine cases out of ten the Managers do not maintain the School on the scale proposed by them.

From the Head Master, Northbrook H. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 262, dated Durbhanga, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 294, dated 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Hon'ble A. M. Bose regarding the proposed Rules of affiliation of Schools and Colleges, and further I beg to state that Rule 6 may be omitted, inasmuch as the provisions made in this are contemplated in Rules 4 and 7 of the same draft.

From the Head Master, Abaipur Ram Sundar Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated Abaipur, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, received with your endorse-

ment No. 294, dated the 15th of June, 1892, I have the honour to beg to state that as far as I can judge the rules are all nicely and judiciously drawn up, and that the modification of Rules 3 (e) as recommended by Mr. A. M. Bose will be a valuable amendment.

From the Head Master, Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta, University,—No. 41, dated Commilla, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding to me for opinion copy of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that the Rules drafted appear to me to be all right, and have my entire approval.

From the Head Master, Lakshmannath High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 20, dated Lakshmannath, the 29th June, 1892

I BEG most respectfully to inform you that in reply to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, I perfectly agree with all the rules proposed by the Committee, except the section (e) of the Rule 3 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, which ought to be modified by adopting the suggestion made by Mr. A. M. Bose.

From the Head Master, Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Barari, Bhagalpur, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the Draft Rules for affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, and requesting the Heads of recognised Institutions to submit their opinion in the same, I have the honour to state that the recommendations of the Committee have my absolute approval when amended by the remarks made by Mr. A. M. Bose.

From the Head Master, Bagirhat H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 12, dated Bagirhat, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reply to your memo. No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, asking my opinion as to the revised Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit that I agree generally with the recommendations of the Committee. But the Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools seems to be unnecessary, as Mr. Bose thinks, after the recommendation contained in the Rules 3 and 4, and I think there is hardly any need for Rule 6 of the same in existence of the Rule 7. With all deference to Mr. Bose's opinion I would, however, on no account like to see the Rule 3 (e) modified, as from my experience as a student and a teacher, I think very little benefit can be derived by the students of the Entrance and the Preparatory classes from the system of *lecturing* and to which, in my opinion, largest number of failures in the Entrance examinations from the Calcutta Schools may be ascribed.

From the Head Master, Khararia H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Khararia, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to state that I have carefully gone through the Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to revise the Rules for affiliation of Colleges, and recognition of Schools, I beg to submit my humble opinion on it.

As to the Draft Rules framed by the Committee for recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit that the rules, besides not affording sufficient protection to Schools liable to fall victim to party-spirit generally prevalent in the Moffusil, do not insure strict discipline on the part of the Managers of Private Schools. I therefore beg leave to suggest that the application for recognition of Private Schools should be required to be submitted through the Inspector of Schools of the division, in which the School is situated.

From the Head Master, Kagram H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Kagram, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reference to your memo. No. 294, I have the honour to inform you that after a deliberate perusal over

the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recognition of Schools, I am of opinion that as to the proposed Rules for the recognition of Schools, I do agree with the recommendation of the Committee, and think them all necessary and useful.

From the Head Master of the H. C. English School, Lohajungh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Lohajungh, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for an expression of opinion, a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. I generally concur with the views of the learned Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, and regret to say that I cannot sympathise with the objection raised thereto by Mr. A. M. Bose.

From the Head Master, Jamalpore, H. C. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Jamalpore, the 30th June, 1892.

AS for the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, the Managing Committee beg to say that the Rules drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose will answer very well with the exception of Rule 3 (e), for in the lowest forms of some Mofussil Schools, the strength on the rolls may sometimes exceed 50.

From the Head Master, Bayley Aided H. E. School, Barh, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 81, dated Barh, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 296, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that in my humble opinion all the Draft Rules prepared by the Committee for the recognition of Schools are sound and indispensable. In regard to Rule 3 (*e*), however, I should recommend a little leniency in the case of the Entrance and the 2nd classes, wherein the system of teaching being necessarily different from that in the lower classes, a larger number of scholars than 50 can be taught by a single eacher safely and conveniently.

From the Head Master, Hindu Institution, Faridpur, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 19, dated Faridpur, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and for the recognition of Schools forwarded for opinion on the 15th of June, 1892.

In reply, I beg to state that I agree with the remarks of Mr. A. M. Bose, with this exception—that I would not modify the Rule 3 (e) of the recognition of Schools.

From the Head Master, Jara High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Jara, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your circular No. 294, I have the honour to state that I have no objection to the Rules for the recognition of Schools as drafted by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Munshigunje High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 26, dated Munshigunje, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reply to your letter No. 294, dated the 15th instant, calling for an opinion, on the Draft Rules for the recognition of the High English Schools, I have the honour to submit that I agree with the recommendation of the Committee with such alterations in the Rules as proposed by Mr. A. M. Bose.

From the Head Master, Bally Rivers Thompson School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 135, dated Bally, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 294, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to submit that the Rules for the recognition of Schools have been made very stringent, and they are calculated, in my humble opinion, to have the effect of putting obstacles in the spread of English education.

From the Head Master, Tarakeswar H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Tarkeswar, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your report No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I take exception to the Rules 4 and 6, the former requiring that a new School should be maintained at least for five years, which is

impracticable (for such accidents may befall the authorities starting a school as may incapacitate them to maintain the School after some time it has been established), the latter requiring that the recognition of a School should be renewed after 3 years, which is very troublesome, and at the same time resulting in no good to the University or to the School ; moreover, it will entail unnecessary expenses on the University owing to the increase of work which will cause additional hands to be employed.

From the Head Master, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

THE Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools are very good precautionary measures calculated to preserve and cherish only those institutions that have succeeded or are likely to succeed in the accomplishment of their high aims by thwarting or suppressing such after-growths as can only choke their wealthy neighbours and serve no useful end. I say this with some reservation, for I fully approve of the amendments of Mr. A. M. Bose, as they seem to me to be in every way reasonable.

From the Head Master, Dainhat H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 6.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider about the affiliation and recognition of Colleges and Schools, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the perusal of the Senate :—

1. With reference to Rule 3 (c) regarding the recognition of Schools, it may be said that no teacher can teach regularly in an appointed hour more than 10 students—such as to require every one of them to explain passages, to spell words and give their meanings, to answer questions on History, Grammar, &c., and to clear doubts and difficulties of every one, to correct compositions and examine exercises ; but he may lecture to any number of students, 50 or more, as well as put questions to all of them, and correct their compositions and exercises in the course of a week, thereby generally requiring them to prepare their lessons ; but he cannot pay particular attention to all when their number exceeds 10. Mathematics, with the

exception of Geometry, can be taught to any number of students.

2. In a school no student can get particular attention from the teacher; that is the duty of a private tutor, who can devote much of his time to the service of one student only. The student in a school is expected to learn more from what is going on in the class and what the teacher asks and explains to any one of them. By restricting the number of students to 50 in a class or section of a class, the system of teaching will in no way be improved, except injuring the interests of some of the schools, especially those of Calcutta.

Expect persons who open Schools, as a source of income, disinterested private Managers cannot be expected to furnish satisfactory guarantees, as stated in Rule 4.

From the Head Master, Rajkumar School, Bamra, C. P., to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Bamra, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to observe on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools, which you have sent for my opinion, that I fully indorse Mr. A. M. Bose's remarks.

I further beg to suggest that if Rule (5) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools is at all to be retained "a gentleman of high social or official position" be substituted in it for "a Government Inspector of Schools."

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Bhanga, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 41, dated Bhanga, the 1st July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office memo. No. 294, dated the 15th June last, inviting an expression of opinion on the Draft Rules, I generally approve of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, but I would recommend that in the first instance the recognition should be for five years instead of three, as the term provided for would be much too short to furnish sufficient data for ascertaining the quality of an Institution.

From the Head Master, New Indian School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 8, dated Calcutta, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 294, of the 15th June last, giving enclosure to

Report of the constitution of Schools that will come into existence hereafter, asking for an expression of opinion on it from me, and I beg to submit the following opinion on it

With regard to the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, I agree with the recommendation of Mr. A. M. Bose, with the addition that the number of students in each class below the first three classes where the lecture system obtains (Rule 3, clause e,) should be raised to sixty from fifty, as nearly twenty-five per cent of the boys daily absent themselves from school for one reason or another; therefore, no teacher will have in fact to teach more than forty-five boys at a time. That recommendation 7 which gives unlimited powers in too general terms to the Syndicate should be so modified as to distinctly name the offences, the committal of any of which will entitle that body to withdraw affiliation.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Gya, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 55, dated the 1st July, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools framed by the Committee appointed by the Senate are calculated to improve the tone of many schools hitherto conducted with little regard for efficiency and discipline.

From the Head Master, Jubilee School, Patuakhali, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Patuakhali, the 2nd July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office No 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recognition of Schools, and beg to state that I do not find any objection to the Rules recommended by the Committee being confirmed.

From the Head Master, Teota Academy, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Teota, the 2nd July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of

Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have nothing particular to object to, but I don't see any reason why the proposed scale of establishment should be made known to the Syndicate of the University, as that may now and then bar out intending good people from the list of the teaching staff, who may serve a new School with an inadequate remuneration. New Schools may have the advantage of such teachers. Since the Divisional Inspector or some such authority will certify as to the competency of the teaching staff, and since satisfactory guarantees will be provided for as to the maintenance of the School or College for five years, the proposed scale of establishment will be quite unnecessary.

From the Head Master, Chandrakona Jerat H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 8, dated Chandrakona, the 2nd July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your office No. 294, dated the 15th June last, requesting our opinion about the revised Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools by the University.

Rule 6 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools should be in consistence with Rule 4. When the Syndicate requires the Managers of a School to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for 5 years, it is necessary that the School shall be recognised in the first instance for that period, *i.e.*, for 5 years.

It is necessary that the recognition be renewed after these 5 years. The University may continue to recognise the School, unless it is reported by the Inspector in whose circle it is situated, that the school has ceased to exist; after which all communication of the University with the School will be stopped. The recognition may take place again on the same principle if the school comes to exist again.

Rule 2, para. 2.—In the case of any other School it is desirable that application should be made by the Managers of the School through the chief controlling authority of the same.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Noakhali, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 57, Noakhali, the 4th July, 1982.

IN reference to your office No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to report as follows :—

I beg humbly to propose that an additional clause may be added to Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges requiring the authorities of a College to hold periodical examinations. We cannot expect boys of tender years, who now enter Colleges and generally live away from the healthy influence of parents or guardians, to have a well developed sense of responsibility. It is of greatest importance, therefore, that their progress in studies should be periodically tested and reported to the guardians. As far as I have been able to gather, many Colleges pay little attention to this. I would suggest that this subject may fittingly find a place in the report every principal is to submit by Rule 9.

The Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools have my entire approval. I am unable to concur in the modification of Rule 3 (c) proposed by a distinguished member of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Matabhanga H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Matabhanga, the 4th July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Draft Rules submitted by the Committee appointed to revise Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of High Schools, forwarded under your memo. No. 294, of the 15th June, for an expression of opinion, I have the honour to remark that while agreeing in general with the recommendation of the Committee, I would like to lengthen the term for which Colleges are proposed to be affiliated and High Schools recognised, from 3 to 5 years, seeing that an assurance of maintenance is being demanded for that period. I have no objection to reporting of the scales of establishment and tuition fee, provided the Syndicate exercise no control over the matters which ought to be left to those that are responsible for the maintenance of the Institution. I fully agree with Mr. Bose's dissent.

From the Head Master, Muragacha H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Muragacha, the 4th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, I have the honour to say that I generally agree with the recommendation of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recognition of Schools. I would like to add one rule more which might protect the interests of teachers; for in spite of the existence of certain provisions in the grant-in-aid rules, a poor Village School Master has sometimes to lie entirely at the mercy of his employer, the Secretary.

From the Head Master, Chuadanga High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, Senate House, Calcutta,—dated Chuadanga, the 5th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to state that the Draft Rules as laid down therein may be safely accepted.

From the Head Master, Hare School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Hare School, the 8th July, 1892.

THE Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools have been judiciously framed, and are likely to do much good.

From the Head Master, Bagbazar Model School, to the Registrar to the University of Calcutta—29, Bosepara Lane, dated the 8th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office copy No. 294 on Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools, we have the honour to submit—

First, that sub-clause (e) under head 3, on application for the recognition of a new School, should apply to those also that are already in existence.

Secondly, that in Rule 4, which requires the Managers of a new School "to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years," the period might be reduced to three years,

as a School will not be recognized for more than three years as per Rule 6.

Thirdly, that Rule 7, "The Syndicate may refuse to recognise any School that appears to be, from any cause, injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline" is practicable only on the maintenance of a regular system of inspection to prevent any semblance of a summary character of proceeding.

Lastly, that we quite agree with the first part of the remark of Mr. A. M. Bose, when he would omit Rule 5 of the Draft Rules, 'as unnecessary after the recommendations contained in Rules 3 and 4 which materially alter the present situation.' But we quite differ from him in the second part of his remark excluding from the operation of Rule 3 (e) "the Entrance and the Preparatory Entrance classes, in which the system of lecturing may, at least in many cases, as he says, be properly allowed. On the contrary, we beg to attribute the large number of failures of the present day, to want of better management and teaching, which would be best secured by the proposed limitation.

From the Head Master, Raja Suryya Kumar's Institution, Rajbari, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 71, dated Rajbari, the 9th July, 1892.

IN obedience to your endorsement on the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, forwarding a copy of the same for opinion, dated Senate House, the 15th of June, 1892, I beg to state that I agree with the recommendation of the Committee. I would, however, enlist my sympathy with A. M. Bose, Esq., in the amendment of Rule 5 of the Draft Rule for the recognition of Schools as well as the modification of Rule 3 (e).

It may not be out of place to state here that on the score of ill health I could not place my opinion timely in your hands, for which I would beg to be excused.

From the Head Master, Bhola High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 333, dated Bhola, Backergunge, the 11th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 294, dated Senate House, the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the revision of Rules for the recognition of Schools, I have the honour to submit

that I fully approve of all the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools with the exception of (e) of Rule 3, regarding which I am of opinion that the Entrance and the Preparatory classes may safely be exempted from its operation considering that after a test examination if unfit boys be sent up for the University examination, the School will suffer for it by Rule 7. Hence, I think, it is not necessary to restrict the number of pupils in these two classes, if it be for the consideration that it is difficult to manage, and properly impart instruction to, an unusally large class.

From the Head Master, Kalaskati H E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 10B, dated Goabagan Lane, Simla, Calcutta, the 11th July, 1892.

REFERRING to your office circular endorsement No. 294, dated 15th ultimo, I have the honour to send in my opinion on the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the recognition of Schools.

With the exception of Rule 3 (e) which seems to me to be an unnecessary restriction in the 1st class, which must be prepared fairly to be taught by lecturing, I do not find reason to have any objection to the other rules proposed by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Nawab's High School, Murshedabad, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Murshedabad, the 12th July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, I beg humbly to state that I agree generally with the report in question. The Draft Rules have, in my humble opinion, been framed with due attention to the necessity and interests both of the University and the Schools affected by them. I beg only to add that Entrance Classes are sometimes composed of more than 50 pupils in a class, and that any hard and fast rules may go against them.

From the Head Master, Bankura Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 59, dated Bankura, the 12th July, 1892.

IN reference to your memo. No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to say that I

consider the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools to be generally good. These rules are calculated to ensure the stability of Schools and Colleges, and to check most effectively the growth of those Institutions which in the majority of cases aim only at filling the pockets of their founders instead of doing anything in the way of spreading sound education in the country.

With regard to Rule 6, I beg to say that the period of recognition of Schools might be extended to five years instead of three, as recommended.

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From the Head Master, Naihati Mahendra School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Naihati, the 13th July, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 294, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Draft Rules, I beg to state that I consider them to be exceedingly salutary, and the informations wanted in para. 3 of the Rules for the recognition of Schools are absolutely necessary for the Syndicate to form an opinion as regards the efficiency and management of Schools. Clause 3 (e) is calculated to improve the system of teaching in our Schools; one teacher cannot control and pay individual attention to more than 30 students in a class, but the number 30 is too small for the finances of Schools, most of which have to depend mainly on school-fees, the rate of which is high enough already. The system of lecturing which prevails in many Institutions in large towns though good for a few bright boys, is useless in case of the others who require constant attention on the part of the teachers for their improvement. That system should, therefore, be discouraged in High Schools.

Rule 2 contemplates that the application for recognition of Private Schools be made direct to the Syndicate, and Rule 7 reserves in the hands of the Syndicate the power of refusing to recognise any School which appears to be injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline. Now, the question is, how is the Syndicate to know which school is so injurious. It has no officers to report on the state of education in any particular locality. At present, applications for recognition are submitted through the Inspector who has means of knowing the

educational needs of different places. These rules throw upon the Syndicate the responsibility of knowing things which it has no means of knowing. I, therefore, recommend that such applications be submitted as usual through the Inspector of Schools who will forward them to the Syndicate with a note on the state of education in the locality.

From the Head Master, Kayastha Patshala, Bankipore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No 118, dated Bankipore, the 15th July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Draft Rules for affiliation of Schools and Colleges, which had been received during the vacation. I think the Rules for the affiliation of Schools to be generally well calculated for the promotion of sound and healthy training, the object which the Committee had before it. But with Mr. A. M. Bose, I do not see what is the use of Rule 5 in the face of Rules 3 and 4. If the Syndicate are to satisfy themselves of all the particulars about the condition and status of the school to be affiliated, then where is the necessity for the Inspector's recommendation? If it is thought necessary that application for affiliation should come with the Inspector's recommendation, then what is the use of Rules 3 and 4? The Inspector will not recommend a School for affiliation unless he be thoroughly satisfied that the school opens with fair and promising prospect, and may go a long way towards the promotion of healthy and sound training—the very thing for which the Syndicate require sufficient proof before sanctioning an affiliation. So it appears that either Rule 5 or Rules 3 and 4 are superfluous. Any of them will serve the same purpose. And I think if Rule 5 be kept and Rules 3 and 4 removed or be simply made directions to the Inspector of Schools for procedure before recommending an affiliation, it will serve the object of the Syndicate more satisfactorily. The Inspector is a trustworthy person, and as he has a chance of personal inspection, he can satisfy himself more thoroughly about the condition and prospects of the school to be opened, than any person or body of persons sitting at great distance from the scene.

From the Head Master, Mukherjee's Seminary, Mozufferpore, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 116, dated Mozufferpore, the 16th July, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 294, dated the 15th of June, 1892, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, forwarded to me for opinion, and have the pleasure to make the following remarks :—

I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee. I would, however, modify a little Rule 3 (c) of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools by raising the number of scholars mentioned therein from 50 to 60. The language in which the rule is couched, is ambiguous. What does the number denote? Does it refer to the number of scholars actually present in a class or to the number as it is in the register book of that class? In the latter case the ruling will be hard indeed. It is too well known to need mentioning here that the number of scholars daily attending a class falls far short of the number to be found in the register book of that class. A reference to the Annual Report of the Inspector of Schools, Bêhar Circle, will make it clear to any one that this is specially true as regards the schools in Behar. I should, therefore, like to modify the rule by raising the number 50 to 60, and this, I believe, will be in perfect harmony with the spirit of the rule.

I should also like to exclude from the operation of the said rule, the Entrance and the Preparatory Entrance classes, in which to quote the language of Mr. A. M. Bose, "A system of lecturing may be properly allowed."

I also agree with Mr. A. M. Bose in holding that Rule 5 of the Draft Rules for the recognition of Schools is unnecessary after the recommendation contained in Rules 3 and 4 of the same.

From the Head Master, Dutt High School, Netrokonâ, Mymensingh, to Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 12, dated Netrokonâ, the 16th July, 1892

WITH reference to your No. 294, of the 15th ultimo, forwarding a report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and Schools, I have the honour to inform you that I quite concur with the views held by Mr. Bose.

From the Head Master, Siddhiswari Institution, Chanchal, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 535, dated Chanchal, the 20th July, 1892.

IN reference to his No. 294, dated the 15th ultimo, the undersigned begs to state that he cordially agrees to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, said that the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised High Schools on the Draft Rules had been received by him on Thursday last, while several other members did not receive them until Friday evening. As the matter was one which required the most careful consideration he proposed that it be postponed until the next meeting of the Senate.

Babu Dinabandhu Datta seconded the proposal, which being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

161. The Vice-Chancellor then called upon the Registrar to submit the audited accounts of the University for the financial year ending 31st March, 1892.

The Registrar in submitting the accounts, said that they had already been submitted to the Senate in the Annual Report of the Syndicate, and that there had been no change in them.

Babu Rajaninath Ray proposed that the Auditor's report be read.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, suggested that in future the report on the audit of the University Accounts be printed.

The Registrar then read the following report :—

"No. 17-A., dated Calcutta, the 25th May, 1892.

From—R. LOGAN, Esq., Offg. Comptroller and Auditor-General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to report that the accounts of the Fee Fund, the Reserve Fund, and the several Endowment Funds of the University of Calcutta for the year 1891-92 have been audited on my behalf and found to be correct.

2. The Government Securities belonging to the Reserve Fund and the Endowment Funds have all been converted into Book Debt; the Stock certificates are mostly in the custody of the Bank of Bengal, but some on account of recent investments are in the office of the

University. The Bank's receipts for the certificates in its custody and the original certificates with the Registrar of the University were examined, and the whole amount of securities agreed with the amount shown in the books. The Stock certificates in the hands of the Registrar should now be sent to the Bank for safe custody.

3. The Stock account of the publications issued by the University was examined and found to be correct.

4. An abstract of the accounts of the several funds is appended to this report. With regard to the account of the Fee Fund I have the honour to point out that it does not, even approximately, show the complete transactions of any one University year, and does not enable one to form any idea of the financial result of the year. Financially the most important examinations are the Entrance, the First Arts, and the B. A. Degree examinations; and while the fees received from the candidates for these examinations are all credited in the accounts in December and January, a large portion of the charge for remuneration to examiners is not paid and brought to account till the following April and May. Thus, in the accounts of 1891-92, the amount charged as "Remuneration to Examiners" is Rs. 54,401 which includes Rs. 36,235 on account of remuneration paid for the examinations of the previous year, and only Rs. 18,166 on account of the examinations of 1891-92; although, the whole amount of fees, about a lakh and a half, received from the candidates for the last-mentioned examinations, is shown as income of the year. The actual charge on account of the examinations of 1891-92 is Rs. 99,454; the remainder was paid in April and May, and will appear in the accounts of 1892-93.

5. The result is that the annual accounts show a large cash balance at the end of the year, which is reduced within the next month or two, and until it is so reduced, it cannot be ascertained from the accounts whether there is any surplus which should be transferred to the Reserve Fund, and if so, how much; and what will be the actual balance available for expenditure in the next year. As it is obviously desirable that the annual account should on the face of it indicate the financial result of the year, I have drawn attention to this defect in the present arrangement, in order that, if it is thought fit, steps may be taken to remedy it. One way of meeting the difficulty would be to make the financial year correspond to the academica

year, which begins about the latter end of June, and fix 1st July as the commencement of the year. If, however, it be considered inexpedient to change the financial year of the University, I would suggest that the Registrar be required to prepare a statement of assets and liabilities to be appended to the annual account showing the exact financial position of the University at the end of the year.

6. In the course of the year Rs. 11,556 were received from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. on account of royalty on the English Entrance Course. Out of this, Rs. 7,492 were on account of copies sold in December 1890. Apparently this sum should have been realised much earlier and brought to credit in the accounts of 1890-91. Similar remarks apply to a portion of the receipts on account of sale proceeds of the Sanskrit and Bengali selections.

7. The charges include an item of Rs. 9,144 paid to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on account of the cost of an addition to the University Building. The amount appears to have been advanced upon an estimate furnished by the Public Works Department, but a detailed account or a certificate that the amount has been actually spent seems necessary for the purposes of audit.

8. Two other points call for remarks :—

(i) The income tax deducted from the Bills for remuneration to examiners is not promptly paid to the Collector, but is sometimes paid after the lapse of two or three months. This contravenes Rule 1 of the rules issued by the Government of India under the Income Tax Act (Financial Department, No. 539, dated 5th February, 1886), under which the tax is payable within one week from the date of payment of the bills. In future the practice should conform to the rule.

Further, the receipts obtained from the Collector are handed over to the parties, so that nothing remains in the office of the University to show that payment has been made. To avoid this difficulty, consolidated receipts might be obtained from the Collector and retained by the Registrar of the University.

(ii) In some cases receipts on account of freight paid to the Eastern Bengal State Railway are not given

in the usual printed counterfoil form, although they purport to be signed by the parcel clerk. Two such vouchers, No. 447 and No. 462, for Rs. 20-2 and Rs. 26-12 respectively, are cited by way of example; but there are several others of this description. Proper receipts should be obtained in such cases.

9. Turning to the Endowment Funds, I have the honour to invite attention to the very large increase in the charge for the examination of candidates for the Premchand Roychand Studentship. It will be seen from the statement given below that the present charge is more than four times as large as it was ten years ago, although there does not appear to have been any increase in the work of examination. In the year under review the charge on account of stipends to the Premchand students was only Rs. 4,800, and more than half this sum was paid to the examiners.

Year.	Amount of charge.	Number of Examinees.
Fifteen years ending 1881-82.	Rs.	
Average	580	
1882-83	700	4
1883-84	900	3
1884-85	Nil.	
1885-86	1,050	3
1886-87	1,324	2
1887-88	2,060	2
1888-89	1,700	4
1889-90	2,120	4
1890-91	1,436	1
1891-92	2,520	4

There are considerable sums at credit of the following funds, the bulk of which could apparently have been invested in Government Securities for the benefit of the funds :—

	Rs.
Premchand Roychand Studentship	13,755
Duff Memorial	826
Tagore Law Professorship	9,783
Eshan Scholarship	1,445
Dwarka Nath Memorial	439
Saradaprasad Memorial	1,268

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. LOGAN,

Comptroller and Auditor-General."

After some discussion Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the accounts be received and passed.

Maulavi Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

162. Mr. Tawney moved that the following be added to the Regulations for the B. A. examination of female candidates :—

"2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French for the second language."

Babu Umeschandra Datta seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

163. Dr. Birch moved that the following changes be made in the Regulations for the Examinations in Medicine :—

(a) That the following be substituted for para. 1 of the Regulations for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery :—

"An examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held in Calcutta, and shall commence at such times as the Syndicate shall determine, the dates to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second Licentiate Medical examinations. The Preliminary Scientific and the First Licentiate Medical examinations shall be held annually ; the Second Licentiate Medical examination shall be held twice a year."

(b) That in the foot-note to para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Calendar for 1892, Addenda, p. xiv) the words "in other subjects, attendance at one course of lectures, as defined in para. 16," be omitted, and the following words put in their place :—

"in Pathology, attendance at six *post mortem* pathological demonstrations by a Professor of Pathology ; in Medical Jurisprudence, attendance at six medico-legal *post mortems* by a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, or by a Civil Surgeon."

(c) That after para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, the following new paragraphs be added :—

"19. A candidate who fails at the Second L. M. S. examination shall be re-examined only in the subject or subjects in which he has failed, provided he presents himself for re-examination within one year from the date of the examination at which he failed. If he fails to present himself for re-examination within one year, he shall be re-examined in all the prescribed subjects.

"20. A candidate who fails in more than two of the four subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology, or in two of these subjects and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, shall not be admitted to the examination next following that at which he failed."

(d) That the following new paragraph be added after para. 15 of the Regulations for the M. B. examination :—

"16. A candidate who has failed at the Second L. M. S. examination shall not be admitted to the Second M. B. examination till six months have expired from the date of such failure."

Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, seconded, and Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, supported the motion, which being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

164. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the following words be omitted from the marginal note to the Entrance application form :—

"the Principal of an Affiliated College or," and "or by the Head Master of a High School under public management," and the following foot-note be added :—

"It shall be in the power of the Inspector to instruct a private student to attend the test-examination of the nearest Government or other High School, instead of holding a test-examination himself, and to authorise the Head Master of such school to sign the application from the student which must afterwards be counter-signed by the Inspector.

No private student will be admitted to a test-examination unless accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the officer conducting the test-examination."

Babu Gaurisankar De seconded the motion.

The Rev. A. P. Begg objected to the form of the rule, and suggested that "a" be substituted for the words "the nearest."

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the amended motion on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

165. In proposing the adoption of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the statement of age be omitted from the form of application for admission to the Entrance examination, Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay asked leave to substitute the words "all the examinations of the University" for the words "Entrance examination." He said that the Syndicate was obliged to make the above recommendation owing to the glaring mis-statements of age made by candidates for various University examinations.

Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyayaratna seconded the motion.

Mr. Tawney opposed the motion. He was of opinion that the above recommendation of the Syndicate was a retrograde movement. In every civilised country there were means for determining the age of candidates at the various

University examinations, and he saw no reason why the practice should be discontinued in India. It was true that there were cases in which candidates had either under-rated or over-estimated their age, but those cases were so isolated that, in his opinion, it was highly undesirable that the statement of age should be omitted from the forms of application for admission to the University examinations.

Mr. Nash said that the above Resolution was greatly needed, owing to the glaring cases of mis-statement of age. On one occasion he received a letter supported by an affidavit from the father of a boy that his son was thirteen years of age at the time of his applying for admission to the Entrance examination, while the lad had given his age as nineteen years in the form of application. He was, therefore, of opinion that the above recommendation of the Syndicate was a most desirable one.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, opposed the motion. The Rev. Mr. Begg and Babu Rajaninath Ray supported it.

The Vice-Chancellor in putting the motion to the meeting said, that thay had in the existing forms of application a column for entering the age of the candidates, and the question was whether there was any valid reason for omitting it. The filling in of this particular, which was done by the candidates themselves, entailed no extra trouble on the University officers, except in the case of the Entrance examination, when the results of that examination were published in the *Gazette*, the ages of the candidates were required to be given. This had been done all along without any objection up to the present time, and with regard to the isolated cases in which the ages of the candidates were not correctly given, he would say that out of five thousand candidates only five on an average made incorrect statements with regard to their age.

The motion on being put to the meeting was declared lost, ten voting for, and fourteen against it.

166. Babu Saradacharan Mitra moved that in para. 3 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law, the words "three months" be substituted for the words "one month."

Babu Mahendranath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

167. The Hon'ble Ganeschandra Chandra moved that the recommendation of the Faculty of Law that Mr. Arthur Caspersz be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1893, and that the subject of his lectures be the Law of Estoppel in British India, be accepted.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

168. Mr. Tawney moved that Thomas Oxford Sherman be admitted to the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Matriculation examination of the University of London.

The motion which was seconded by Rai Kshetranath Chatterjee, Bahadur, was carried unanimously.

169. Mr. Tawney moved that Miss S. P. Marshall be admitted to the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of her having passed the Senior Local examination of the Cambridge University.

The motion was seconded by Rai Kshetranath Chatterjee, Bahadur, and carried unanimously.

170. Babu Debendranath Ray moved that Bankimchandra Sanyal, who failed to appear at the last Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination on account of illness, be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations in 1893.

Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari seconded the motion.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, proposed as an amendment that the matter be postponed for further consideration.

Babu Dinabandhu Datta seconded the amendment.

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Dr. Birch said that although the gentleman named in the motion was ill at the time of the examination, and sent in a Medical Certificate, yet, if an exception were made in his case, it would be taken advantage of by others, and exceptions would have to be made in similar cases.

Mr. Tawney thought that the motion should be carried, as the gentleman named in the motion was, according to Dr. Birch's own statement, really ill at the time of examination and unable to attend, and had sent in a *bonâ fide* Medical Certificate. He considered it very hard that a student who passed successfully the L. M. S. examination, but had failed to appear at the last Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination on account of illness, should not be admitted to the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examination in 1893.

Mr. Pedler and Mr. Rowe spoke against the motion.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, supported it.

On being put to the meeting, it was carried, twelve being in favour of, and six against it.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar

(Confirmed).

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 5.

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D., C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

171. THE Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate, held on the 13th August, were read and confirmed.

172. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, held on the 8th August.

RESOLVED—

That the text-books prescribed for the examinations of 1894 be prescribed also for the examinations of 1895.

173. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Sanskritic Languages, held on the 20th August.

RESOLVED—

That the following selections be adopted as a text-book in Sanskrit for the Entrance examination of 1895, and that Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna be requested to edit them without notes :—

Hitopadesa, Book I	...	... Mitralábha.
Mahábharat	...	... Sabitriupakhyána.
Rámayána, Book II	...	... Ayodhyá Kánda (Chaps. 59—68, including the death of Dasaratha).

omitting all objectionable passages.

174. Read a letter from Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, stating the pieces he proposes to insert in the Bengali course for the Entrance examination of 1895, and requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 100 for the remuneration of an assistant, whose services will be required in seeing the selections through the press.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be authorised to pay the sum of Rs. 100 to Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, to cover the cost of correcting the proof of the Bengali Selections.

175. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners for the L. E. and B. E. examinations :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE
L. E. AND B. E. EXAMINATIONS,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated the 27th August, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the results of the L. E. and B. E. examinations.

The number of candidates registered for the B. E. examination was 5, of whom 4 passed, and one failed ; of the successful candidates, one was placed in the First Division, and 3 in the Second.

The number of candidates registered for the L. E. examination was 9, of whom 2 passed, 6 failed, and 1 was absent ; of the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the First Division, and 1 in the Second.

The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in our letter of appointment.

We have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. D. MCARTHUR, LT.-COL.
„ W. BANKS GWYTHER.
„ ALEX. PEDLER.
„ J. H. GILLILAND."

The Registrar reported that, in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate, he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted and the action of the Registrar be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

B. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sengupta, Madhusudan ... Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1. Bhattacharyya, Surendranath ... Civil Engineering College.
2. Bond, C. H. ... Ditto.
3. Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

L E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Ahindrachandra ... Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Pal, Anangamohan ... Civil Engineering College.

176. The following pieces from the English selections, appointed by the Syndicate for the Entrance examination of 1891, published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., were prescribed for the Entrance examination of 1894 :—

TO BE READ.

Prose.

The Escape of Prince Charles.
Death of Sir Philip Sydney.
The Spanish Armada.
The Exhibition of Arms at Hastinapur.
The Swayamvara of Draupadi.
John Smeaton : A life among the Light-houses.
Catherine Douglas, Margaret Carnegie, Mary Pickard, and Amelia Sieveking.
Life of the Rev. Robert Walker
Life of Captain James Cook.
Life of King Alfred.
Life of Heyne.

History of the Abolition of the Slave-trade, by Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Buxton.
Account of Mr. Mompesson.
Self-control.
The Student—His Health.

Poetry.

Boadicea.
The Nightingale and Glow-worm.
Hohen Linden.
The Scholar.
Love.
Simon Lee, the Old Huntsman.
The Graves of Martyrs.
The Two Armies.

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

Boadicea.
The Nightingale and Glow-worm.
Hohen Linden.
The Graves of Martyrs.

177. Read the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed at the meeting of the Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics held on the 26th July, selecting portions of Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism for the M. A. examinations of 1892, 1893 and 1894.

RESOLVED—

That a notice be published in the *Gazette*, and also sent to the Heads of all Affiliated Institutions, showing that the following portions of Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism are to be read for the M. A. examinations of 1892, 1893 and 1894, as alternative with Mascart and Joubert.

Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, 2nd Edition.

Vol. I. Preliminary, 1-17, 19, 21-24.

Part I. Chapters I, II 63-77, 80 and III, IV 95a—96a, 98-99b, 101a-101d, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI 155-164, XIII.

Part II. Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX 315-318, X, 325-327, 331-334, XI, XII.

Vol. II.

Part III. Chapters I, 371-386, 389-390, 393-394, II, III 407-416, 423, IV, V 437-441, VI, VII 449-451, 453, 455-464, VIII 465.

Part IV. Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII 585-598. 602-603, IX 604-617, X, XI, XIII 682-688, XV 721-729, XVI 730-749, XVII, XVIII 758-761, 763-767, XIX 768-778, 780, XX, XXI 806-821, 831, XXII.

178. The Registrar enquired what steps were to be taken with regard to the next election of Fellows.

RESOLVED—

That the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, be requested to furnish detailed instructions regarding the number of Fellows to be elected, the qualifications of the candidates for election, and the qualifications of the electors.

179. Read a letter from Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., suggesting that either the statement of age in the Entrance certificate should be altogether omitted or that the person forwarding the application should certify that the candidate has, by reliable evidence, satisfied him of the correctness of the statement made.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the word "and" be omitted in line 1 of page 75 of the Calendar for 1892, and that the following words be added to line 2 of the same page :—"and that I believe the subjoined account to be true."

180. Read the following letter :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

May I request the favour of your submitting the following proposal for the consideration of the Syndicate :—

"That steps be taken for the appointment of a Board of Accounts, for the purpose of examining the University Accounts, preparing the Budget and the Accounts of Endowment and Trust Funds, considering ways and means, and making recommendations, when necessary, to the Syndicate, on all matters relating to the finances of the University."

BHOWANIPUR ;
27th August, 1892. } I have, &c., &c.,
(Sd.) ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY."

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following addition be made to the Bye-Laws after the Bye-Laws relating to the Boards of Studies :—

"BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

(1). A Board of Accounts consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being Members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate at its annual meeting.

(2). The Board shall meet ordinarily once in three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3). The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts, prepare the University Budget and the Accounts of Endowments and Trust Funds, consider ways and means, and make recommendations, when necessary, to the Syndicate, on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

(4). Members of the Board shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Senate. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their term of office. All vacancies in the Board occurring in the course of the year shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate."

181. Read the following letter :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

WITH reference to the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Senate at which I withdrew the following motion, as being out of order for want of previous notice, I beg that you will be so good as to lay it before the Syndicate for consideration and for submission to the next meeting of the Senate in case the Syndicate does not see its way to give effect to it.

'That the practice of paying bonuses to the Registrar and th members of his office establishment be discontinued for the future, and that the work of tabulating and publishing the results of the University examinations be declared to form an integral part of the duties of the Registrar and his office covered by their fixed monthly salaries.'

I would draw prominent attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the University the Registrar was paid a bonus of Rs. 1,200 in September 1891, for tabulating the results of the examinations.

Up to 1878 no extra charge appears to have been incurred for tabulating the results. Since 1879 various sums appear to have been paid to private gentlemen for doing the work. But whenever the

Registrar did it, as in 1883 and 1885, he did so without extra remuneration.

As the University under its present condition exists solely for holding examinations and publishing their results, all the clerical work connected with the publication of the results must be ranked among the principal duties of the Registrar and his office establishment for which they are remunerated by fixed salaries.

The action of the Syndicate in authorising extra expense for the work since 1879 has, I submit, been inconsistent with an economical management of the funds of the University, and the remarkable growth of the charge from Rs. 300 in 1879 to Rs. 1,200 in 1889, and subsequent years seems to indicate that the financial control of the Syndicate has not been characterised by firmness.

CALCUTTA ; *The 29th August, 1892.*

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) R. N. RAY."

RESOLVED—

(1.) That with a view to secure accuracy in tabulating and rapidity in publishing the results, a special Officer should be appointed to assist the Registrar in compiling and bringing out the results of the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations, and that the remuneration of the Tabulator should be fixed by the Syndicate after ascertaining the number of candidates.

(2.) That having regard to the foregoing resolution, he question of bonus to the Registrar does not arise.

(3.) That the Syndicate do not consider it desirable to discontinue the practice of giving bonuses to the clerks.

(4.) That the foregoing resolutions be laid before the Senate.

(5.) That the letter of Babu Rajaninath Ray, dated the 29th August, 1892, be laid before the Senate for consideration and orders.

182. Read an application from the clerks, praying that a bonus may be granted to them for work done last year.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

183. Read the following opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised High Schools on the report of the Committee appointed to devise a scheme for widening the present Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects.

From the Offg. Principal, Presidency College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 732, dated Presidency College, the 4th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to inform you that I have no objection to the scheme as drawn up by the Committee, nor any improvements to suggest.

From the Principal, St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur, C. P., to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nagpur, the 26th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course.

I beg to say that I fully concur with the Committee for the schemes in contemplation, and I believe that the substitution of Natural Science in lieu of a Second Language will be a happy reform.

From the Lecturer in charge of the Krishnagar College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 83, dated Krishnagar, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. 293, dated the 15th instant, requesting Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised Schools to send in their remarks on the introduction of alternative subjects in the Entrance examination of the University.

2. Before settling finally to introduce alternative scientific subjects the University authorities ought to take into consideration whether in the present state of things it will be possible to give any real practical effect to the scheme. For effectively teaching any particular branch of study two things are necessary:—(1) men able to teach the branch properly; (2) power of engaging such men on the part of the majority of the Schools recognised by the University. On the first point all that I think necessary to say is, that though the University has succeeded in turning out a sufficient number of graduates

capable of teaching Mathematics and Elementary Physics and Chemistry in an Entrance class, so far as Physiology, Zoology, Botany and Geology are concerned, the men capable of teaching them with even a show of intelligence can, I am afraid, be counted on one's fingers. With respect to the second point, it is to be borne in mind that real Science teaching is often a costly affair. Most of the schools recognised by the University are too poor to be able to afford the luxury of a class in Science. Government Institutions may be provided with teachers capable of teaching some particular branch of Science and with the necessary apparatus and appliances; but the present policy of Government is to retire from the field of education, and if the policy is consistently pursued for a number of years, at no distant date there will be no such thing as a Government School in the country. The University does not certainly want to have a paper scheme, nor does it seem ready to be satisfied with a mere mockery of Science teaching, like that in some of the Departmental Vernacular examinations. If so, the scheme seems to me to be a premature one.

3. There is one thing more to be considered in this connection. Assuming that there will be no difficulty in procuring able teachers, and schools will be able to bear the cost of Science teaching, it is a matter well worthy of serious consideration whether the average Indian boy, of from 12 to 16 years of age, is capable of assimilating more than a very moderate quantity of Scientific knowledge. Any body who has practical experience of teaching Science to School classes will bear me out when I say that very few of the boys in an Entrance class really understand and take interest in the Primers of Science and Physical Geography that are taught to them. This may be partly due to defective method of teaching, but I ascribe it mainly to the language in which instruction is usually given, and in which boys are to make their answers. Indian boys are subject to the singular misfortune of knowledge being imparted to them through the medium of a foreign, and a very difficult foreign tongue. All the attention they can bestow is often taken up by the language in which some particular information is communicated. The natural consequence is the proverbial stolid indifference of Indian boys to many branches of study. This language difficulty

is a real, though necessary evil, which the University should by all means try to minimise as far as possible, specially with reference to young boys. The plan of making Science alternate with the Second Language and either Translation or History instead of minimising, will, I am afraid, maximise the evil in question. Besides, placing a large number of alternative subjects before young boys will have a bewildering effect. Such bewilderment is perceived even in B. A. candidates. In the case of Entrance candidates, it will be increased ten-fold. Over and above this bewildering effect the scheme will tend to produce another evil. To help even a small section of candidates for Matriculation to cut off so early their connection with everything Oriental by abolishing the Second Language for them, seems to me somewhat hard and rather unwise. The University should try to foster among its *alumni* at least some reverence for all that is great, noble and good in the old and modern art and literature of a country. My idea may seem sentimental to many, but I cannot help giving expression to it.

4. It is necessary to say a few words on the object for which widening the Matriculation course has been thought desirable. The object is facilitating the studies of candidates intended for professional careers. Some acquaintance with Science, and that together with greater knowledge of Mathematics than is required of ordinary Entrance candidates, will, no doubt, be of some service to Medical and Engineer students, respectively ; but, taking everything into consideration, I feel bound to agree with Mr. Gilliland that " a higher course in English would be a distinct advantage to " such students. Mr. Gilliland had practical acquaintance with Engineer students, and his opinion about their requirements should carry great weight. As for Medical students, it was in 1874-75 that the University decided to substitute the F. A. examination for the Entrance as a qualification for entering upon the study of Medicine. The University Minutes for that and two previous years do not furnish me with the reason or reasons which influenced the University in arriving at that decision, but, as far as I recollect, it was the very incomplete knowledge of English of Matriculated students that was its main, if not sole, reason of arriving at that decision. If so, nothing in my opinion

has happened since 1874-75 likely to weaken the strength of that reason. English is necessarily the weak point of Indian students, and youths entering upon a professional career will often find a greater knowledge of English than is acquired by the average Matriculated student, of great service to them not only at College but also in after life. To make the Entrance examination a qualification for entering upon Medical studies now, will be a distinctly retrograde movement lowering the standard of University education. My opinion is, instead of the Entrance, the F. A. examination should be made a qualification for entering upon Engineering studies also, and extra Scientific subjects alternating with the Second Language or History should be introduced in that examination with the view of helping students taking to the profession of Medicine or Engineering.

5. In these days of hard struggle for existence every body who thinks of widening the field of employment for our young men deserves the special thanks of those that have the good of the country at heart. I therefore feel grateful to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for suggesting to make the University examinations more useful and practical, and to the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course for endorsing the views of the Chamber and trying to carry them practically out. But I have two objections to introduce practical subjects like Book-keeping and Short-hand into the Entrance examination. (1) If you want to be consistent you cannot stop short at these two subjects. There are many other subjects of study of a practical character whose title to University recognition does not seem to be less than that of Book-keeping and Short-hand. (2) If the object of the Matriculation examination is to prepare students for the University, only such subjects should form parts of its course as may be of use to students in passing examinations in the different Faculties. Book-keeping and Short-hand do scarcely fall under that head. If the University wants to control the whole education of the country, liberal and technical, it should institute separate examinations for practical and technical subjects. This would tend to widen the field of employment far more effectively than introducing subjects of a practical character into the

Entrance examination would do. The Committee seem to me to have attached too much importance to handwriting. The University can well insist upon neatness and distinctness of writing, and will be justified in setting apart a certain percentage of marks (not so high a percentage as 10) for them. But to threaten every one who appears at a University examination into good penmanship by so terrible a sanction as loss of 10 per cent. of marks seems to me very hard. If any separate examination for testing boys' fitness for mercantile and similar employments is instituted, insistence on good penmanship would not be out of place in it. In every other examination such an insistence will be unnecessary. As for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's recommendation of Commercial Geography, I do very much sympathise with it. Geography is a subject very much neglected by Entrance candidates. This is due to the circumstance of questions on three subjects (Primer of Science, Physical Geography and General Geography), being examined into one of the Entrance examination papers. The University authorities will effect a great reform if they kindly take steps to change this state of things.

6. The University authorities may, however, adopt the suggestion of introducing alternative subjects. With that view, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subjects proposed by the Committee. (i) The Mathematical course :—(a) It seems rather small for two papers. (b) The Trigonometrical portion may be profitably extended a little. (c) The superior limit of the knowledge of Algebra required has been indicated ; the inferior limit has not been. It appears to me rather unprofitable to go over the same ground in the optional papers that has been gone over in the compulsory papers on Mathematics. (ii) Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry :—This group does not call for any special remarks. In the absence of the books mentioned in appendix A from the College Library, I have not been able to form any idea of the amount of knowledge required of candidates. (iii) Human Physiology and either Zoology or Hygiene :—This group seems to be mainly intended for Medical students. (a) As for Zoology, it is a subject taught only to candidates for the M. B. degree. As a qualification for appearing at that examination is passing the F. A. and not the Entrance examination, in

my opinion, unless changes are made in the regulations of the M. B. examination, Zoology may be struck off the list. I make the above remark in the belief that group iii is intended mainly for benefitting students of Medicine; (b) as for Hygiene, it is a subject in which candidates for the Second L. M. S. and Second M. B. examinations only are examined. If so, any knowledge of it acquired by Entrance students is sure to be forgotten before they appear at the final L. M. S. or M. B. examination. Under the circumstances, in my opinion, Hygiene also may be left out of the list. (IV) Botany and either Geology or Zoology:—(a) I fail to account for the presence of Geology in this group. It is only candidates for Licence in Engineering that are examined in it; but no knowledge of Botany is required of them. Medical students, on the other hand, do not require any knowledge of Geology. I therefore beg to recommend the name of Geology being struck off from this group. (b) My remark on Zoology in connection with the third group largely applies here too. But if the University wants some Entrance candidates to have an idea of the Science of life on both its sides, Zoology may be left to stand here. The above remarks are made under the impression that no corresponding changes in the F. A. examination are contemplated by the University authorities.

7. If every one of the subjects included in the scheme prepared by the Committee be considered so important that none of them may be left out, I would beg leave to suggest a different arrangement. I would assign to Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physiology, Zoology, Hygiene, Botany and Geology, each one paper, and leave candidates the option of choosing any two of them with the proviso of Physics and Chemistry always going together.

From The Rector, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, to the Registrar, University of Calcutta,—dated 28th June, 1892.

IN reply to your circular No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892, I beg to make the following remarks:—

1. To allow a candidate to claim to have passed the Matriculation examination of a University without show-

ing knowledge of a Second Language is a proposal certainly retrograde in my opinion. The Calcutta University would, I believe, be the only University in the world where a Second Language was not compulsory for Matriculation. If the Calcutta University is entitled to give the lead to others, it may dispense with a Second Language, but not otherwise.

2. The Report claims that "Commercial" Geography is sufficiently provided for in the text-books now in use. But how can this be when one of the most important elements in Commercial Geography, *viz.*, the manner in which the exchange of commodities is effected, is carefully excluded from the curriculum of the University, for all the paragraphs headed "communications" are ordered to be omitted (see page 136, Calendar of 1892). Clarke's Geography has done good work, but it is inadequate as a text-book of Commercial Geography.

3. The chief charge brought against the Entrance examination is, that it does not secure from its candidates a workable knowledge of English. I am convinced by a long experience that the only method to improve the English is to cut marks in *every paper* for (1) bad English idiom; (2) bad writing; (3) and bad spelling. Until this principle is applied to *every single question* and not limited to special questions, until every candidate knows that he cannot possibly pass unless he can express himself respectably in simple English, there will be no improvement. To assign 10 per cent. of marks for idiom writing and spelling will certainly not prevent persons unable to write English passing, it will still allow the crammed memory to be put first. If a candidate for the Entrance examination knew he *must* write and spell well, he would do both. A merchant would reject a clerk who could not do this, why should the University not reject him also?

4. Science and Mathematics are well provided for in the Higher examinations of the University. Even these are imperfectly studied, unless a better knowledge of English is insisted on in the Entrance course. I deprecate strongly the introduction of Experimental Science. The present course is a very good course if it is only well carried out. I am convinced that it is not *widening* of the course that is necessary, but a *deepening* especially and

mainly in the writing of English ; and nothing can be really accomplished in this way till good writing of English is demanded in *every* paper without exception.

From The Offg. Principal, Rajshahye College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 71, dated Rampur Baulia, 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to state in reply to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th instant, my remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, that I entirely agree with the views of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

If any new subject is introduced into the Entrance Course, it ought to be the teaching of morals, which ought to be a subject of special examination in the Entrance Course. For the past 18 years, I have officially stated this, my first official utterance on the subject being my sending up a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor as President of the Philanthropic Society of Dacca, praying that Morals might be made a compulsory subject of examination in the Entrance—the Text-book being Chambers's Moral Class-book, urging the Bengal Government to use its influence with the University to this end. The great Duke of Wellington and the great historian, Alison, declared that to give education to the young without giving them moral training was only to make them educated devils. That is what our students are growing up to be,—educated devils,—and it is high time that we listened to the voice of reason, of common sense, and of history, and introduced moral teaching as a subject for compulsory examination in the Entrance. The words of the great historian, Alison, are as follow :—"We should steadily contemplate man as he is variously compounded of great and noble, and base and vicious inclinations, the former requiring constant care for their development, the latter spring up unbidden in the human breast. Education, *if unaccompanied with sedulous moral training*, only aggravates the evil ; it puts weapons into the hands of the wicked ; *it renders men able and accomplished devils.*" (Alison's History of Europe, Vol. XIV, page 56). The Duke of Wellington said the same.

I send herewith a copy of my Manual of Manners, which contains four instances on pages 8, 24 and 37, which show that good students are utterly ignorant of some of

the most elementary laws of morals. And they are ignorant of them, because they have never been taught them. I also send my new mode of correcting exercises, which on pages 21 and 23 contain fur ther instances.

It is true that Mr. Tawney's first-rate Entrance Course does teach morality, but it teaches it to only two classes. It would do much more good if an examination were held not only of its literature, but of its morality.

This then is what I advise:—Let Mr. Tawney's Entrance Course continue to be used as it is at present, and in addition let the following things be done:—Let an entirely new subject be added to the Entrance Course—*viz.*, morality. Let the Text-books be Mr. Tawney's Entrance Course, and Chambers's Moral Class-book. Let a small vernacular moral class-book be taught in each of the lower classes, and let promotion to a higher class be denied to those who fail to pass in them. Unless this or something like this is soon done, our students will continue to be what they have already become to a large extent- able and accomplished devils. They will, when they grow up, steal examination papers from Principals of Colleges; they will rob our Government Treasuries, our Banks, our Insurance Companies, and skilfully extricate themselves from the punishment due to such awful crimes, by the help of those who are as able and accomplished devils as themselves.

It is useless to say that morality cannot be taught without religion. It can be taught without religion. It can be taught by the help of history and biography. It cannot indeed be taught so well without religion as with it. But who will despise a four-wheeled carriage on a good road, because a railway is not available? Ten years ago the National Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges was created in the United States. Temperance is only one branch of morality. But if it has been found necessary to make the teaching of only one branch of morality compulsory in the Schools and Colleges of the United States of America, where five new Protestant Churches are built every day, how many hundred thousand million times more necessary is it to make the teaching of morality compulsory in the Schools and Colleges of such a country as India.

There is one other point I should like to make a few remarks upon. It is proposed to introduce Pitman's

Short-hand into the Entrance Course. I trust that if Short-hand is ever introduced into Schools in India, it will be Odell's System, not Pitman's. Odell's is the latest form of Taylor's System.

The great classic on Short-hand is Anderson's magnificent recent History of Short-hand. In that splendid work, Anderson says :—"The repetition of an evil even remotely similar to Pitman's System of Short-hand would be quite too much in the History of our planet," (page 137). These are strong words, but they are perfectly correct. Anderson says of Pitman's system :—"It is a great obstacle to our educational progress. It occupies the place of better systems, and should be dismissed." Anderson also declares that the formation of a really good system of Short-hand has yet to be shown to the world, (page 138). Anderson further adds :—"Many years ago, I persuaded a brother reporter, then a proficient in Pitman's System, to abandon it for Taylor's, and as I anticipated, he afterwards expressed the greatest satisfaction at the change. This gentleman now holds a high position in our profession," (page 272). Anderson adopts the opinion that :—"The alphabet of Taylor is undoubtedly the best. We believe we are correct in saying that Taylor's System is more extensively used at the present day than any other. Although a century has elapsed since its invention, it has never been surpassed for simplicity and utility."

There is no doubt that Pitman's System is a dismal failure. He gets praise where he deserves none, and fails to get it where he does deserve it. For he deserves the highest praise for his excellent efforts to reform English spelling. But with the exception of Max Müller, who is a German, and one or two other *Savants*, he gets no praise for it, while misguided public opinion gives him extraordinary praise for his System of Short-hand, which is one of the most difficult, and consequently one of the worst ever invented. In reference to Pitman and his works, the English nation does the thing it ought not to do, and leaves undone what it ought to do. I strongly advise the University not to decide upon the System of Short-hand to be introduced into its examinations until its rulers have consulted Anderson's Short-hand, in which the best systems are carefully reviewed and appraised.

From The Principal, Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Kandy, 28th June, 1892.

IN answer to your circular No 293, I have the honour to say that I should deprecate the introduction of any alternative in place of a Second Language in the Entrance examination, while I should be very glad to see additional optional subjects introduced which, while not affecting the passing of the candidate, might be allowed to count towards the class which he might obtain. I would, however, venture to ask whether it is not the F. A. examination which needs widening by the introduction of alternative subjects. In my opinion, it is better for a boy not to begin specialising too early.

From The Principal, Brajamohan Institution, Barisal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, -No. 20, dated Barisal, the 29th June, 1892.

IN compliance, with your request, I beg to submit the following remarks : -

In my opinion History should remain as a compulsory subject for all candidates. The study of History is an important element in the education of our youths, and the possibility of its omission provided for by the introduction of alternative subject should not be allowed. I need not go into a detailed consideration of the advantages to be derived from its study. Suffice it to say that the study of History while serving as a valuable training to the intellect and imagination, exerts a beneficial influence upon the characters of the students and to a consiedrable extent facilitates his acquisition of the English language.

I would like that two short Histories, one of England, and the other of India, based upon the principle of Green's *History of the English People*, be adopted as text-books for the Entrance examination.

As to the optional subjects recommended by the Committee, I think Surveying should also be included.

From The Principal, Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.—No. 5, dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding copy of the Report prepared by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course,

and inviting remarks thereupon. With reference to the Report, I beg humbly to state that I cannot reconcile myself to the recommendation made by the Committee in para. 2 about the adjustment of compulsory and alternative subjects. Of the subjects in the present course, I should be for retaining as compulsory English, Mathematics, History, and Political Geography, and Second Language, and for having alternative courses introduced in place of that in Physical Geography and Science, which now exist, and which I am for having set aside. In the standard in History are at present a History of England and one of India. The former of the two books containing an account of a nation that, through a peculiar combination of virtues, has risen to the height of prosperity and power, and that ranks as one of the most civilized peoples in the world ; its study is highly instructive and interesting, and that of the latter is not the less necessary for Indian youths, since the book unfolds the past of the country to which they belong. I would not, therefore, be for the subject being even made optional for the youths of this country. As regards Second Language, with the profoundest sense of respect for the Committee, I should say that the scheme proposed in reference to the subject, that it should be alternative with any one of four others, when it operates, would lead to the Vernacular Languages of the country, not to speak of Oriental Classics being greatly neglected by the youths, an aspect to be viewed as deplorable. Advocating, therefore, the plan that the alternative subjects to be introduced, supply the place of Physical Geography and Elements of Science, which are included in the present curriculum, I shall be for lightening the standard in the subjects so that the candidates may not be hampered, and be at the same time for dropping from among those recommended by the Committee some that may be dispensed with, without affecting much the position of students that intend to qualify themselves for professional studies. The alternative subjects I would propose are—(1) Mathematics—Euclid, Book VI, with easy deductions ; and Algebra to quadratics, (2) Elementary Chemistry, (3) Human Physiology, (4) Hygiene,—students having the option of choosing any one from the group. The Committee's recommendation about the introduction of Book-keeping and Short-hand as optional subjects, upon the plan mentioned in the report, and about the allotment of marks in favour of hand-writing, I beg to state, I warmly advocate.

From the Principal, Raj Chandra College, Barisal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Barisal, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I beg to state that it is not advisable to make History an optional subject. The natives of this country want a more careful education in History than in any other branch of learning, as it was almost entirely neglected in by-gone times. History has already been made an optional subject in the higher examinations and if it be made such in the Matriculation, the students of this country will have very little opportunity to become better historians than their forefathers.

The proposal to make the Second Language optional and to introduce the additional Scientific subjects in its stead appears to show undue favour to Scientific subjects. It is difficult to understand what benefit the boys will derive from the study of or rather "cramming" the subjects, even the names of which they will be unable to pronounce with ease. The study of the Second Language in the Matriculation is the stepping stone to the study of the valuable works treasured up in the ancient literature of this country, and the proposed rule, if followed, will create a loss hardly to be compensated. The proposal is liable to objections on other grounds. It will be necessary to employ a large number of teachers to teach the alternative subjects, and many private institutions, as a consequence, will be abolished. This proposal appears to be directly against the intention of the Government of throwing the burden of education on private enterprise. If alternative additional mathematical subjects are to be introduced at all, mensuration, as formerly, should form part of it.

From the Principal, Bangabasi College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, of the 15th June, 1892, with enclosures, I have the honour to make the following remarks:—

1. "The introduction of alternative subjects" run the report, "is designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers." Of the thre

professional careers open to our University graduates and undergraduates, those of Law and Medicine are closed against our matriculated students, the only one open to them being that of Engineering. To the matriculated students adopting the Engineering career, the first, the second or the third alternative course may be of some use, but as they shall have to travel over the same ground over again in the Engineering College, practically the alternative course selected by these candidates in the Matriculation examination will be of little advantage to them. Then again, speaking generally, the distraction caused by the alternative subjects will more than outweigh the advantages, if any, that are likely to accrue from their adoption. For the reasons given above, I am strongly of opinion, that there should be no alternative subjects in the Matriculation course.

2. If Scientific subjects be at all thought advisable to introduce in the Matriculation course, I am of opinion, that in the place of Geography of the present course, (including Physical Geography and Introductory Primer), the second alternative course be adopted along with so much of General Geography, as will be found necessary to elucidate History, and this like other subjects be made compulsory.

3. If alternative subjects are sought to be introduced, I would like to see the second alternative subject introduced in the place of Geography and Translation, keeping History compulsory as before. My reasons for this suggestion are the following :—In the B. A. Degree examination, in the Physical side, there are many alternative subjects prescribed, but practically the course including Physics and Chemistry is the only one adopted by the generality of candidates, and I am of opinion, that the same preference to Physics and Chemistry will be shown in the proposed Matriculation course.

In conclusion, I beg to summarise, that there should be no alternative subjects in the Matriculation course, but if alternative subjects be at all introduced, let there be only one alternative course, namely, the second, replacing Geography (including Physical Geography and the Introductory Primer) and Translation, and let so much of General Geography be read as will be found necessary to elucidate History.

From the Principal, Berhampore College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.—No. 72, dated Berhampore, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293 of the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, and inviting an early expression of opinion thereon, I have the honour to make the following observations :—

The proposed alternative scheme coming as it does so soon after what is known as Mr. Tawney's scheme for a practical examination, evinces a persistent desire to widen the basis of secondary instruction in our Public Schools, so as to give it a flexibility and variety suited to the variety of pursuits and occupations in the normal conditions of modern civilised life. Not to go back to schemes of education of historic fame, such as those of Comenius, Rousseau and Fröbel, the organisation of secondary instruction in the Continent of Europe and in the United States, presided over at different times and in different countries by such illustrious *Savants* as Humboldt, Guizot and Cousin, is a convincing proof—if such were needed—of the irresistible march of the modern spirit which has liberty and economy, flexibility and utility for its watch words, and which has swept away some of the effete studies and obsolete scholastic methods of mediæval tradition. The *Real-schule* of Germany, the *Enseignement Secondaire Spécial* of France, the *Industrie-schule* of Switzerland, the *Scuola tecnica* of Italy, and the non-classical Grammar-school of the United States, are all institutions which have sprung up in the present century to provide for the educational needs of the children of the rich, industrial and artisan classes to whom it would be more profitable to be grounded in a knowledge of things in general than in the humanities. It is a well-worn truism that the educational system of a country stands self-condemned which does not provide its Middle, Commercial and Industrial classes with adequate opportunities of a sound instruction in those branches of knowledge that underlie the arts and industries of to-day, and without an equipment in which no nation can hold its own in the race of life. Nothing can therefore give greater pleasure to a lover of his country than to observe the working of the modern spirit in the Indian organisation of secondary instruction. It would prevent, I think, a great deal of misconception

which exists on the subject and which has arisen from confounding things essentially different, but which commonly go under the same name, if I were to express clearly what the present effort precisely means and wherein it differs from others, having with it a certain community of aims and methods. I hope, therefore, to be excused if, with a view to remove the current misconceptions and simplify the discussion of the measure before us, I proceed to classify the various modern and practical studies now recognised and established in civilised countries.

Class I.—Technical Schools proper, intended for those who have passed through the *primary* stage or standards,—Schools for the Mechanical handicrafts (with workshops and appliances) ;—*e.g.*, Schools like those under the District Boards in Rungpore, Barisal, &c., the foreman, Mechanic and Apprentice classes in the Seebpore Engineering College, the Agricultural classes in the Central Provinces, the Agricultural classes attached to the National Schools in Ireland, the Ragged Workhouse, Industrial Schools of Great Britain, &c.

Class II.—Special Industrial, Commercial or quasi-professional studies intended for those who have passed through a stage of *secondary* instruction of the non-classical kind (*i. e.*, not designed to lead up to the University) ;—*e. g.*, the *istituti tecnici* in Italy attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Commercial Schools of Germany, Holland, and, in rude germs, of England, the *legislation usuelle* and rural economy classes of the professional or special Secondary Schools in France,—and here in India, the Campbell and other Medical Schools, the Forest Schools, the Overseer and Sub-overseer classes in the Seebpore Institution, the Mukhtearship examination, all quasi-professional in character,—but not a single Commercial, Agricultural or Technological School. It is to be observed that to provide an introduction to this class of special studies (Class II), a bifurcation of secondary instruction has been established in the Continent of Europe and the Northern States of America. It must be further observed that the special Schools of secondary instruction under the various names of Real Schools, Industrial Schools, &c., impart a general knowledge of things, an instruction in which the study of the modern languages and the Natural Sciences together with Drawing, Book-keeping and information about

Economy are intended to replace the humanities of the *Lycées* and *Gymnasien* that lead up to the Universities. In India two salient features arrest one's attention (1) there are no Commercial, Agricultural or Industrial Schools led up to by a course of *secondary* instruction, but only professional or quasi-professional studies (in the humbler walks of Medicine, Law and Engineering),—(2) no bifurcation of secondary instruction has as yet been established, except in the Punjab Anglo-Vernacular Schools, to suit the needs and interests of these special professional or commercial studies. The proposed alternative scheme is—omitting Mr. Tawney's practical examination scheme—the first attempt at such bifurcation in Bengal.

N. B.—Training Institutions for teachers of Primary and Middle Schools will come under the above head, especially where, as in Madras and the Lahore Training College, provision is made for practical lessons in teaching as an art.

Class III.—Professional Studies facultative, led up to by a course of academic or superior instruction,—*e. g.*, the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Engineering. Also Pedagogics, where there is a chair, as at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, the College of Preceptors, London, and in most of the German Academic Institutions. The Central Training College at Lahore, and especially the Teachers' College at Saidapet which are both intended to supply teachers of Secondary Schools are the first faint beginnings of such Institutions in India.

The important point to note is that in these facultative studies for the learned or liberal professions, a certain standard of academic culture should be a qualification *sine qua non*. I shall afterwards consider what proportion of the humanities, or rather, in the case of India, literary culture, and what of the Natural Sciences should enter into that academic culture which is indispensable. I may here mention that the *quondam* College of Agriculture in Madras, the Poona College of Science,—and Colleges of Technology, Agricultural Chemistry, &c., are instances of Agricultural and Industrial Studies coming under the third head (Class III), *i. e.*, they require a certain standard of academic culture, as much as the professional studies mentioned above.

In the light of the above classification it will be easy to read the character and significance of the proposed

scheme. We have here to banish from our minds the first class of technical or practical instruction, and occupy ourselves directly with the second, and indirectly with the third class of modern studies. In other words the proposed scheme is a scheme of bifurcation of secondary instruction with a view to provide an introduction to modern practical studies of Class II, *viz.*, (1) quasi-professional or professional (2) Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural, &c.

(a.) Bifurcation—the proposed real School and its curriculum. Now, so far as the bifurcation is concerned, it has been seen that the principle has been adopted in almost all civilised countries of the West, and has been found to work well,—what is more, the principle in its entirety was adopted in the Punjab High Schools in 1888 on the recommendation of a General Educational Conference held in that year. Nay, in our own University the modern spirit, though it has not hitherto created a split, has introduced a compulsory Science Primer and Optional Drawing Lessons, in the Entrance curriculum. Now it is sought to go one step further. The bifurcation may begin at an earlier or later stage of secondary instruction—in France it begins somewhat late—in Italy, Germany and America somewhat early. But the important point to note is what elements of general secondary education are held indispensable to an Industrial, Commercial or Agricultural training. These are found to be the mother tongue, one or two other modern languages (generally two—in Germany Latin and two modern languages besides the vernacular). History, Geography, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences (with applications), Book-keeping, Accounts, Drawing, and in some places information about the Law, Commerce, Government, Economy of the country, supplied in a hand-book. The Punjab alternative course comprises a Vernacular language, English, History, Geography, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences (conjoined or in alternation with Drawing, Precis-writing, &c) The alternative scheme under consideration comprises English, Geography, a Science Primer, Mathematics,—the Natural Sciences or a fuller course in Mathematics,—and History in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, (or History, alternatively with Translation in the case of candidates whose vernacular is an Oriental language).

The points obviously open to remark are :—

(1) The non-compulsoriness of History, in the alternative scheme, in the case of native candidates. For the purposes of general Secondary instruction preparatory to professional studies or a mercantile life, this is simply amazing. Not even the Swiss Cantonal and Communal Schools fall so low as that. Translation which is made alternative to History,—I presume the translation from English into the candidate's vernacular is meant,—can be intended only to test the candidate's powers of composition in his mother-tongue, or his ability to construe passages of easy English prose. Considering that the Histories of England and India are English Histories, the latter end may as well be secured by the History course ; and, as for the former, we may be sure that the vernacular will be read in the lower forms of the High Schools, whether it should or should not have any place in the Entrance studies. Should it, however, be thought desirable to expressly recognise the candidate's mother-tongue in the real-school curriculum in accordance with the principles and practice of all similar Institutions in the Continent of Europe and the United States, the proposal of making Translation alternative to History would frustrate such a purpose in the case of candidates who take up the latter subject ; and hence a better scheme would be the following :—

LITERARY CURRICULUM.	NON-LITERARY CURRICULUM.
(1) ENGLISH :—Two papers, as at present.	(1) ENGLISH :—For candidates whose vernacular is English, two papers as in the Literary Curriculum. For candidates whose vernacular is an Oriental Language, two papers:—the first comprising questions on the Text-book, exercises in Essay and Letter-writing and the simpler forms of Composition generally, without grammatical *puzzles*; the second containing passages for translation from the candidate's vernacular into English *and from English into the candidate's vernacular.*
(2) MATHEMATICS :—Two papers, as at present	(2) MATHEMATICS :—Two papers, as in the Literary Curriculum.
(3) HISTORIES OF ENGLAND AND INDIA :—One paper, as at present.	(3) HISTORIES OF ENGLAND AND INDIA :—One paper, as in the Literary Curriculum.

LITERARY CURRICULUM.	NON-LITERARY CURRICULUM
(4) GEOGRAPHY (INCLUDING PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND HUXLEY'S INTRODUCTORY PRIMER) :—One paper, as at present.	(4) GEOGRAPHY (INCLUDING PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND HUXLEY'S INTRODUCTORY PRIMER) :—One paper, as in the Literary Curriculum.
(5) SECOND LANGUAGE (AND TRANSLATION) :—Two papers, as at present.	(5) SCIENTIFIC (OR MATHEMATICAL) SUBJECTS (ALTERNATIVE COURSES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE) :—Two papers, as proposed.
(6) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS (the marks for which will not affect a Candidate's success or failure, or his position in the class list) :—Drawing, Book-keeping, Short-hand (Pitman's system).	(6) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS (the marks for which will not affect a candidate's success or failure, or his position in the class list) :—Drawing, Book-keeping, Short-hand (Pitman's system).

The above simple re-organisation of the Committee's scheme will, I hope, commend itself to the Syndicate, but whatever may be thought of its merits or demerits, the solecism of making an elementary knowledge of English and Indian History optional in the case of a certain class of Indian candidates preparing for professional studies of Class II and possibly of Class III, will, I am sure, be swept away, and I pass on to the second point, in the alternative scheme, that strikes me as well worthy of consideration.

(2) The non-compulsoriness of Drawing. The following weighty remarks in a letter of the Punjab Government to the Government of India, offer cogent reasons for upholding the decision of the Committee :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor understands that it would not at present be practicable to teach Drawing in Primary Schools, nor would it, in his opinion, be practically of much use to do so, as the number of pupils in these schools, who belong to the artisan class, or who can be expected to take to professions in which the training of the hand and eye is important, is extremely small. Owing to the disinclination of the labouring classes in India to educate their children, and the restrictions imposed by the system of caste in respect of arts and occupations, the question here is a very different one from that which presents itself in England. The same arguments apply with greater force to the Secondary Schools which are attended almost entirely by the sons of traders and shop-keepers and officials of various classes, with a few of the sons of the richer agri-

culturists in cities, and a larger though still a small proportion of the agricultural class in some of the country towns. His Honour does not think that a knowledge of drawing would be desired by lads in these Schools, or that it would be of any practical use to them.

Under these circumtances it does not appear to His Honour to be desirable that Drawing should be made a part of the regular curriculum in Schools for General Education. At the same time he thinks that an opening for the teaching of Drawing should be provided. It has, therefore, been determined to make both Freehand and Mechanical Drawing alternative subjects in the high department of the Central Model School, and to authorise local bodies to introduce Drawing into Anglo-vernacular high departments and Vernacular middle departments under their control, where certificated Drawing masters can be provided. This will meet the requirements of those who desire to become draughtsmen and also of those who intend to follow the scholastic profession, and who should at school receive such rudimentary instruction in Drawing as will enable them hereafter to use the black board to good purpose."

Upholders of the Frobelian method will, of course, object that the training of the hand and eye is a fundamental requirement of the theory of education, and will, therefore, insist upon compulsory instruction in drawing. It may be very true what is thus urged, but here we are not framing an ideal educational scheme of theoretic perfection, but only modifications of the existing system in the direction of pressing practical needs.

(3) The non-compulsoriness of Book-keeping in the alternative scheme. In all Real Schools, Book-keeping and Accounts are compulsory. This will be easily understood when we bear in mind that these Schools are meant to lead up to special studies in the Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Schools, and not to Schools of Medicine or Engineering, or Forest Schools. Where, as in India, both classes of special studies are kept in view, I think it is advisable to make Book-keeping and Accounts optional.

(4) Modern languages. Here,—ignoring the inclusion of Latin in the German Real Schools,—we notice that not less than two modern languages besides the mother-tongue are taught in the non-classical Secondary Schools of the Continent of Europe. In the Punjab scheme a

candidate may take up an Indian vernacular besides English and his mother-tongue. Under the proposed alternative scheme, the mother-tongue has no place in the curriculum of studies, though we may be sure it would be studied in the lower classes of High Schools. English is amply provided for, but there is no other modern language, Indian or European, recognised. For the Commercial classes of Europe, a knowledge of English and French is well-nigh indispensable, and hence in the Real Schools of Europe a knowledge of two modern languages besides the mother-tongue is considered highly desirable. In the United States, where the linguistic needs of commerce are not so great or pressing, English and one other modern European language are generally taught, but it must be remembered that many of the emigrants have a vernacular different from these Bearing in mind that English serves the purposes of a lingua franca to some extent in India, and also that commercial pursuits are not the only ones designed to be provided for by the proposed alternative courses, and further that even the literary course in Indian High Schools and Academies is miserably deficient in the study of languages as compared with similar Institutions of Europe, I am not disposed to complain of the scant regard for modern languages in the proposed alternative scheme. Again in a place like the Punjab, with its mixed races and various dialects, there may be no practical difficulties in the way of providing for instruction in an Indian Vernacular other than the mother-tongue of the student, but here in Bengal the practical difficulties forbid such a course.

(5.) Science. Here I may note that Elementary Science (together with Book-keeping) is common to the classical and modern sides of the Continental Public Schools. The case of Drawing has been already considered, and with the recent introduction of a Science Primer in our High Schools, Elementary Science would be to a slight extent common to the literary and non-literary courses. But we are yet far from having reached a desirable state of things. It is well to provide for alternative courses like those proposed, in which the Science studies may be pursued with a view to their applications,—but the Elements of Chemistry, in a simpler form, should be added to the studies of the literary course if we are to give a healthy Secondary instruction to our youths. But this is not to the point.

N.B.—The necessity of instruction in Elementary Physics or Chemistry for all matriculates has been more fully recognised in the Universities of Bombay and Madras than in our own.

(*b.*) Studies, occupations or professions to which the alternative courses would be preparatory. I now proceed to take up the question of the studies which the non-literary course is intended to lead up to. These special studies may be classed as (1) professional or quasi-professional, directly connected with Institutions like the Medical and Engineering Schools included in Class II, and possibly also with the professional studies facultative included in Class III, and (2) Commercial, Industrial or Agricultural. There is, however, this fundamental difference that Schools (and Colleges) for the professional studies exist, while the Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Schools are nowhere. And, therefore, while it has not been thought necessary to include special professional studies in the alternative scheme, on the other hand, for those who are intended for a Mercantile or Commercial life, examinations will be held in subjects like Book-keeping and Short-hand which may be taken up in addition to the usual curriculum, and in which certificates of proficiency will be awarded.

I shall first consider the practical subjects for Mercantile or Industrial training. I notice that several studies of fundamental importance preparatory to a Mercantile or Commercial life have been ignored by the Committee. No doubt Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Accounts will be provided for to a greater or less extent, but information about the *objects* of commerce and products of manufacture (or economic products) Commercial law, and above all the economic principles of commerce,—such knowledge in short as it is the express business of Commercial Schools to impart in Germany, Holland, Italy and the Northern States of America—are not provided for even by way of examinations. Indeed neither in these special branches of knowledge preparatory to a Mercantile life, nor in Book-keeping, Accounts, &c., will any instruction or teaching appliances be provided for, and it is not the business of an examining body like our University to attempt such instruction. The addition of these optional subjects will, however, be almost as little efficacious in promoting their study as has been the case with drawing, and not many students, I fear, will be found willing to pay the additional fees for attending

the Book-keeping class and the result will be that such a class will not be opened in most schools. The remedy—if Commercial education is earnestly to be taken in hand—is to strike off optional subjects like Book-keeping from the curriculum of secondary instruction, and to start a Commercial School in a centre like the Metropolis for giving an adequate training in Book-keeping, Accounts, Shorthand, Type-writing, Drawing, and the branches of Commercial and Economic knowledge I have already dwelt upon. Until this is done, it would be idle, and indeed mischievous, to imagine that our secondary instruction had been so organised as to afford opportunities for a general training preparatory or introductory to Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial pursuits. But though such a Commercial School cannot fail to succeed, it is quite otherwise with Agricultural Schools, notwithstanding the fact that Bengal is mainly an Agricultural Province. The fact is the zemindars do not care for Agricultural training, and the middle classes, mostly professional, Clerical, or Mercantile, have no Agricultural interests at stake. A middle class engaged in Agricultural pursuits is a *sine qua non* of success in the case of an Agricultural School (or College) to which our High Schools in their Scientific or Practical side, may serve as an introduction. I am afraid that the only sort of Agricultural training which might take root would be provided by Agricultural classes like those opened in the Central Provinces, or those attached to the National Schools in Ireland, attended by the sons of the peasantry, and requiring no higher general knowledge than primary instruction affords.

It will perhaps be thought that the suggestions in the foregoing paragraph have no relevancy to the issue before us, as the University is precluded by its constitution from providing teaching agencies and appliances for any subjects in which it may decide to hold examinations and grant certificates. But surely the University can but imperfectly discharge its proper trust, if, because of these disabilities it looks at educational questions from the narrow standpoint of examination solely or mainly instead of from the "broad and commending station" of national systems of education. As a matter of fact the University does practically decide what subjects should be taught and how taught in the High Schools and Colleges, and, therefore, it behoves the University in the exercise of

its august trust, to nourish and foster, to develop and regulate, the nascent educational movements of the land so as to fit her to take her place among the moderns in the vanguard of rational Scientific and Industrial progress I rejoice to see that the great questions and problems of national systems of education are coming to the front in our recent University legislation,—that the organisation of superior and secondary education on a sound and progressive basis, in harmony with the modern spirit and modern institutions, is coming within the range of practicabilities, —that in its dealings with Affiliated Institutions it no longer leaves everything to chance and sweet pleasure, but, in the recent regulations concerning the qualifying percentage of attendance at College lectures, and the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of Schools, is seeking to establish a large measure of control over the character of the teaching agencies, appliances and methods, as also over the body of the students, so as to ensure that centralisation and solidarity, that uniformity and system without which a University cannot fulfil even its primary functions and belies its name.

I come now to a consideration of the professional studies or careers for which the alternative scheme is mainly designed. Medicine and Engineering are expressly mentioned, but it is not stated whether the quasi-professional studies of Class II or the facultative professional studies of Class III are meant.

I shall assume in the first instance that the quasi-professional studies have been directly kept in view,—in other words, that a certificate of having passed the alternative Entrance examination will be regarded as a favourable passport to the Campbell Medical School, the Seebpore Engineering School, or the Dehradoon Forest School. Obviously there are great difficulties in the way. In the Campbell Medical School where instruction is imparted in the vernacular and a certificate of having passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination is accepted, it would not be practicable I believe, to offer special facilities and encouragements' by way of scholarships, &c., to students who have passed the alternative Entrance examination in the Physiology or Physics and Chemistry course. Perhaps it might be found possible to curtail the three years course in their case to one of two years; but I doubt whether the Civil Engineering College will be able to afford special facilities to

those who pass the alternative Entrance examination taking up additional Mathematics or Elementary Physics and Chemistry. Special concessions have been made to Bahchelors of Arts, and encouragement is given to those who have passed the First Examination in Arts. The recent changes, therefore, all tend to raise the standard of qualification for admission considerably above that to be attained by those who pass the alternative Entrance examination in Mathematical and Scientific subjects, and with the abolition of the First Examination in Engineering, it would be clearly difficult for the new matriculates to hold their own with the Bachelors of Arts and those who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

Secondly, I shall assume what is highly improbable—that the new matriculates who pass in Elementary Physics and Chemistry or in Elementary Physiology and Hygiene will be allowed to read for the facultative studies in Medicine and Engineering. It would be a misfortune if these facultative studies were to be lowered by the admission of mere matriculates of this kind. A certain measure of academic culture, the breadth and glow of mind that pertain to academic studies, and some knowledge of the human mind and its capacities and products through literary and historic studies—and I may add the precision and severity of truth that logical training is expected to impart—are as much an indispensable equipment for facultative studies in Medicine as for those in Theology and Law. Professor Gilliland, a member of the Committee, whose report is before us, had, I believe, these facultative professional studies in mind when he demurred to the proposed alternative courses. He writes:—"A higher course in English would, I think, be a distinct advantage to Engineer students who receive no subsequent instruction in that language, and, I should think, would equally benefit Medical students."

Thirdly, I shall assume what is probable that the new matriculates are intended to go up for the F. A. examination, and then to pass to the Medical and Engineering Colleges. At any rate, it cannot be intended to shut the doors of the University against the new matriculates if they wish to go up for the F. A. examination, and then proceed to the M. B. or B. C. E. examination. This will be inevitable and would further be highly desirable. It will, therefore, be necessary to make changes in the F. A.

curriculum of studies to suit the case of the new matriculates. The Second Language will have to be discarded in their case, and those who matriculate in the Elementary Physiology course should take up for the First Examination in Arts a more advanced Physiology course and the existing Physics and Chemistry course and those who matriculate in the Physics and Chemistry course should take up the existing F. A. Physics and Chemistry course and an elementary course in Physiology and Zoology. Ultimately the B. course students of the B. A. classes may be recruited from these students who pass the F. A. examination without taking up a Second Language, and the A. course candidates from those undergraduates who take up a Second Language in the F. A. examination. It is needless to enter into details at present, but the main facts to be borne in mind are :—

(1.) A proportion of the new matriculates may be drafted off to the Campbell Medical School and the Overseer and Sub-Overseer classes of the Seebpore Engineering Colleges.

(2.) Nothing can be a greater misfortune than to snap asunder the bonds of affiliation between Secondary and University education in this country, and therefore as a matter of fundamental principle the University courses for the F. A. and B. A. examinations should be so modified as to give ample opportunities to the new matriculates to pursue their Mathematical and Scientific studies, should they desire it. If this be neglected, one of the main advantages of the Indian Educational Organisation will be wantonly sacrificed,—a point of superiority in the Indian gradation of Public Instruction over that in France, Italy, Germany and Great Britain. One of the capital defects from which the German system suffers is the gap between the Primary and the Secondary instruction, and this is more or less true of France and Italy. The gulf has been well-nigh impassible for years in the English system, though recently attention has been drawn to this serious drawback, and efforts are being made to affiliate the stages of Primary, Secondary and University instruction, one to another, through various agencies, such as the Evening Schools and the University Extension Scheme. The American system, and on a lower educational plane, the Swiss are the only organisations which have conquered the difficulties ; and the very fact of the miserable linguistic deficiencies of Secondary and University education in

India has helped to preserve intact the bonds of affiliation among the various grades and stages of instruction, one to another. It would be a misfortune, if, without any gain in classical or linguistic studies, or in respect of the humanities, a gap is created between Secondary and University education; and in a country like India, where the Universities are young Institutions, such a measure would be fraught with peril to the interests of Academic education and therefore to the best interests of the country.

One observation more, and I shall have done. The question is whether the alternative Entrance examination will take root in the country. In this matter, everything will depend upon the Education Department. Chemical and Physiological laboratories on a suitable scale may be attached to some of the Zila Schools and teachers of Mathematics and Elementary Physics and Chemistry may be recruited from among the ranks of M. A.'s, and those who have passed the B. A. examination with Honours in these subjects. In some of the Mofussil Collegiate Schools, these alternative courses will be feasible, but with regard to the Physiology and the Botany courses it would be idle to expect any Private Institutions to provide any instruction. The Education Department may effect something in some of the Zila and Collegiate Schools with the help of Assistant Surgeons, but no more than a mere beginning will be possible. The Medical Colleges and Schools must be looked forward to for the supply of teachers of the Physiology and Hygiene courses, and the Geology and Botany classes of the Presidency College might supply teachers of those subjects if a sufficiently strong demand should be created. But so far as the demand for instruction in these subjects is concerned the following observation of the Vice-Chancellor in the course of a recent Convocation speech perfectly expresses the truth :—It is often the supply that creates the demand, and not the demand that precedes the supply. There is, however, no doubt left in my mind that the best practicable scheme for the present would be for one of the two Government High Schools in Calcutta which now impart a literary secondary instruction to be converted into a *Real-schule* teaching the alternative courses only, and having attached to it Chemical and Physiological studies on a suitable scale. I do not know whether there would be any " technical difficulty " in applying the funds of the

Hindu School to this laudable purpose, but either the Hindu or the Hare School may be re-organised, and this would not only be financially expedient but also a safeguard against a possible, indeed I may say, a very real source of danger. The experience of the Continent for many years after the recognition of the modern side in Public Schools was that the real schools or classes turned out scholars of a much inferior stamp to those of the Classical Schools, and that the latter used to beat the former even in their own subjects. The cause was not far to seek. A Classical School had the advantage of a sound organisation and was fully equipped with a trained and select staff,—a real school was the very opposite of all this. With careful organisation of the real school the evils were to a great extent remedied. India cannot afford to repeat the momentous experiment with its early blunders uncorrected, and thus to throw into discredit the Scientific and Practical courses by reason of the inferior quality of the work done, and hence two great public Schools, side by side, in the Metropolis, one real and the other literary, and both managed by the Education Department, would supply the very conditions of careful organisation and the stimulus of rivalry so much needed to ensure the success of the proposed bifurcation.

But even this would not fully meet what is wanted. The fact is that a time has arrived in the history of education in this Province, when Model Colleges for the supply of trained teachers of Secondary Schools are a necessity. The supply of graduates in the literary, as well as the Physics and Chemistry courses is, no doubt, ample, but a year's training in methods of teaching and school management is required at the very least, to fit them for the work of secondary instruction. I shall touch upon this subject at greater length in my remarks on the Draft Rules for the affiliation of Colleges and the recognition of schools. But whatever view may be held with regard to the Literary and the Physics and Chemistry courses, it must be acknowledged on all hands that for Scientific subjects like Physiology, Zoology, Geology, &c., as well as for special Technical subjects like Book-keeping, Accounts, Drawing, Economic products, the economies of Industry, Commercial Law, Agricultural Chemistry, Technology, Mining, &c., teachers will have to be trained if it is desired that these should strike deep root in the Country, and that we should earnestly push on the advent

of that better time, which, the Government of Bengal hopes, is " coming for Physical Science and for the diversity of occupations which must follow from the development of factories, mines and other industrial occupations in the country."

With regard to Hand-writing, I think that the proportion of marks proposed to be set apart for it, which would affect both candidates preparing for posts in Mercantile establishments and the candidates who take up the literary or Scientific course, is a little too high. Reserving 5 per cent. of the marks allotted to every paper would, in my opinion, suffice for the end in view.

From The Principal, Uttarpara College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 8, Uttarpara, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, a copy of which, forwarded with the Assistant Registrar's memo. No. 293, dated the 13th instant, was received by me only on the 23rd idem.

The general principle of the introduction of alternative subjects has my fullest sympathy. The proposed introduction, however, of certain subjects, each as "alternative to the Second Language and either Translation or History in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language, or as alternative to the Second Language only in the case of candidates taking up a European Language" appears to me open to certain objections.

Before stating the objections, a word has to be said about the meaning intended to be conveyed by the expressions, " candidates taking up an Oriental Language " and " candidates taking up a European Language." I understand by them, respectively, candidates who, under existing University regulations, would take up an Oriental Language and candidates who, under existing University regulations, would take up a European Language. A candidate, who, under the new scheme, took up any of the alternative subjects, would not have to take up a Second Language at all. It is not very clear, again, what is meant by Translation in the passage of the Report quoted above. Does it mean translation both from English into an Indian vernacular and translation from an Indian vernacular into English? The latter kind of translation now forms a part of one of the English

papers. It appears not intended, therefore, to touch it. So, I take "Translation" to mean translation from English into an Indian vernacular.

I think it would have a decidedly injurious effect upon the education of Indian youth if translation from English into an Indian vernacular were to become an optional subject. An Indian student having the choice of taking up an optional subject in lieu of a Second Language with translation or a Second Language with History, would, in most cases, choose the latter alternative, but to leave room for any student not taking up translation appears to me bad in principle.

I have also to observe that whatever chances there were (and they were but small I think) of native students in Bengal taking up alternative subjects have been very largely reduced by the new Rules for the employment of apprentices in the Bengal Secretariat and attached offices published in the Calcutta *Gazette* of the 8th June last. None who have not passed the Clerkship examination or the B. A. or F. A. examinations of the University are henceforth to be eligible as apprentices in the above offices. Now, for the F. A. examination, as Classical Language is a compulsory subject, many pupils who might otherwise have chosen to take up an alternative subject in lieu of a Classical Language, would now stick to a Classical Language with a view to passing the F. A. examination.

From The Principal, Patna College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 4th July, 1892.

RE the widening of the Entrance examination I agree with the Committee that there should be Drawing, Book-keeping and Short-hand in the Syllabus, and of those three I think Short-hand the most valuable.

From The Principal, Burdwan Raj College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 19, dated Burdwan Raj College, the 4th July, 1892.

IN acknowledging receipt of a copy of the report No. 298, dated the 15th June, 1892, containing certain proposals for widening the Matriculation course of the Calcutta University, by the introduction of certain optional and alternative subjects, I beg to make the following brief observations :—

2. The proposal of introducing a number of Scientific subjects in the curriculum of the Entrance examination, does

not appear to me advisable. The difficulty of impressing Scientific facts and principles, however elementary, upon the minds of delicate native youths, in a language which is not their mother-tongue, should not be made light of; besides the attempt to drive down their throats such facts and principles, would lead to a great, if not unnecessary strain on their brain power, which, in my opinion, seem to be prejudicial to the interests of sound Education. Moreover, this proposal aims a blow at the study of Oriental Languages which, though distasteful to some students cannot be quite unsuited for the capacities, at least, of a great bulk of them, according to the well-known law of heredity. If the Senate be, however, of opinion that the above proposal should be carried out, I would beg leave to suggest that it would be better to make the subjects marked (1), (2), (3) and (4) respectively, in para. 2 of the report, alternative to History and Geography and not to the Second Language.

3. I fully approve of the second proposal as set forth in the report.

From The Principal, Metropolitan Institution, to the Registrar, University of Calcutta,—No. 6, dated July 5th, 1892.

WITH reference to the Assistant Registrar's No. 293, dated the 15th June, and received by me on the 23rd of June, I beg to make the following remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects. The remarks are concurred in by the Head Masters of the Metropolitan Institution and its branch schools.

"The Faculty," the Report states "has already accepted the principle that it is desirable to widen the course for Matriculation by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional (*i. e.*, non-literary) careers." The principle has not apparently yet been adopted by the Senate, and I am of opinion that the principle should not be adopted until, at any rate, several other University regulations are altered. I am not aware that there is any literary career open to men in this country or that any candidates are intended for it. The only careers, so far as I am aware, that candidates prepare themselves for,

are professional careers. The majority of students intend to pass certain preliminary examinations in Arts in order that they may qualify for examinations in Law, Medicine or Engineering. Those that fail to pass the professional examinations, or the necessary preliminary examinations in Arts, are compelled to seek the career of a clerk or of a school master. It is only a fewwho having passed the higher examinations in Arts choose to adopt the career of a teacher or a clerk. Even the careers of a teacher and a clerk, however, cannot be called literary. A schoolmaster may be called upon to teach not only literary, but also Scientific subjects; and in some offices, clerks will find technical knowledge as useful a qualification as literary accomplishments in other offices. For the appointment of clerks, Government and Mercantile offices have their own rules. For the appointment of teachers, Government and private proprietors of Institutions have their own rules. It may be safely stated as a general rule that no one who has passed only the Entrance examination is likely to succeed in getting an appointment either as a clerk or as a schoolmaster. If the least qualification that will secure to a man an appointment of either sort, is success in the First Examination in Arts, no advantage will accrue to him from any modification introduced into the "Entrance" course.

The changes suggested by the Committee are recommended with a view to the better preparation of candidates intended for professional careers. As already observed, the majority of those who succeed in passing the preliminary tests, endeavour to qualify themselves for the Law, Medicine and Engineering. According to the regulations now in force, no student can be admitted to an examination for the degree of B. L. or to an examination for Pleadership, or to an examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery, unless he has passed the First Examination in Arts. If a student who intends to enter the Legal or the Medical profession *has* to pass the First Examination in Arts, he will not be benefited by any manipulation of the "Entrance" course. The only class of professional study which is open to a student who has passed only the Entrance examination, is Engineering. To read for the First Examination in Engineering a student need have passed no other examination in Arts than the Entrance. Looking at the regulations for

these two examinations I find that the student who passes the Entrance examination may be presumed to have read Mathematics enough to get on with his special studies in a School of Engineering. For the First Examination in Engineering he will have to read Chemistry and Physics, beginning with the barest elements of those subjects ; he will have to read Mathematics which will be to some extent a repetition and to some extent a continuation of what he has now to read for the Entrance examination, he will not have to read at all Physiology, Zoology, Hygiene, Botany or Geology. I, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Matriculation course requires no widening to prepare students for the professional examinations. Whatever the "Entrance" course may be, no one will be admitted to any of the ordinary examinations in Law or Medicine unless he has passed the First Examination in Arts, and it is possible for a student to read with advantage in a School of Engineering if he has passed the Entrance examination under the existing regulations.

I accept the opinion of a large number of men whose right to speak with authority on the subject is undoubted, that the best preparation for professional study is a good general education. I take the Entrance course, as at present framed, to be capable of providing only the minimum of a general education, and I am not prepared to sacrifice any one of its elements such as History or a Second Language. To enlarge it on the Scientific side is no compensation for robbing it of its general character. That the Scientific subjects are not additional but only alternative and optional makes no difference. No student should be regarded as having duly matriculated who has not passed at least the sort of literary examination that is now compulsory. Indeed the arguments are stronger for additional optional subjects than for alternative optional subjects, where it is not possible to give up a single subject of the existing course without imperilling an elementary general education. If the present course has to be widened at all for the purposes of professional education, I would recommend an addition to the course in English Language and Literature.

I object not only to the curtailing of the Literary Element, but also to the enlargement of the Scientific Element of the course. Human Physiology and Zoology cannot

be read with advantage by students unfamiliar with Anatomy. Hygiene cannot be read with advantage by those unfamiliar with the Elements of Chemistry, Physics and Physiology. There will be great practical difficulties in the way of teaching all the subjects named, except only Mathematics It will be difficult to get teachers; it will be difficult to get the things necessary for giving object lessons; it will be difficult to rouse a Scientific interest in the minds of young learners, who will be only too apt to regard specimens and experiments as a *tamasha*; it will be difficult to make them appreciate Scientific methods of classification and reasoning; and, last of all, it will be difficult to examine them. I do not believe in any Scientific examination which does not include an oral test—a test of Practical knowledge. No cramming is more of an unmitigated evil than the cramming of Scientific knowledge. A certain difficulty will also be experienced by guardians of students or by students themselves if they are their own masters. Boys commence reading History and the Second Language about four years before they are to appear in the Entrance examination, that is generally speaking, when they are 12 or 13 years old. It is difficult to decide so early if they should choose the Scientific or the Literary subjects at the Entrance examination. At that age, capacities and tastes are undeveloped in the vast majority of cases. These are objections as to matters of detail and practical working. The objection on grounds of principle, I have already stated. Neither for Medical nor for Legal examinations is it necessary to tamper with the "Entrance" course. It is only for education in Engineering that a change might be desired; but the only subjects among those recommended as alternative, that are studied in a School of Engineering are Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; and as to these no other preparation is necessary than what exists at present.

The Committee appointed to recommend alternative optional subjects have thought fit to recommend additional optional subjects which are three in number, namely, Drawing, Book-keeping and Short-hand. It seems to be likely that though success or failure in these subjects will not affect success or failure in the examination, marks obtained in these subjects will count in determining the list of scholars. If this should be so, all students

who strive for scholarships will devote a share of their attention to these subjects. That will be an unfortunate result. It seems to me wholly anomalous that a student should by dint of his Drawing or Short-hand attain more of a University distinction than one who is superior in Mathematics or the Languages. Short-hand and Drawing are no more useful arts than Carpentry, Surveying or Engraving. It is not, however, for the encouragement of the useful arts that a University exists. There are or should be other Schools than Institutions affiliated to a University, for teaching those arts. Success in certain spheres of life depends upon technical accomplishments, but a University is essentially a seat of liberal learning. Upon one point alone I am in agreement with the Committee. Neatness of handwriting should be encouraged. I believe, however, that 10 per cent. of marks in each paper would be too liberal an encouragement. Examiners are always so annoyed by bad handwriting and so pleased with good handwriting that they probably unconsciously deduct marks for the one and add marks for the other. If the handwriting is so bad as to be illegible, marks are sure to be lost. This habit of examiners, in so far as it is instinctive, will continue, and if in addition to unconscious deductions and allowances 10 per cent. of marks should remain for conscious disposal there would be too high a premium set on what is after all a mechanical accomplishment. It would be better to leave it to the discretion of examiners to add marks or to take them away for handwriting.

From the Principal, Sanskrit College, to the Registrar. Calcutta University,—No. 54, dated Calcutta, the 8th July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding for my opinion, copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, and to make the following observations thereupon.

I agree generally in the opinion recorded by Mr. Gilliland, and I have strong objections against making translation an alternative subject in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language, as I consider a fair knowledge of the vernacular to be indispensably necessary for Indian students.

From the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 120, dated Cuttack, the 8th July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, forwarded with your office No. 293, dated the 15th June last, I have the honour to lay before you my views on the proposed changes.

(1.) It does not appear to me that any of the present Matriculation subjects can be wisely dispensed with.

(2.) If any one must be omitted, it should, I think be the Second Language, in all cases. To omit Translation, still more, to omit History, would be to seriously deliberalise University education.

(3.) To introduce a system under which students in the Entrance class would be allowed to choose between two or more alternative subjects, in lieu of the Second Language, would greatly hamper the working of that class. The difficulty would be intensified by permitting a choice between two or more optional subjects. A class of 40 boys might at times be split up into four or more subclasses, according to the, for the most part, individual whims of the pupils. The change would certainly necessitate a large increase in the Teaching Staff.

(4.) I strongly disapprove of the suggestion to assign marks, in a University examination to handwriting. Good handwriting can only be formed in early boyhood, and sufficient encouragement would be given to this acquirement by offering prizes for the best handwriting in the Schools. Even now native students, as a rule, write a better hand than English boys or youths of the same age.

Any such step as the one suggested would tend to degrade an Academical to the level of a Commercial examination.

Having solicited an expression of opinion from the Head Master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, I find that he concurs with me as to the undesirability of omitting either Translation or History from the course, and indorses Mr. Gilliland's suggestion that a higher course in English might with advantage be introduced as an alternative subject. As regards the proposed courses marked 2, 3, and 4, he thinks that the Committee pitch their requirements too high, and that the series of Science Primers published by Messrs. Macmillan is better suited

to the capacities of beginners than the text-books named in their report.

He concurs generally with the observations of the Committee in respect of the optional subjects.

I have the honour to append in full the memorandum on this subject, with which Mr. S. Ager, late Principal of the Ravenshaw College, has kindly favoured me.

"I doubt whether the proposed changes for widening the Matriculation course would be of any practical benefit even to candidates intended for professional careers. A youth of ordinary ability ought to pass the present Matriculation standard at the age of sixteen years or earlier, and he could not profitably abandon any of the subjects in the existing curriculum before that age. Moreover, Scientific subjects would, as a rule, be too abstruse for youths of that age. Those who from dulness or illness pass at a later age deserve no consideration. To try to make the present Entrance examination more useful and practical for youths intended for a Commercial career would be to benefit only a small percentage of those who yearly pass the Matriculation standard."

From the Principal, City College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 144, dated City College, the 19th July, 1892

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to make the following observations :—

1. The present Matriculation course has in it all that is needed for Elementary general education and it is not desirable to dispense with any of the subjects included in it. It would be better if the course be widened as in Madras for a higher examination equivalent to the First Arts examination and room be made for the introduction of optional and practical subjects therein.

2. If optional subjects are to be introduced into the Matriculation course, I beg to suggest the following

scheme as a substitute for what has been proposed by the Committee :—

A.—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1.	English ...	... 2 papers.
2.	Mathematics	... 2 papers.
3. (a)	History ...	... 1 paper.
(b)	Second Language	... 1 paper (either the morning or the afternoon paper) at the option of the Candidate.

B. Optional subjects—any one out of the following :—

1. Geography and the other paper in Second Language 2 papers.
2. Mathematics—Euclid, Book VI, with easy deductions ; Algebra to Quadratics ; Plane Trigonometry of one Angle 2 papers.
3. Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry 2 papers.
4. Human Physiology, and either Zoology or Hygiene 2 papers.
5. Botany, and either Geology or Zoology 2 papers.

3. In the proposed scheme Geography has been assigned a more prominent place than it has hitherto occupied, and History and Second Language have been placed at great disadvantage. In my opinion the study of History is far more important than that of Geography, as it may benefit students both in the literary and practical career of life at all time. As for Second Language every student ought to possess a fair knowledge of his mother-tongue or at least some facility of composition in it.

4. The Committee have recommended to set apart for handwriting 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to every paper. Though it may be deemed very undesirable on the part of an examinee not to possess a fair handwriting, still the penalty prescribed seems to be a little exorbitant. Examinees always suffer, as it is, in the estimation of examiners for their neglect of this subject, and a little more strictness enforced will correct the bad habit. I think it will be sufficient if 10 per cent. of marks in the English paper be allotted for handwriting.

From the Head Master, Bara Jaguli High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 87, dated Bara Jaguli, the 23rd June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report drawn up by a Committee in connection with the Matriculation course, a copy whereof, together with its annexures, has been forwarded to me for an expression of opinion thereon, I beg to observe that the introduction of the subjects sketched out, though highly desirable and greatly useful, might, it is feared, be viewed rather as premature, considering the oft repeated inadequacy and sometimes the total absence of the means and appliances, especially the grant-in-aid High Schools have to complain of.

2. The Committee's recommendation with regard to the setting apart of 10 per cent. marks allotted to every paper for hand-writing is not only immensely opportune and greatly important to all intents and purposes, but is a stern necessity for several practical purposes in various walks of life, and there cannot be any division of opinion against the early operation of the proposal.

3. Adverting to Mr. Gilliland's proposition for the introduction of a higher course in English, a safe knowledge whereof not a few so lamentably lack, but to which too much importance cannot be attached, it is, to say the least, a splendid idea of a grand authority, but then it naturally involves the question of thoroughly reconstructing the whole system of the existing machinery of High Schools on a remodelled basis so as to advantageously supplement the plan. All this loudly calls for finances which the department can at present ill afford to respond to.

From the Head Master, Andul K. K. Jubilee School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 9, dated Andul, the 24th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit by way of remarks the following lines:—

2. That the Report of the Committee for bringing up candidates for professional career seems exhaustive in its nature, consequently it does not admit of any remark or comment, while the alternatives are very useful, and will eventually bear the wished for fruit. In inviting the

opinions of the Bengal and the National Chambers of Commerce, it has in fact settled and solved the question definitely, and united the educational and mercantile intellects of India for the diffusion of knowledge, both theoretical and practical. Nothing more in the present state of things for the benefit of the Indian youths can be done or suggested. All High Schools, perhaps, are manned with for the intended curriculum.

From the Head Master, Dhankuria Higher Class English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated 25th June, 1892.

IN reference to the Report as to the scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to admit that the Second Language does not, in any way, serve those students, who have, for their aim, professions one or the other, and therefore that some alternative subjects should be introduced is, no doubt, desirable. But, I fear, the scheme would not, in most Mofussil Schools, bear fruit; for, it is known that the income of the said schools is very limited, and as such, can hardly provide for teaching of different subjects, according to the different tastes of the boys. Besides, nothing is said to enlarge the scope of *English*, which, if done, will, I firmly believe, enable the boys to easily understand the different elementary subjects that are proposed to be introduced, without any help from the University, and fit them to grasp those subjects in their professional careers more easily than if taught a little in their Entrance courses.

From the Superintendent, Nagpur High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nagpur, the 26th June, 1892.

I AM desired by the Board of our School to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report on the Matriculation course, No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892.

In reply, the Committee beg to say that they desire to confine the Matriculation course to general lines only. No attempt, in their humble opinion, ought to be made to suit it to any special lines. Better knowledge of the English Language is, they think, a necessary step for the comprehension of any subject of a special branch, Medical, Engineering, or any. The Matriculation course ought not to be partial to any particular profession. In

order not to overburden the Entrance students and to give the course a still more general character, they would like to make the Second Language and History alternative, and reserve the introduction of any Scientific subjects to future standard. Physical Geography and Introductory Primer hamper, as they do, in their study of the main subject,—language—may be made optional at this stage. Students able to understand an ordinary piece in an English Newspaper conducted by an European, will find their way easier towards any special branch.

From the Head Master, Chatra H. E. School, Serampore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Chatra, the 27th June, 1892.

As regards the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that I am not in favour of attaching so much importance to Geography at the expense of History and the Second Language. In the second place, I would suggest that Mensuration and Surveying be added to the number of the proposed alternative subjects ; for, in my opinion, a fair knowledge of these subjects—nay, even a knowledge of the most elementary character—is calculated to prove useful to the students in their everyday life.

As to the proposal of introducing Book-keeping, &c., as optional subjects, I have to say that I have every sympathy for it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to remark that so far, at least, as Moffussil Schools are concerned, the introduction of the several alternative subjects of Scientific character would, at all events for a long time to come, remain a dead letter. For it would be hardly compatible with the limited resources of these schools to provide themselves with everything necessary for the proper training of boys in these subjects.

From the Head Master, Jalpaiguri Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 31, dated Jalpaiguri, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, with a copy of the Report drawn up by the Committee appointed for widen-

ing the Matriculation course. In reply, I beg to state that I consider the suggestions made by the Committee to be good and useful. From my personal experience, I find that boys have often shewn much dislike to studying Sanskrit as their Second Language. If it be now made an optional subject in the University Entrance examination, it will, I am afraid, be utterly neglected ; but, I believe, it cannot be the intention of the University to discourage Sanskrit, which is universally regarded as one of the best and perfect of the ancient languages. Therefore, in my humble opinion, the Second Language in general should remain compulsory. I find no objection to History and Translation being made optional branches.

From the Head Master, High English School, Buxar, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 26, dated Buxar, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding me for opinion a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed for drawing up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by introducing alternative subjects, I have the honour to state that I entirely approve of the scheme for alternative subjects, and also of the optional subjects. The introduction of commercial subjects will certainly be of great advantage to students who, after passing the Entrance examination, do not go up for any of the professional examinations, but enter into business. The proposal of giving much stress upon hand-writing, so as to set apart 10 per cent. of the marks in each paper, is undoubtedly a good one, if it be limited to the candidates who take up one of the mercantile subjects, as the application of the rule to all candidates without distinction will be ruinous to the success of some. The percentage may be reduced to 5 in all cases, since most of the aided Schools are not provided with the requirements of a writing class. But if the rule in favour of 10 per cent. is adopted, it will be better if it is enforced after some five or six years, to prevent its deterring effect in the case of some students. I may also suggest for the consideration of the Senate, that in approving the application of recognition of any School, they see that the School entertains a teacher for teaching hand-writing and commercial subjects.

From the Head Master, Narit H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Narit, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the introduction of optional and alternative subjects in the Matriculation course is, in my humble opinion, calculated to do more mischief than good, for the capacities of the candidates for the Matriculation examination are not fully developed to comprehend the abstruse Scientific principle, which, as a rule, are admitted on all hands to adapt their faculties in their more advanced educational career. This fact is not merely theoretical, but has turned out practically true regarding the sound principles of education.

From the Head Master, A. V. School Kishnagar, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1, dated Kishnagar, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that Book-keeping is the only subject which, I think, should be included as an optional subject at Entrance, in addition to the present course which should remain otherwise intact.

From the Head Master, Kandi School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Kandi, 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit my remarks on the alternative subjects proposed by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course.

2. In Mathematics should be included "Mensuration and Surveying with Chain;" and Plane Trigonometry of one angle might be omitted.

3. Physics and Chemistry could not be effectually taught without experiments, and most Moffussil Schools would find it difficult to supply themselves with Scientific instruments for the purpose, even if there were teachers in them able to perform those experiments. It appears, therefore, there is little chance of a Moffussil School taking up Chemistry and Physics as an alternative subject.

From the Head Master, Rowile High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 31, dated Rowile, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June 1891, forwarding to me

a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for introduction of alternative subjects in the Matriculation curriculum, and asking for my remarks on the subject.

In reply, I beg to state that I have every reason to believe that the scheme would be of great use to the Entrance candidates. Many boys have no taste in some particular subject. With a view to pass the examination, they are under the necessity of learning by rote a subject for which they have no turn ; thus they often waste much time and energy, which would be productive of useful results if they only be devoted to a subject of their choice. The present scheme is calculated to remove all such inconveniences by enabling boys to follow the bent of their genius.

With regard to the introduction of any subjects of a practical character in the Entrance course as optional subjects, I beg to say that I agree with the scheme. It would, without any doubt, fit the young students for useful employments in various lines, and hence they would be in a position to procure appointments for themselves more easily, the number of graduates being too great to be provided in the Education Department.

From the Head Master of the Mahomedan Anglo-Arabic School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,--No. 15, dated Patna, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, of the 15th instant, forwarding therewith a copy of the "Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers," and at the same time calling for my remarks on the several points therein raised, I have the honour to state that for Indian students a knowledge of the Second Language is indispensably necessary along with English a foreign language) and moreover, irrespective of this view, the said knowledge is of so important a nature that, without it, no Entrance scholar, whether trained in any of the different intended professional courses or not, will be deemed fit for any professional business ; and by making the Second Language compulsory it will not only be deemed a requisite thing for the above purpose, but also for enabling successful Entrance students to

pass Higher Standard examinations of the Calcutta University. Hence, in my humble opinion, the Second Language may be allowed to continue as hitherto, a compulsory subject, along with English and Mathematics, to the exclusion of History and Geogrgphy, (which I would suggest to include in the optional subjects) in the curriculum of the Entrance standard. I would, therefore, propose that History (a knowledge of which is hardly required in any branch of business except in enriching the English Language, which latter object can be secured by simply embodying, in the English Entrance course, extracts of important facts from known historical works) may be safely adopted as an optional subject in lieu of the Second Language, and with which the different Scientific courses may be regarded as alternative ones. In connection with this it is essential to state here that General Geography should be taught with particular attention to Commercial Geography for the purpose of mercantile services.

2. I would also suggest that of the alternative subjects, recommended by the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, only Book-keeping and Commercial Geography may be adopted as optional subjects in addition to Drawing, already fixed by the University, and the subject proposed by the above Committee in the last portion of para. 2 of their Report under remark.

3. I fully concur with the aforesaid Committee in holding that in respect to Type-writing and Mental Arithmetic it is at present impossible to remove the practical difficulties in the way of introducing these subjects in the Matriculation course, and that as to Hand-writing it is highly desirable that a greater attention be paid to this point, and in order to attain it, 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to every question-paper set in the Entrance examination be set apart for Hand-writing.

4. In order to prepare an exhaustive list of optional and alternative subjects of a practical character for the contemplated object, and to ascertain the requirements of professional students, it is advisable to consult expert men of other various grand professions of importance.

From the Head Master, Durbhanga Raj High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 252, dated Durbhanga, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293 of 15th June, 1892, inviting remarks on the Report of the Committee ap-

pointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I beg to submit that, in my humble opinion, the four subjects, at present constituting the Matriculation course, are, one and all, essential to the ground work of education, whether the candidates be intended for professional careers or not. None of those subjects can be made alternative with any other without detriment to the education of the candidates. While, on the other hand, to multiply the subjects by the introduction of additional ones, would be putting on the shoulders of the candidates a burden too heavy for their age and capacities to bear. Besides, when we take into account the fact that, instruction is imparted in our Schools through the medium of English, a language very difficult of attainment, and that our Matriculation candidates, as a matter of fact, do not acquire a knowlege of English sufficient to be able to easily or thoroughly understand, much less to explain, most of the abstruse Scientific subjects recommended by the Committee, it would be neither safe nor expedient to introduce any of the subjects recommended by the Committee, except, perhaps, Mathematics. But, still, if the Syndicate think it necessary to widen the Matriculation course, a second course in English or Mathematics, I humbly submit, might profitably be made alternative with Translation.

Of the optional subjects recommended by the Committee, Book-keeping, in my humble opinion, may be of use to the candidates, while Surveying and Practical Mechanics might well take the place of Short-hand and Free-hand Drawing.

From the Head Master, Serampore Union Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated Serampore, the 27th June, 1891.

I HAVE no objection to the Second Language being made optional at the Entrance examination, provided that it ceases to be compulsory at the F. A. examination.

2. In my opinion, History should remain a compulsory subject, as any acquaintance with English Literature would be imperfect without a fair knowledge of English History. Portions of General Geography, however, can safely be omitted, a general knowledge of the Four Quarters, and particular knowledge of India and England being made compulsory on all candidates.

3. I would suggest that the paper on Translation from English into the Vernacular of the candidate be omitted, and that both the papers of the third day be given, as was the case before, from the Text.

4. I approve of the Higher course in Mathematics, but should like to see it alternative to the Second Language only.

5. The other proposed alternative courses are, in my opinion, too difficult for Entrance candidates.

6. The introduction of Book-keeping and Short-hand as optional subjects has my full approval.

7. I am glad that the subject of Hand-writing has drawn the attention of the Committee. The marks set apart for it in each paper, however, should be 5 per cent. and not 10 per cent., as recommended by the Committee, as the latter step would be prejudicial to, and be seriously felt by, most of the candidates.

8. I hope it would not be out of place if I mention that correct pronunciation of English words is very much neglected in our Schools, and so I would suggest that in the English paper a question be put requiring candidates to set down phonetically the exact pronunciations of a few words from their text-book.

From the Head Master, Gustia K. N. H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 63, dated Gustia, 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to bring to your kind notice the undermentioned circumstances :—

(a) As it is desirable that the Second Language should be a compulsory subject, we do not consider it convenient to recommend subjects alternative to it.

(b) The subjects proposed as alternative would be difficult for boys preparing for the Entrance examination, so it is not desirable that such subjects should be introduced.

(c) As Private Schools in the Moffussil, with rare exceptions, may hardly have sufficient means to provide for imparting necessary instruction in those subjects, the wished for effect will probably be very scarcely attained in connection with those Institutions.

(d) We do not think it proper to make any change in the present curriculum, as the four subjects already prescribed are indispensably necessary to boys to prepare them for whatever paths of life they may choose to take.

(e) We beg to recommend that Book-keeping be introduced as an optional subject with Drawing ; but success or failure in these should not affect a boy's success or failure in the examination.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Vishnupur, District Bankura, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated Vishnupur, the 27th June, 1892.

THE proposal that certain Scientific subjects should be introduced into the Matriculation course as optional subjects is good, and ought, in my opinion, to be adopted.

From the Head Master, Maulvi Bazar H. E. School, Sylhet, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit my remarks called for in your letter of the 15th instant, on the Report of the Committee, to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course :—

The Report of the Matriculation Examination Reform Committee can hardly find favour with my humble self. The motto of the Report cannot be anything but a manifest misrepresentation. The Matriculation course, instead of even in the least being widened, seems to have been very sadly narrowed to the so-called simple " bread-and-butter study." All the stimuli have persistently been focussed in bringing out only the wisdom of the world in the candidates. If education is to have the thorough training of all the Faculties of a man for its object, if its scope is to be the full development of the whole man, then the system prepared will, it is greatly to be apprehended, do more harm than good in securing that object. To afford greater facility to only a select portion of the candidates at the cost of the vast generality of them, seems to be a very great fallacy. Versatility, so useful a passport to the multifarious vocations of this life, can, under the proposed arrangement, be very little expected to grow up among the candidates.

The exclusion of the Second Language and the History from the permanent subjects seems completely to have

ignored the literary, moral and national interests of them, which is another unmistakeable proof that the development of only the practical side of candidates has been the sole consideration of the plan recommended by the Committee. Few, however, would like to have the world stuffed with only the 'worldly wise,' the calculating merchant and the close-fisted and selfish shop-keeper as the instincts of society would strongly rebel against them and want to set up other models—the pious, the poet, the philosopher and the scientist upon them.

First to speak of History—it is a common saying that "example teaches better then precepts"—now history being nothing but a connected record of these examples affords the most potent means of most vividly impressing moral truths upon the mind. Likewise its literary and intellectual values can in nowise be undervalued, whilst the language and the style enrich the literary resources, the knowledge gained not only enriches the mental resources, but lights up our way through literature, wherever it is beshadowed by the dark clouds of historical allusions, of which there is plenty in every literature.

The Second Language being often our national language and mother-tongue, besides possessing the general recommendations of other literatures, has also the additional and particular ones of most effectively bringing up our national capacities. English is only holiday feast, but our own language must be our everyday food. But, whereas very ostensible provisions have been made for rich repast, our daily meals have been left totally uncared for, as if contrary to all facts we may have feast all our life, and contrary to all nature we may go our whole life only with repasts. Under the proposed scheme, the national instincts may lie quite dormant in a student, there being nothing to call them up to growth, and what national character will be formed in him can very well be imagined. Thus, the denationalising effect of the present innovation is too manifest to be pointed out.

Moreover, if the present course, as it evidently seems is to be fitted to the existing F. A. course, the boys will hardly know where to fix their choice, they for the most part making up their minds about the career to be followed by the result of their examination. Even granting the possibility of such foresight in them as to pre-

ordain their future life, there will be no hope of educating themselves any further, if after passing the examination they find it impossible to pursue the contemplated career.

The last three alternative subjects will be impracticable to be taught in almost all the schools, it being very hard to maintain apparatus for the first, and procure teachers for the other two, so that virtually these will become dead letters, and the students intended to be benefited will practically remain as much shut out as they are at present, and the only outcome of all this will be an undesirable and improper lowering of the standards.

As far as my humble judgment goes, the curriculum in the technical Schools may be made more comprehensive to take in the subjects in question, whereby they can be most conveniently taught.

Or, if these are at all to form a part of the Entrance examination course either two distinct courses—one general and the other practical should be opened, or these alternative subjects should be thrown among the optional ones.

From the Head Master, Midnapur College, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 30, Midnapur, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that the Second Language appears to be too important a branch of study to be replaced with advantage by a very meagre knowledge of any of the subjects proposed to be made alternative thereto. As to the three optional subjects, they may, I think, be introduced with great advantage to many who may seek for employment in Mercantile firms.

With regard to Hand-writing, I beg to remark that the subject is, no doubt, an important one; but to allot to Hand-writing 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper seems to be attaching rather too much importance to it. Five per cent. of the marks may serve a sufficient inducement for the candidates to pay greater attention to the subject.

From the Head Master of the Siddheswari Institution, Chanchal, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 76, dated Chanchal, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that my views on the subjects are the same as those of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Besides the objection raised by the Chamber, the introduction of so many alternative subjects will, I think, entail on High Schools an extra expenditure for maintaining an additional staff, which, it would be difficult for most Schools under private management to afford to meet.

From the Head Master, R. N. Basu's School, Maju, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Maju, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, which you have forwarded to me with the request that I shall send in my remarks before the 1st proximo.

In reply, I beg to state that I agree with the Committee in thinking that English, Mathematics and Geography should remain compulsory for all candidates. I would, however, like to see History included in the category of compulsory subjects. To my mind, History is, of all the branches of study, the most useful and instructive. The study of this subject is highly essential to the formation of a nation's character. It is not meet, therefore, that it should be taught as an alternative subject.

I agree generally with all the other recommendations of the Committee. I consider the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that Mental Arithmetic should find a place in the list of optional subjects, to be a very good one, and hope the Committee will devise some means for removing the practical difficulties in the way of introducing the subject.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I readily sympathise with the movement that has been set on foot to make the present Entrance standard more useful and practical, and firmly believe nothing but good will come out of it.

From the Head Master, Hutwa Eden School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 2, dated Hutwa, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892, forwarding for remarks a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, and extremely regret to say that I feel bound to express my unqualified disapproval of the entire scheme. It has been very justly remarked by the National Chamber of Commerce that it would be improper "to make any alteration in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination; for the four subjects at present included in the Entrance examination are such that none of them can be excluded with advantage to students,.....a fair knowledge of each of these subjects being indispensably necessary to young men, whatever walks of life they may choose to enter." I think I should endorse every word of the Chamber. No system of liberal education ought to encourage young men to neglect History and the languages of their country; and yet, unfortunately, this is the tendency of the proposed scheme for widening the Matriculation course. Should this scheme be accepted, the result, I fear, will be that the University will turn out every year young men by hundreds whom a smattering in Physical Science has privileged to be ignorant of such knowledge as can very reasonably be expected from every school-boy. Professional careers, as has been pointed out by Mr. J. H. Gilliland, are now practically limited to Medicine and Engineering. The alternative subjects proposed by the Committee may, and in some cases must, be taken up by candidates when they prepare themselves for these professions. In fact every candidate, intending to enter one of these two professions, will be sure to take up such of the proposed alternative subjects as he must afterwards learn to qualify himself for the profession. The effect, therefore, of the proposed scheme will be to encourage young men to take up subjects which they must learn afterwards, at the expense of highly important branches of knowledge which, very likely, they will not learn after passing the Entrance examination. This is certainly not desirable; and I am, therefore, of opinion that the proposed scheme, if accepted, will not prove beneficial to the interests of sound education.

But if it is definitely settled that the present curriculum must be altered to some extent, I beg to be permitted to make the following suggestions :—

1. Geography, which is taught from the lowest classes, and, consequently, some knowledge of which must be possessed by every student, ought to be an optional subject instead of Histoy.

2. Translation should be compulsory for all candidates who take up one of the proposed subjects as alternative to the Second Language.

3. Hygiene should, if possible, be introduced as a subject compulsory for all candidates.

4. Book-keeping, Agriculture and Surveying should be introduced as optional subjects in addition to Drawing.

From the Head Master, Victoria Jubilee H. E. School, Lalgola, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 8, dated Lalgola, the 28th June 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th instant, requesting the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised Schools to send in their remarks regarding the introduction in the Matriculation course of a number of optional and alternative subjects, I have the honour to inform you that I doubt whether the proposed scheme will prove beneficial to the generality of students and consequently disapprove of it.

From the Head Master, M. N. K. H. E. School, Hatuganj to the Registrar, Calcutta University,— No 118, dated Hatuganj, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your circular No. 293, containing the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, I beg to make the following remarks :—

1. Not only English, Mathematics and Geography, but History also should remain compulsory for all candidates, as some acquaintance with the history of our country at least is essentially necessary for students going up for Matriculation.

2. Of the alternative subjects mentioned in the report, the Higher course in Mathematics alone

can be regularly taught in Moffussil Schools. As none of the Schools possesses a laboratory of Scientific Instruments and Chemicals for teaching Science, the Scientific subjects cannot be taught with advantage.

3. The introduction of alternative courses will prove beneficial to those students only who intend to take up Engineering as a profession ; those who intend to enter the Medical College will not be benefitted in the least by the proposed arrangement unless they be allowed to enter that Institution without being required to pass the F. A. examination, or unless corresponding changes be introduced in the F. A. courses.
4. Mr. Gilliland's proposal of introducing a higher course in English seems to be an excellent one, and it has a peculiar advantage of being capable to be taught in all Schools.
5. The introduction of such optional subjects as Book-keeping and Short-hand will be of great advantage to those who intend to enter Mercantile firms after passing the Matriculation examination.

From the Head Master, Teghoria H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 28, dated Teghoria, 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 293, dated Senate House, the 15th June, I have the honour to state that I am of the same opinion with your proposed scheme, but it will not be out of place to notice that the study of Sanskrit, which is essentially necessary for the Indian students will thereby be greatly discouraged.

from the Head Master, Madrassa, Bhagalpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 28th June, 1892.

REFERRING to your circular No. 293, of the 15th instant, inviting remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matri-

culation course by the introduction of alternative subjects to help students in their professional careers, I have the honour to say that while I generally agree with the proposals as set forth in the report under notice, I would beg to suggest 6 instead of 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper, to be set apart for Hand-writinag.

It is truly a matter of regret that owing to certain difficulties, Type-writing cannot at present be introduced into the existing curriculum for Entrance students, since the gain to the candidates would outweigh the trouble to the Examiners.

From the Head Master, Mahestala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 28th June, 1892.

I BEG most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your office No. 293, requesting the Heads of all Affiliatted Institutions and Recognised Schools to send in their remarks on the proposed alterations in the curriculum of the Entrance examination.

In reply, I beg to state that History is a subject which cannot with advantage be excluded from the curriculum, for the study of History is indispensably necessary for that of language. Without History moral training is impossible, and that is a thing which is of first importance in a student.

And as the boys who appear for Entrance examination are hardly above their teens, and as they have not their faculties fully developed as yet, and as they cannot settle as to which walk of life they should take, it is not prudent to leave to their unaided discretion the most difficult task of choosing the subject. Therefore, in my opinion, the proposed alteration is hardly acceptable.

As for the proposal of introducing in the Matriculation course a number of optional and alternative subjects of a Scientific character, I beg to state that even when the present standard offers an insurmountable barrier to most of the scholars, then it would perhaps not be a wise policy to raise the standard. It is perhaps not prudent to prepare the boys in the first instance for any particular walk of life. They should at first receive some general education. Therefore, any change in the curriculum is unnecessary in my opinion.

From the Head Master, Bajrajogini H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 47, dated Bajrajogini, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office letter No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I most respectfully beg to state that I do fully agree with the National Chamber of Commerce in maintaining their view touching on the introduction of optional subjects, with this modification only, that none of the subjects in the existing curriculum save Physical Geography, which, in my humble opinion, may well be replaced by Mensuration, can profitably be given up, and that Scientific subjects are too abstruse to be well suited for the Entrance candidates, and may well be reserved for higher examinations. In holding this view, I should not fail to show that Physical Geography has lost its place among the text-books of the College students ; and, properly speaking, though it furnishes our young lads with the knowledge of elementary Natural Phenomena, does hardly greatly assist them after they pass the Entrance examination, and enter into College life. Mensuration, on the other hand, is likely to prove to be of some use to them in their study of Trigonometry. History, as far as my humble view is concerned, is of great importance to a student, and should not in any way be made an alternative subject. That the introduction of the following optional subjects in the Matriculation course of the University will fit young men for Mercantile employments, I feel no hesitation in maintaining :—

Book-keeping, Good Hand-writing, Short-hand.

From the Head Master, Andul H. C. E. School, to the Registrar. Calcutta University.—No. 14, dated Andul, the 28th June, 1892,

THE present course for the Matriculation examination contain perhaps more than what could be usefully learnt by the candidates. For instance the Science Primer is not at all properly learnt in Private Moffussil Schools, which can hardly afford to buy Scientific Instruments, most of which are generally costly. Therefore, the introduction in the Matriculation course of a number of optional and alternative subjects of a Scientific character, such as Physics, Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, &c., would, instead of being any way useful to students, prove highly injurious to their general studies.

The question of introducing alternative subjects to the Second Language is really objectionable. The introduction of *Devanagri* character in the Sanskrit examinations has already turned the heads of many candidates. And if alternative Scientific subjects are introduced, they would have the effect of abolishing the study of the Sacred Language of the ancient sages of India. Therefore, in my humble opinion, it would not be proper to make any alteration in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, for of the four subjects at present included in the Entrance course, none can be excluded with advantage to students, as a fair knowledge of each of them is indispensably necessary to young men, whatever be the sphere of life in which they choose to labour.

From the Head Master, Ulipur H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Rungpore, 28th June, 1892.

AGREEABLY to your request in the Report of the 15th of June, I have the honour to state that it is with much pleasure that I have to record here my humble opinion about the plan of introducing alternative subjects for facilitating the studies of candidates intended for professional careers. I fully sympathise and agree with this scheme, and am apt to believe that this scheme, if followed in the proper way, and with a view to its end, would secure a beneficial result and serve the purpose for which it is intended. But I doubt whether the existing system will be materially altered or affected by the intended scheme when it will come into operation. Although many boys would, to make their subjects comparatively few and easy, like to choose additional Mathematics as alternative to Sanskrit, but they will feel hesitation in doing so until and unless Sanskrit be also made optional in the First Examination in Arts. For how many guardians for their boys and how many boys who are their own guardians for themselves, will be able to decide beforehand as to what path or career they are likely to take after passing the Entrance examination? But if Sanskrit be made optional in the F. A. examination in harmony with the method in the Matriculation, the difficulty and hesitation in choosing the subjects will be got rid of; otherwise the boys will proceed in the manner as they do now, that is, they will even then take up the subjects of the existing curri-

culum, and not follow the new way by choosing in place of Sanskrit any of the alternatives, which will be open to them for their advantage in consequence of their undecidedness as to what line (Literary or Professional) they will follow after the Matriculation.

As to the next question of introducing Book-keeping and Précis-writing as optional subjects in the Matriculation course, I express my entire approval of it. That this praiseworthy suggestion will render the passed student more useful and practical in the world of business, is a fact which cannot be questioned, and is a necessity to deny which is to spread starvation among the new race who, after passing the University examinations, find there is no market for their attainments.

From the Head Master, Babulia Jayamani Srinath H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 63, dated the 28th of June, 1892.

WITH reference to your Report No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that the School Committee approve of the scheme which, in their opinions, will prove beneficial to candidates intended for professional careers.

From the Head Master, Garbeta H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 71, dated Garbeta, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH regard to the Report of the select Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of a number of alternative subjects of a Scientific character, I have the honour to submit that none of the subjects in the existing curriculum can be profitably given up, but if the Faculty is really determined to widen the Matriculation course, it can very well accomplish its object by including these in the Matriculation course, and making them optional subjects. I believe that a fair knowledge of the four subjects that at present form the Matriculation course is a distinct advantage to the students preparing themselves for the higher forms of study, and that to supplement any of these subjects by the introduction of alternative subjects is likely to prove hindrances to their study.

From the Head Master, H. C. E. Bible School, Howrah, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Howrah, the 29th of June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed for widening the Matriculation course.

In reply, I beg to state that I agree with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee. I have only to observe that History should remain compulsory for all candidates. It will be useful in the study of the standard works in Literature.

From the Head Master, Azimganj B. P. K. J. H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Azimganj, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, and beg leave to remark that the plan suggested by the Committee is most likely to prove beneficial to students who, after passing the Entrance examination, intend to prosecute further studies to qualify themselves for some particular profession.

The optional subjects, as recommended by the Committee, may likewise serve some amount of useful purpose to those students who wish to enter some office or Mercantile firm after passing the Entrance examination.

From the Head Master, Meckligunge H. C. E. School, Cooch Behar State, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 19, 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 293, forwarding a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I beg humbly to state that all the subjects of the present Entrance standard are so very important that any one of them cannot be done away with without much detriment to the interests of the boys.

As for instance, History is a subject which, not to speak of its own intrinsic value, is of much use to the boys towards facilitating their study of the English tongue, at

least an adequate acquaintance with which is of the greatest importance in every branch of life, and the boys are not expected to derive such an amount of knowledge in English from their English course alone. Besides, the study of History has its other unmistakable benefits.

Again, as most of the native students take up Sanskrit for their Second Language, it should not be left to their option, because by that, the study and propagation of such a glorious language would be endangered, inevitable consequence of which would be to plunge it again into that sea of oblivion from which it sprang up. But it is at the same time all very true that some such subject should be introduced into the present curriculum as will tend to adapt the boys to Mercantile, Medical, and other practical pursuits of business life. Of the different subjects mentioned in the report and suggested as alternatives to the Second Language, there are some which seem to be too abstruse to suit the juvenile capacity of the young students. But there are other subjects which, from their being not so very difficult, may safely be left to the option of the boys. And I humbly venture to propose, in addition to "Drawing," a few more subjects for the same :—

I. Drafting.	IV. Mental Arithmetic.
II. Book-keeping.	V. Hygiene.
III. Short-hand.	VI. Physiology.

From the Head Master, Raj H. E. School, Dumraon, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 29, dated Dumraon, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated 15th June last, calling for remarks of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions upon the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit that the exclusion of History from the list of compulsory subjects may, I fear, to a certain extent, tell upon the candidates' knowledge of general literature. I would, therefore, humbly like that this important subject, either of India or England, may be included among the compulsory ones, and that only Second Language with Translation may be left to the option of the candidates.

To the list of the alternative subjects under para. 2 of the Report, I would beg that Surveying and an easy treatise on Agriculture may be added. A knowledge

of the former in the candidate, I humbly hold, may greatly help him in the Engineering College, or in being useful to the landed proprietors of Bengal, while a knowledge of Agriculture in theory and in improved methods may be of great advantage to the poor candidate not only in earning his honest livelihood, but in improving the material resources of the country.

In connection with the opinions of the two honourable Chambers of Commerce, I would beg to suggest that similar opinions may be called for from the landed aristocracy, as represented by the British Indian and Indian Associations; for, in my humble opinion, their interests are by no means less in the education of the Indian students than those of the honourable Chambers. It is with this view, I would humbly suggest, that after Book-keeping under para. 3, the words Zemindary and Commercial may be inserted within parantheses.

From the Head Master, Gobardanga H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

I BEG most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course for the benefit of candidates intended for professional careers; and as I am directed by you to give my humble opinion on the subject, I beg to submit to the Committee the following remarks:—

That I fully sympathise with the attempt of the University to qualify boys for any profession after they pass the Entrance examination. The attempt is honest to a degree, as the need has long been felt.

That with the highest esteem for the Members of the Committee, I beg to differ from them as to the first question they have considered, namely, what alternative subjects should be introduced, and with which of the present subjects they should be alternative. The question is of the utmost importance; and I should think the probable and practical answer to it can be obtained only by considering what professions are open to the boys just after they are matriculated. The professions that they generally follow are Law, Medicine and Engineering. Law and Medicine are practically shut out to the boys aftethey pass the Entrance examination. The only profesr

sion of note open to them is Engineering; and, I fear, they will not get any material benefit from the subjects selected by the Committee, of course, with the exception of the higher course in Mathematics. Then again the Committee have thought of substituting the alternative subjects for the Second Language. This also is open to some objection, as I fear, in that case, Second Language will altogether be given up by boys in no distant time; so I would have the subjects as alternative with History and Geography.

That with regard to the next question, namely, to qualify boys for Mercantile firms, I would suggest that Book-keeping and Short-hand should be made a part of the alternative subjects.

In conclusion, to make myself clear upon the question, I would suggest that English, Mathematics and the Second Language should remain compulsory for all Candidates, and that with History and Geography the following should be the alternative :—

(1) Mathematics.—Euclid, Bk. VI, with easy deductions; Algebra to Quadratics; and Book-keeping, in place of Plane Trigonometry of one angle, as it is conveniently taught in Engineering Colleges.

(2) A higher course in English and Short-hand.

From the Head Master, Majdia-Railbazar H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 162, dated Majdia-Railbazar, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your office No. 293, dated Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, for an early expression of opinion.

The two questions the Committee have considered are :—

(1) What alternative subjects should be introduced and with which of the present subjects they should be alternative.

(2) Whether any useful end may be secured by including in the Matriculation course as optional subjects, any subjects of a practically useful character.

As to the first question, of all the subjects the Committee recommended, I think, the higher course in Mathe.

matics may be safely introduced. The alternative subjects of scientific character proposed by the Committee, besides hampering the young students in their studies, as Bengal National Chamber of Commerce justly remarks, cannot be advantageously taught in our Mofussil Schools which can scarcely afford to bear the additional cost necessarily involved; nor will they prove beneficial to the students intended for professional careers, as Mr. Gilliland perhaps rightly suggests.

I am of opinion that the higher course in Mathematics should be made alternative with History and Geography. As of the three other subjects at present included in the Entrance course, not one of them can be excluded with advantage to students, and least of all, the Second Language. The advantage of studying two languages together cannot be overrated; especially because one of them is a foreign language. The peculiar idiom of a language, its beauty and elegances, its weakness and short-comings, can only be brought home to young students by placing them side by side with those of the other. Thus far we speak generally of the Indian students in particular; very few of them will take up a Second Language unless it be compulsory—a fact familiar to the veteran educationists of the country.

As to the second question considered by the Committee, the importance of the introduction of optional subjects cannot be denied. But I doubt whether any useful end can be secured in this way (Schools established solely for the purpose may be of some use to students who may read there for a few months after passing the Entrance examination, if they seek employment in Mercantile firms.) Students hampered by these optional subjects will necessarily neglect compulsory subjects and the result will be anything but hopeful.

From the Head Master, Bayley Aided H. E. School, Barh, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 80, dated Barh, the 29th June, 1892:

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I fully agree with the proposal of the Committee as regards the introduction of optional subjects, like Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type-writing and Commercial Geography, into the existing Entrance course; but cannot feel sanguine of any

appreciable benefit accruing from the adoption of the alternative subjects like Zoology, Geology, and Human Physiology recommended by the Committee, considering on the one hand their general abstruseness for Entrance students, and on the other the importance of the Second Language (especially Persian and Sanskrit) to the natives of India.

From the Head Master, Gar-Bhowanipur H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Gar-Bhowanipur, the 29th June, 1892.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 293, of the 15th instant, asking me to send in my remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Entrance course by introducing alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to state that the suggestions of the Committee, if ultimately adopted by the Senate, would be extremely disadvantageous to Mofussil Schools. With the exception of a few schools in the Metropolis, no H. E. School in the Mofussil would be able to carry into effect the proposals recommended by the Committee, wherein lies, therefore, the necessity of introducing a rule which would practically remain inoperative in the majority—nay, in 99 per cent. of the total number, of H. E. Schools under the Calcutta University.

Taking into account the average merit of Entrance Class students it can also be safely said that the introduction of any of the four subjects suggested by the Committee would surely be a burden too heavy for them to bear. Moreover, I do not see the advisability of making History an optional subject. It ought to remain as it is. It is admitted on all hands that the knowledge of History is absolutely necessary for any class of students. The study of Oriental Languages, too, should not, in my humble opinion, be discouraged under the present state of circumstances. In short, if it were not for the fact that the Faculty has already accepted the principle that it is desirable to widen the Matriculation course for the benefit of the candidates intended for non-literary careers, I would have ventured to say with the Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce that none of the subjects included in the curriculum of the Entrance course now can be advantage-

ously abandoned, in view of having it replaced by and other subjects of a practical character. The only possibly way, therefore, to carry out the wishes of the Faculty in this direction is, I think, to make Translation only optional with any subject of practical importance to be fixed by professional experts.

As for Handwriting, I am quite in accord with the recommendation of the Committee. Certain proportion of marks allotted to each paper ought to be set apart for neat and clean handwriting.

As to the introduction of any optional subjects, the acquaintance with which may fit young men for employments in Mercantile firms, I do thoroughly agree with the Committee in their valuable recommendation.

From the Head Master H. E. School, Naraingunge to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 75, dated Naraingunge, the 29th, June 1892.

IN reply to your circular letter No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to observe as follows :—

(1) History also should be made compulsory for all candidates, along with English, Mathematics and Geography.

(2) The Second Language and Translation may be made alternative to the subjects recommended by the Committee.

(3) I do very greatly appreciate the importance and usefulness of Book-keeping and Shorthand writing being introduced as optional subjects in addition to Drawing ; but there is little chance of their being introduced as regular subjects in the curriculum of study, either in Government or Private Schools, as the authorities of neither will likely employ extra teachers competent to teach the subjects. As for the present number of teachers in schools in general they are already overworked ; so there is little chance of the good object of the University being ever carried out.

(4) I fully endorse the views of the Committee with regard to Handwriting, and am quite

prepared to accept that a certain proportion of the marks allotted to every paper set in the examination, should be set apart for Handwriting.

In conclusion, I have to add that Mensuration should be introduced as an alternative subject along with the other alternative subjects recommended by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Birbhum Government School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 514, dated Suri, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 293, dated the Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for remarks a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers.

2. In reply I beg to state that as long as the Second Language remains a compulsory subject at the F. A. examination, the introduction of subjects as alternative to it at the Entrance examination will benefit only those who will after passing it join a Civil Engineering College. Candidates who intend to take up Law or Medicine, which they cannot under existing rules do, unless they pass the F. A., will derive no advantage from the scheme. On the other hand to afford the facility provided in the scheme, arrangements for teaching the alternative subjects will have to be made, and this will add considerably to the cost of education, of which every student of a school where such a provision shall be made, will come in for a share, whether he afterwards takes up a literary or non-literary course. Under these circumstances the introduction of alternative subjects does not, in my humble opinion, promise much good result.

As for the optional subjects, I am of opinion that their introduction will be productive of much practical good.

From the Superintendent, Dacca Madrasa, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 43, dated Dacca, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to say that I fully concur with the views of the majority of the Committee appointed

to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative and optional subjects, and consider the scheme proposed by them to be very well conceived.

From the Head Master, Rai Harimohan Thakur Bahadur Free H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 21, dated Barari, Bhagalpur, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, and at the same time asking the Heads of Recognised Schools to send in their opinion on the same.

In reply, I humbly beg to submit that in the face of the acceptance by the Faculty of the principle that it is desirable to widen the course for Matriculation in the way contemplated, I fully concur with the National Chamber of Commerce in the opposition made by it to the whole scheme. The Chamber is, in my opinion, perfectly alive to the interests of the society at large, and very wisely disapproves the proposed alteration in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, and I may add that the study of the Second Language, which is invariably an Indian Language, for Indian students, and which is so indispensable to fit them for whatever walks of life they may happen to choose in their mature years, would be virtually discouraged and materially hampered with, when it would be made an optional subject.

As for the introduction of Scientific subjects, in case the proposed widening scheme be taken up, I humbly think that it would not be practicable for Proprietors of Private Schools generally, always to maintain their institutions in a state of efficiency, as it would then entail an outlay of an enormous sum to provide for four or five Science teachers, even in case of solitary students in the different optional subjects.

As regards Handwriting, the Committee has very justly recommended that in order to induce students to pay greater attention to it than they now do, a certain proportion of the marks allotted to each paper set in the examination be set apart for Handwriting, and I fully approve of the same.

From the Head Master of the Motihari Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 26, dated Motihari, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892, inviting the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised Schools on the subject of widening the Matriculation course by introducing alternative subjects and including in it certain optional subjects calculated to fit young men for professional careers, I have the honour to state that while fully concurring with the views of the Committtee who have recommended four subjects, any one of which to be alternative to Second Language, I would propose the addition of a fifth alternative, *viz.*, a higher course in English. This would be a decided advantage to those who choose the legal profession, as also to those who choose the Medical or Engineering professions.

With regard to the introduction of optional subjects, the following may, as recommended by the Committee, be with advantage included in the Entrance course in addition to Drawing.

(1.) Book-keeping.
(2.) Short-hand (Pitman's System.)

But success or failure in these subjects should not affect the candidate's success or failure in the examination or his position in the pass list.

Lastly, to encourge good Handwriting amongst candidates, a certain proportion of the marks allotted to each paper be set apart for Handwriting.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Bagerhat, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 11, dated Bagerhat, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to submit that I quite agree with the Report introducing as optional subjects, (1) Mathematics, Euclid Book VI, with easy deductions, Algebra up to Quadratic Equations, Plane Trigonometry of one Angle, (2) Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, (3) Human Physiology and either Zoology or Hygiene, (4) Botany, and either Geology or Zoology, instead of Second Language and History, &c. But I am of opinion to add Mental Calculations to the list, which will be of great benefit to those who wish to lead their lives as Merchants or Tradesmen.

From the Head Master, Town School, Midnapore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 12, dated Midnapore, the 29th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I express my regret that I am not much in favour of the proposed scheme for widening the Matriculation course. But since the principle has been already accepted, I see no objection to introducing Book-keeping and Short-hand as optional subjects. For these are easily learnt and will not cost much time and trouble.

As regards the introduction of alternative subjects, especially Scientific subjects, I am decidedly opposed to it. I am of opinion that none of the branches included in the existing curriculum can be safely given up. Education up to the present Entrance standard is only preliminary, and every boy will do well to secure it at starting, whatever avocation he may choose for himself. All boys are not born with a "ruling passion." It is only when they pass the Entrance standard that their tastes and capabilities are properly understood, and the question of choosing a pursuit in life seriously engages the attention. Hence it is hardly advisable to distract the minds of young boys by presenting before them a wide and perplexing variety of abstruse subjects. Indeed, one would not like to see their powers run to waste by causing them to spread over a wide area and thus "secure breadth but lose depth." Moreover, we need not be so anxious for those who wish to take up Medicine or Engineering; for the provision that already exists for them is sufficient for the purpose in view. There can be no question that a better instruction in English will be a valuable help and advantage to them. Lastly, I doubt if the generality of schools, with their limited number of teachers and the means at their disposal, will be able to give practical effect to the scheme proposed.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that the Committee deserve our best thanks for the consideration they have given to Handwriting.

From the Head Master, Nimta High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Nimta, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, of the 15th June, 1892, requesting me to send in my remarks upon the proposed

scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that I do entirely agree with Mr. J. H. Gilliland in his view of the matter. I beg further to add that the system, if introduced, will not work well in the Village Schools which are seldom furnished with a proficient staff of teachers and necessary Scientific instruments.

From the Head Master, Amta H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Amta, the 29th June, 1892.

I ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Report of the "Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation examination," and in compliance with the request contained therein, I beg most respectfully to submit the following as my humble opinion on the said report :—

1. I fully agree with the Committee in making English, Mathematics and Geography as compulsory subjects, but I beg to add a History of India to the same.

2. I think Euclid, Book VI, with easy deductions, Algebra to Quadratics, and Plane Trigonometry of one Angle, or Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, as recommended by the Committee, should be made alternative to the Second Language, and either Translation or *History of England* in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language, or as alternative to the Second Language only in the case of candidates taking up a European language.

3. The other subjects referred to in the Committee's report would, in my humble opinion, be of no use to students preparing for the Entrance examination, a majority of whom will not at all be able to grasp the subjects however elementary they may be.

4. As regards the optional subjects recommended by the Committee in addition to Drawing, I have nothing to say against, provided that one, and only one of the subjects named in the report is to be taken up by a student.

5. I regret to say that I cannot agree with the Committee in their proposal of reserving 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to every paper set in the examination for Handwriting. I beg to propose that not more than 5 per cent. of the marks allotted in each paper should be set apart for it.

From the Head Master, Kyekala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your circular No. 293, dated the 15th ultimo, asking me to state my opinion upon the scheme drawn up by the Committee, for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, I have the honour to state, that I fully sympathise with it.

Nextly, as for the introduction into the Entrance standard, as optional subjects, of certain subjects of practical character, I consider this suggestion to be a sound and good one. Considering the difficulties which the graduates and the undergraduates of the University meet with, at present, to undertake any sort of Mercantile employment. I deem it to be indispensably necessary to adopt the plan suggested by the Committee, which, if aptly carried out, will no doubt, remove the wants deeply felt by the students, by qualifying these for useful employment in many walks of life.

From the Head Master, Bandipore High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 27, dated Bandipur, the 29th June, 1892.

BEING requested to send in remarks as to a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to state:—

1. That I fully agree with Babu Sitanath Ray, Honorary Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, in holding that the general education, as is now being given in High Schools, would materially suffer if the proposed change be actually introduced, and none of the four subjects at present included in the Entrance course could with a better advantage be done away with.

2. That education of a practical character, as has been aimed at, can only be better served like other professional studies, the Bar, the Medicine, the Law, &c., by starting a quite different establishment and on a different basis.

3. That Translation or History is one of the necessary helps towards learning a language, if either of these subject be made alternative to one of the proposed

subjects, boys would undoubtedly come out with a shallow knowledge.

4. That an elementary knowledge of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Botany would not even in the most successful candidates so much pave the way to a practical study of such subjects as has been thought of, and for students willing to go farther than the Entrance examination, or taking up a professional study, there is, and there should be another field.

5. That our boys are very apt to be clerks even when they are given an education to make men of them. The case would be made worse when they are regularly taught to be clerks for no sound knowledge, but for a hard struggle for existence. The suggestions, therefore, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should be carefully weighed before they are acted up to.

From the Head Master, Northbrook School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 261, dated Durbhanga, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated 15th instant, I have the honour to submit my opinions regarding the proposed scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of some alternative subjects.

I agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee excepting as regards the introduction of the two optional subjects, Human Physiology and Botany, inasmuch as these will be of no practical importance to the student in after life. I am of opinion of retaining Physics and Chemistry, because these are of much importance to students joining the Medical line.

From the Head Master, Ariadaha H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 7, dated the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th instant, requesting me to send in my remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour respectfully to state that the plan which the Committee brings forward for making the present Entrance standard more useful and more practical seems to me to be an ingenious one, and, as such, is highly commendable. I should, therefore, be very glad if its recommendations

both in respect to alternative and optional subjects were fully carried out.

From the Head Master, Catwa High English School, to the Registrar, of the Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two copies of reports, and beg to state that the scheme for didening the Entrance course by the introduction of alternative subjects will not materially affect the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, and is calculated to benefit the candidates intended for professional careers. I therefore sympathise with the recommendation of the Committee to make the Entrance standard more useful. But one principal thing that the University should have in view is that the subjects should never be multiplied inasmuch as they will hamper our youths in their studies, and popularise the cramming system to the detriment of sound knowledge.

From the Head Master, Louhajange High School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Louhajange, the 29th June, 1892.

I FULLY sympathise with the Committee's attempt to facilitate the studies of young students intended for professional career. But I entertain grave doubts as to whether the subjects suggested by the Committee will in any way serve the purpose. These are such, as will, I fear instead of producing beneficial results greatly hinder their progress, because young students will be hardly able to clearly understand and assimilate them, so that the result will be that they will try to get by rote the principles set forth in them rather than understand them ; and, secondly, a mere acquaintance with the elementary principles of such abstruse subjects will help them very little when they will enter into a different line, such as Medicine, where they will have to read big volumes on the subjects ; and, lastly, such an important subject as Physical Geography cannot profitably be given up.

The subjects that have been chosen are of a purely Scientific character and are, therefore, ill suited to the purpose, and in order that we may achieve the end in view they must be much more practical, and I take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Syndicate to the following subjects which will be found much more useful.

Agriculture and Horticulture, Hygiene and Physiology may be however retained, because they are more important than the others.

Particular attention ought to be paid to Handwriting. The optional subjects, such as Book-keeping and Shorthand are well chosen.

From the Head Master, Kushtea H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 49, dated Kushtea, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding copy of the Report submitted by the Members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to state that the suggestion made by the Committee in the matter is really a good one, and that the scheme, if carried out, will contribute a great deal to the utility of the knowledge to be acquired by our youthful students in this way.

From the Head Master, Free Church Mission School, Chinsurah, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report submitted by the Members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, we beg most humbly to suggest that the alternative subjects proposed to be included in the Entrance course to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional career, instead of serving any useful purpose, would very much hamper their studies, as the subjects are too high for delicate youths hardly in their teens.

We are humbly of opinion that subjects of a Scientific character might very well be reserved for higher examinations.

From the Head Master, Lakshmanath H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 19, dated Lakshmanath, the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, the undersigned begs most respectfully to state that no useful end of a practical nature can be secured by introdu-

cing certain Scientific subjects of an elementary character as alternative to the Second Language. He thinks that none of the subjects in the curriculum of the Entrance examination ought to be excluded, and the introduction of Book-keeping or Short-hand will not prove of any use to the delicate young candidates. Considering the circumstances and the resources of most of the H. E. Schools in exclusion of the Government Schools, he is bold to say that none of the Experimental Sciences can be profitably taught, as those schools, most of them badly furnished, can hardly afford to buy the necessary articles for the object of experiment. He, therefore, regrets to record his disapproval of the proposals made by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Sylhet National Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 150, dated Sylhet, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, on the subject of widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to state that the Second Language and History cannot be profitably replaced by the Scientific course proposed by the Committee, on the following grounds :—

(1). For the acquirement of general knowledge, each of the four subjects at present included in the Entrance course is absolutely necessary, whatever line they may adopt.

(2). The smattering of Scientific knowledge that the students may expect to acquire at schools will by no means be sufficient to qualify them to take up Engineering or Medicine as a profession.

So that the proposed scheme, instead of being in any way beneficial, will prove injurious to the students.

From the Head Master, Abaipur Ramsundar Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 4, dated Abaipur, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 13th June, 1892, with which you have been kind enough to forward to me for remarks a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for

widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to beg to state that the proposed scheme, together with the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will, as far as I understand, be highly beneficial to the candidates for whom it is intended, without telling at the same time in any way against the interests of the students intended for literary careers.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Monghyr, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 76, dated Monghyr, the 29th June, 1892.

As for the introduction of Scientific subjects and a higher course of Mathematics into the Matriculation course, I regret that I feel compelled to endorse the opinion of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. for in addition to the objection in some schools of a want of accommodation, apparatus, and even of better trained teachers, I am of opinion that for boys of age between 12 and 16—and I take it that the majority of candidates for the Entrance examination are hardly over that age—these subjects are too abstruse for anything but cramming, which it is against sound education to encourage.

Should, however, the Second Language be made optional—in which case it should not be compulsory at the F. A. examination—I would beg to suggest that in order to further the object of the scheme, it be optional with one of the following subjects :—

1. Book-keeping and Précis-writing.
2. Drawing and Surveying.

I do not think that History should be made an optional subject, as History seems to me as necessary as Geography, which I find has been considered compulsory.

From the Head Master, Victoria Institution, Purbasthali, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Purbasthali, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office No. 294, forwarding for our opinion copy of a scheme drawn up for the purpose of widening the Matir-

culation course by introducing alternative subjects to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, and in reply to state that :—

We are sorry to record our disapproval of the proposal of making Geography a compulsory subject, and History one of the alternatives. For, the study of History cannot profitably be dispensed with, and the two subjects, *viz.* History and Geography, having to go side by side, the former more helps the students to compensate what falls short of the latter. Moreover, in most Mofussil Schools the study of Geography is quite disadvantageous. It would, therefore, be better to substitute History for Geography as compulsory.

From the Head Master, Ilsobi Mundlye H. C E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the whole I am in favour of the introduction of alternative subjects in the Entrance course. I agree with the Committee in thinking that of the subjects in the present Entrance course, English, Mathematics, and Political Geography should only remain compulsory. As for Physical Geography and an elementary knowledge of Science, they might well be included in the list of alternative subjects and Human Physiology and Hygiene be substituted for them. Too much importance cannot be attached to the knowledge of these two last mentioned subjects. The ignorance of them is a source of manifold evils. Many promising students having prosecuted their studies in defiance of the laws of health owing to their ignorance of them have proved worse than useless during the remaining portion of their life. In my humble opinion, some of the proposed Scientific subjects, such as Botany, Geology and Zoology, might well be reserved for higher examinations, as they are either too dry or too hard for Entrance students. Lastly I should add that I could not clearly understand why a higher course in English was not proposed as one of the alternative subjects. It would do an immense amount of good to all classes of students, especially to those who take to Engineering as their profession, as they receive no subsequent instruction in that subject.

From the Head Master, Baluti School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your memo., dated Senate House, the 15th June, 1892, asking for opinion of approval or disapproval of scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional career, I have the honour to state that I wholly approve of the scheme drawn up by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Malkhanagar, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your letter No. 293, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I fully approve of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course.

From the Head Master, Sudhakarpur H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your memo. No. 293, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to remark that the introduction of some subjects of a practical and Scientific character may to a certain extent conduce to the benefit of students intended for professional careers, but the general advantage of the study of the Second Language and History is so great, that it cannot be safely supplanted by such alternative subjects as are proposed by the Committee.

The boys have at present had to devote a great deal of their time to such stiff subjects as a Second Language and History, and they will gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to exchange them for any Elementary Scientific subject which may not cost them much trouble to master. Hence the introduction of these alternative subjects will, in course of time, effect the exclusion of the Second Language and History from the curriculum of the Matriculation course. And I regret to have to record my disapproval of the attempt of the University to widen the Matriculation course, in the way contemplated by it.

Candidates intended for professional careers will no doubt derive substantial benefit by the study of such practical subjects as Book-keeping and Short-hand-writing and I am glad to sympathise with the attempt of the University to fix them as optional subjects in addition to Drawing.

From the Head Master, Municipal School, Burdwan, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Burdwan, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Report submitted on the 15th June, by certain Members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjcts designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers.

The scheme, as well as the revised rules are as they should be; but in certain portions of the former, in my humble opinion, there should be some slight additions and alterations.

As for the first suggestion of the Committee as to what alternative subjects should be introduced, I beg to suggest that under the heading *Mathematics* one of the subjects alternative to the Second Language, there should be mensuration and Surveying in addition to those already selected. I beg further to add that these subjects should be counted rather a part of the compulsory course in Mathematics rather than of the option and alternative course.

With regard to the alternative subjects selected by the Committee in (3, and (4) I am of opinion that they should rather be rejected from the list for the present for practical reasons. The alternative subjects, for the present should on no account be more that those in (1) and (2), or it will be very difficult for almost all the Mofussil Schools, and some of the Calcutta Institutions even to meet the expenses necessary for the proper teaching of these subjects. Besides, I find no reason why I should not uphold the grounds on which the National Chamber of Commerce disapprove the introduction in the Matriculation course a number of optional and alternative subjects. Over and above these I doubt very little that boys preparing for the Matriculation examination will be able to derive benefit, from the study of these subjects, proportionate to the expenses to be incurred for the teaching of them.

From the Head Master, Calcutta Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE read the Report of the Committee appointed to introduce certain changes into the present Entrance course, and readily sympathise with their scheme as far as it seeks to widen the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, though I cannot exclude Sanskrit and Translation from the list of compulsory subjects. As for making the studies of candidates professional, that can best be done by introducing in addition to Drawing such optional subjects as Book-keeping and Short-hand without in any way interfering with the literary character of the present course. But if the Faculty, as has been said in the Report in reply to the opinion expressed by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has already determined to widen the course for Matriculation by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional, *i. e.*, non-literary careers, I do not see how the alternative subjects recommended by the Committee will improve matters in that respect. None of the alternative subjects named, I am afraid, have any direct professional value, the selections of such subjects as Mr. Gilliland suggests, should entirely be entrusted to professional experts.

From the Head Master, Kagram H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated 30th June, 1892.

IN reference to your memo. No. 293, I have the honour to inform you that after a deliberate perusal over the Report of the Committee appointed to introduce a number of optional and alternative subjects in the Calcutta University Entrance examination, I am of opinion that I do not consider it necessary to make any alteration in the existing curriculum of the Entrance examination, for the subjects included in the Entrance examination at present are indispensably necessary to young boys of delicate age, and any one of the subject, should not be altered and replaced by any other subject, in any way.

As regards the contemplated scheme of introducing a number of alternative subjects of a Scientific character, such as Physics, Chemistry, &c., I am sorry to express my opinion of entire dissent from the views set forth in the

Report of the Committee, for such subjects are too difficult to understand for Entrance students of tender age.

As for the suggestion of the Committee for introducing a number of optional subjects of a practical character in the Entrance examination with a view to qualify young men for Mercantile firms, I think that undoubtedly the subjects are of the utmost importance, and so far from disapproving of the proposed recommendation I would hail it as a salutary and wise reform far-reaching in its beneficial result were they easy for the Entrance students to understand.

From the Head Master, Ranigunge, H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 14, dated Ranigunge, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I fully concur with the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and do not deem any alteration in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination to be at all necessary.

From the Head Master, Tarkeswar H. E. School, to the Registrar Calcutta University,—dated the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your Report No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to submit the following opinion as to the adoption of the alternative and optional subjects recommended to be included in the Matriculation course. The subjects of a Scientific character intended to be introduced will be too difficult to suit the capacity of young learners who are not even able to comprehend thoroughly well and to get a mastery of the subjects in the existing curriculum ; not to speak of the difficulties and embarrassments which lie in the way of all the schools, excepting the Collegiate ones, consequent on the inability of the Village School Proprietors (who are short of money and who are barely able to supply the cost needed to secure a staff of teachers able to teach the subjects in the existing curriculum) to provide a staff of teachers competent to carry on a proper system of training on the subjects proposed. Moreover, young learners not being able to understand those subjects must have recourse to cramming, which is what the University has been efforting in vain to avoid from sometime before.

Lastly, the introduction would in a greater degree discourage the cause of Sanskrit education, and in its stead nothing should be gained.

As regards the introduction of the optional subjects, *e. g.*, Book-keeping, &c, we are of opinion that these may be safely introduced to the advantage of the students intended for professional careers.

From the Honorary Secretary, Oriental Seminary, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 30th June, 1892.

I AM desired by the Committee of Management of the Oriental Seminary to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. No. 293, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course. In reply I am directed to make the following observations :—

The first point which they beg to urge upon the attention of the Syndicate is that it does not appear to them desirable to introduce any of the alternative subjects proposed in the place of the Second Language. Knowledge of ordinary subjects imparted through the medium of the English Language to native youths, presents many difficulties of a serious character. These are overcome by patient and persevering efforts, the intensity of which cannot be fully realised by those who have not actually observed them. To add to those difficulties by the introduction of Scientific subjects quite foreign to the scholars, would be, the Committee fear, taxing their capacities beyond endurance, and virtually closing against them the door which it is intended to be widened.

It cannot be doubted that acquaintance with any one or more of the proposed alternative subjects will help the students in their subsequent careers whether they be professional or otherwise, but the Committee are of opinion that the knowledge of any of them acquired to the exclusion of the Sanskrit Language would, to Hindu students, be an evil, the magnitude of which cannot be over estimated. Students who may wish and have the means to prosecute higher studies may learn, after Matriculation, any Science or Art towards which they may have a leaning ; but at the commencement of their career, while preparing for the Matriculation standard, no Hindu youth should be hampered with, at best, imperfect and

elementary knowledge of special Sciences to the exclusion of the knowledge of the sacred language of his religion, his gods and sages.

The Committee are therefore, of opinion that with the exception perhaps of History and Translation the subjects in the existing curriculum should remain as they are. They have no objecton to the introduction of Book-keeping and Short-hand writing as optional subjects intended to qualify young men for employment in Mercantile firms ; for here the difficulty arising from multiplicity of subjects is not a serious one, the students consulting their capacities before taking up any optional subjects.

From the Head Master, Ghatal Municipal H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 19, dated Ghatal, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your Report No. 293, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :—

I have no objection to your proposal for the introduction of a few optional subjects in the curriculum of the Entrance examination. But as the alternative subjects are mostly of a Scientific character, they will not be within the easy range of comprehension of the students for whose benefit they are intended. Besides, as the boys are expected to possess only an elementary knowledge of these subjects, I beg to submit that no practical object would be served by such a smattering, whatever walks of life they might choose to enter. The four subjects already in existence can scarcely be passed over: the scheme, however, of setting apart a lot of marks for good handwriting may be very profitably carried out.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Sahazadpur, Patna, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 71, dated Sahazadpur, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June 1892, asking my remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to submit the following lines :—

I would fully agree with the recommendations of the Committee if I could find among the alternative subjects

a higher course in English. A higher knowledge in Mathematics or an Elementary knowledge in Science would not facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers more than a higher knowledge in English.

From the Secretary, Khanakul Krishnagar Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Krishnagar, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects for the benefit of candidates intended for professional or non-literary careers, and in reply, I beg to state that I fully sympathise with the scheme, but considering the practical difficulties of teaching the Scientific subjects, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, &c., in the Mofussil Schools, and also that students are not admitted to the Medical College before passing the First Arts examination, I think those subjects may be left out of the Entrance course.

The higher course in Mathematics would be of use to students who intend to take up Engineering, if to the same an *Elementary knowledge of Surveying* be added, which I myself would suggest may be made one of the optional subjects.

The subjects recommended by the Committee at the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are in my opinion, of greater utility than any for a student who is unable to prosecute his studies, may on account of his acquaintance with subjects have a better chance of securing a situation in Commercial firms which are daily increasing.

As to the recommendation of the Committee to Handwriting, I suggest that candidates may be made to pay similar attention to the Handwriting of their respective Vernacular languages.

From the Head Master, Seal's Free College, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 30th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your kind request appended to the Report of the Committee appointed to make some alterations of the subjects for Entrance examination,

I beg to state, as my opinion on the subject as to whether it will benefit the students or not.

The object of the University, it cannot be denied, is a noble one, but it is found equally true, by a reference to the result of every year, that the existing curriculum of studies of the Entrance students is already too burdensome to them, otherwise majority of the pupils who are sent up for examination would not fail from year to year.

Under such circumstances, if there be some addition made to their course or some subject be replaced by others of more difficult nature, this will prove as an obstacle to their pursuit of knowledge and in consequence of which many pupils will give up their studies in despair, and thus the object of the University, the diffusion of knowledge, will, to our misfortune, be frustrated.

From the Head Master, Boral H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 28, dated Boral, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office memo. No. 293, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state, that the selection of the subjects in the existing curriculum for the Matriculation examination, is quite satisfactory, and that the introduction of any one of the alternative subjects specified for the Second Language, would create among the Indian Entrance students, an indifference to the study of so important a language as the Sanskrit. This language would have been, by this time, quite a dead one in India, had not the existing Universities of India encouraged the study of the language, by including it in the various courses of studies for examination. I quite concur with the National Chamber of Commerce, and not with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in all the points set forth by the former on the subject under consideration. But as the Faculty is already for widening the course for Matriculation, I would rather suggest the addition of a new subject of study to the four subjects already included in the Matriculation course, than the adoption of any measure at the expense of the study of the Sanskrit Language.

But further; I quite approve of the scheme contemplated for paying greater attention to penmanship in the future examinations.

From the Head Master of the H. C. English School, Lohajungh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Lohajungh, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding for an expression of opinion a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state as follows:—

I do not think that any of the four subjects at present included in the curriculum of the Entrance examination can be excluded with advantage to students in view of having it replaced by any other subjects of a practical character, a fair knowledge of each of those subjects being indispensably necessary to them; but I have no hesitation in saying that some subjects of a practical character, such as Book-keeping, Mental Arithmetic and Short-handwriting may be advantageously introduced as optional subjects along with Drawing, without excluding any of the four subjects at present compulsory and without materially changing any of the existing rules for passing.

From the Head Master, Khararia H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 22, dated Khararia, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the scheme for widening the Matriculation course by introduction of optional subjects, I have the honour to state that the advantages, intended to be conferred on students, will be, to all intents and purposes, within the reach of a very limited number of students, as very few of the schools, in the Mofussil at least, possess the means to secure the services of a teacher competent to teach higher Mathematics, Science and Drawing, &c., as optional subjects.

From the Head Master of the Jara H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Jara, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your circular No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to submit the opinion that I, in consultation with the authorities of the school, fully concur with the remarks of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on the subject of introducing optional subjects in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, and hold the opinion that no part of the present

subjects can profitably be given up for any other subjects.

I beg further to state that the optional subjects such as Geology, Zoology.....cannot be properly and conveniently taught in the Mofussil Schools.

From the Head Master, Jamalpur H. C. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Jamalpur, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, inviting remarks on the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit that the Managing Committee of the Jamalpur H. C. E. School, whom I consulted on the matter, while expressing their sympathy with any attempt at throwing facilities in the way of such candidates as after passing the Entrance examination intend taking to some profession, hold that none of the subjects in the present curriculum can be excluded with advantage, and that to substitute for it some Scientific subject of abstruse nature would be of questionable expediency, in as much as the proposed alteration would, in their humble opinion, hamper rather than facilitate the studies of the Entrance boys.

From the Head Master of Hetampur H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 265, dated the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Report forwarded by you for my individual opinion of adding some optional subjects to the Matriculation course, and in reply, I beg to say that I fully sympathise with the proposal of the Select Committee for making the present Entrance standard more useful and practical. The proposal, as I think, is decidedly laudable in its nature.

From the Head Master, Raj Kumar School, Bamra C. P. to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Bamra, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, which you have sent for my remarks.

It is very hard, nay almost impossible, to fix upon any of the subjects taught to the Entrance students as being

worthy to be replaced by a technical subject, as a general knowledge of each of them, as acquired in the Entrance class, is essential to any walk of life. In what country, as in India, is the mother language of the people relegated to the position of a Second Language at its University examinations; and at last reduced to an optional subject? But in view of the scant ceremony with which a somewhat similar opinion of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has been dismissed, I am obliged to submit as follows :—

With all due deference to the views of the Committee, I beg to submit that I do not see why they have given such a prominence to Geography in preference to History, making the former a compulsory subject while the latter is made optional. The greater usefulness of Geography than of History to students who would adopt the Medical, Engineering or Literary profession, is not apparent to me. To my mind the educational value of History is far greater than that of Geography, which might be of greater use, no doubt, to candidates who seek employment in Mercantile firms. How any Indian students can profitably neglect the annals of their own country and England and burden their youthful memories with geographical names instead, is what I am at a loss to understand. Moreover, History, to a certain extent in the case of students who mean to study Medicine and Engineering, might do the duty of the "higher course in *English*" proposed by Mr. Gilliland. So I venture to suggest that History be made a compulsory subject in lieu of Geography; or at least that "History or Geography" be written for "Geography" in the list of compulsory subjects; and that "or Geography" be inserted between "Translation" and "or History" in the line naming the subjects in the course in force, for which alternative sets of subjects have been proposed.

Some literary pieces chosen to constitute a higher course in English should be added as a 5th set of alternative subjects to the four already proposed; which would advantageously be taken up by students who look to a literary profession in the future, and whom, be it observed, the suggested change of curriculum will fit less for his future profession than the course of studies now in vogue Moreover, this higher course in English will benefit students of Medicine and Engineering, as Mr. Gilliland has suggested.

Ten per cent. of the total number of marks of the Entrance examination set apart for Caligraphy, as the Committee have recommended, appears to me to be too high a proportion; and I should think that 10 per cent. of the marks in the two papers in English allotted to Hand-writing would be qute sufficient to direct the attention of candidates to the neglected subject.

From the Head Master, H. E. School, Bhanga, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 41, dated Bhanga, the 1st July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June last, inviting an expression of opinion in the Draft Rules for the introduction of alternative subjects in the curriculum of the Entrance examination, I have the honour to submit the following subjects:—

I am opposed to the introduction of any Scientific subjects in the course of studies for the Matriculation examination, as these subjects from their abstruseness are not only not suited to the capacities of students appearing at that examination, but from their imperfect knowledge of English it is also difficult to convey instruction to them in those subjects. The Faculty, however, having already accepted the principle to widen the Matriculation course by the introduction of Scientific subjects, I am of opinion that it would be better conducive to the purpose aimed at to make one or other of these subjects additional to the existing course, instead of providing for their introduction as mere alternative branches of study. I am the more inclined to this opinion as I have strong reasons to apprehend that the adoption in its integrity of the draft scheme would have a discouraging effect upon the study of Second Languages, knowing as I do that the students studying in our Entrance Schools are mostly but imperfectly grounded in the knowledge of their mother tongues. I cannot but foresee in the adoption of the proposed scheme a complete negligence of Vernacular studies, and an attention vastly disproportionate to other branches of study.

With regard to the other branch of the scheme, by which it is proposed to include in the Matriculation course subjects of a practically useful character calculated to qualify young men for employment in Mercantile firms, I have the honour to submit that the scheme propounded by the Committee has my fullest sympathy. With the

gradual spread of education the students of our Schools and Colleges must look more and more to other avenues of employment than those provided by the State, and as the Arts education, which they now receive, does not qualify them for a Mercantile career, it is much to be desired that the proposed studies should be introduced in the course. I would, however, propose the introduction of them as alternative subjects to History only.

From the Head Master, High School, Gauhati, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Gauhati, the 1st July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that I consider the changes proposed in the Report as likely to secure the object of making the present Entrance standard more useful and practical by qualifying the candidates for employment in various walks of life. A knowledge of Mensuration and Surveying seems quite a necessity now in every department, public or private; and graduates of the University are often required to qualify themselves in the subject. I would, therefore, propose that this subject be substituted for Plane Trigonometry of one Angle (not being so widely and practically useful), or made an optional subject. To the list of the optional subjects, the following may, with advantage, be added :—

An elementary knowledge of Photography. An elementary knowledge of Electric Telegraph.

Lots of candidates after success or failure at the Entrance examination take to learning the latter as a profession.

From the Head Master, New Indian School, to the Registrar Calcutta University,—No. 8, dated Calcutta, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 293 of the 15th June last, giving enclosure to Report of the introduction of alternative subjects in the Matriculation examination of our University, asking for an expression of opinion on it from me, and I beg to submit the following opinion on it :—

1. That the introduction of alternative subjects in the Entrance examination will scarcely be an improve-

ment upon the present curriculum as the change will not materially help the majority of students, who seek service after passing either the Entrance examination or the First Examination in Arts ; neither would it be an especial gain to those who would take up Medicine or Engineering as Mr. Gilliland has rightly observed.

2 That it has been found from experience that optional subjects only multiply difficulties, such as the formation of as many different classes as there are optional subjects, and the providing for greater accommodation (both which entail great outlay of capital), the change of rooms and the consequent disturbance it causes.

3. That the recommendation of the Committee virtually, if not openly, discourages the study of the important subject of History at the outset. No student will, I am almost sure, take it up, if he can find an easier substitute for it. Such discouragement is undesirable, as its study is all important to Indian lawyers and statesmen and scholars. Besides, such discouragement will inconvenience those who want to go in for the Clerkship examination. Further, undue prominence is given to the study of Geography. So much of Geography ought to be read by our students as would help them in their study of the Histories of England and India, which, as a matter of fact, means the study of the geography of the world.

Mr. Gilliland lays stress on the study of English. Nothing is more helpful to students in its acquirement than the study of History, not to mention its other advantages. For the above reasons I beg to suggest that no change in the Matriculation course is desirable now.

From the Head Master, Jubilee School, Patuakhali, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Patuakhali, the 2nd July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, &c., I have the honour to bring to your kind notice, that I laid the matter before a Meeting of the School Committee, and it was unanimously decided that the Second Language should be retained as a compulsory subject in the Matriculation examination.

As for the introduction of additional subjects as optional, the Committee were of opinion that they would

prove to be of immense good to those who would take them up.

From the Head Master, Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 8, dated Chandrakona, the 2nd July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 293, dated 15th June last, requesting our opinion about the alternative and optional subjects to be introduced in the Matriculation examination of the University.

About the alternative subjects, we are of opinion that History is more important than Geography, as the knowledge of English depends much upon a fair knowledge of History. We think, therefore, instead of making History or Translation alternative to the Second Language, it is better to make History and Second Language both compulsory; while in the second paper of History, Translation should be made alternative to Geography if alteration is at all necessary.

As for the optional subjects, in our experience we know few candidates take up the subjects and fewer still pass in them, for they pay very little regard to them. The subjects selected as optional are important no doubt; but they would not be of practical utility. It is better to make them alternative to the second paper of the Second Language or to Geography.

We are of opinion that the second paper of English should also be remodelled. We should revert to our old system—the system of setting questions of Grammar and composition only, or that Book-keeping should be an alternative to this paper. We mean to do away with Translation in this paper, as it is to be provided in the second paper of History.

From the Head Master, Muragachha School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Muragachha, the 4th July, 1892.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your No. 293, I have the honour to say that as regards the introduction of alternative subjects in the Entrance course, I fully concur with the views of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; but as regards the proposal of including in the course optional subjects, such as Book-keeping, Drawing, &c., I am quite for it, for, I believe, these will prove beneficial to candidates intending to find employment in Mercantile firms.

From the Head Master, Madaripur H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 33, dated Madaripur, the 4th July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to state that I agree generally with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by introducing alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers.

The requirements at the present time call for the introduction of such subjects in the curriculum of the Entrance examination as have been contemplated by the suggestions of the Committee. There is no gainsaying the fact that there are more candidates than there are posts at the disposal of Government. It is also true that many avenues of appointments remain permanently blocked up for University students for want of proper knowledge of some technical branches of learning They generally flock to certain well-known and hackneyed departments. An elementary knowledge of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Hygiene will equip students for admission into some technical departments of education and there open up field for work hitherto untraversed by them.

The suggestion of the Committee, if carried out, will considerably minimise the difficulty of students in the way of professional careers. An elementary knowledge of every conceivable subject is an imperious necessity in everyday life, though thoroughness in certain more important ones is by no means to be deprecated. It is difficult to see how the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, having regard to the exigencies of the present time, could consistently be opposed to the whole scheme.

The Committee are of opinion that Geography should remain compulsory for all candidates. There is, in my humble opinion, nothing in the nature of the subject which could justify greater importance being given to it than to History or any other subject for the matter of that. I am of opinion that both History and Geography should remain compulsory as an elementary knowledge of both the subjects is indispensably necessary for every student whatever walk of life he may choose to enter. Besides, History being also optional in the First Arts, Indian students, who have a general aver-

sion to the subject, cease practically to have any connection with the subject if it be not made compulsory in the Entrance examination. It is proved by the fact that in the B. A. degree examination students taking up Sanskrit preponderate over those taking up History. Thus, of the four subjects at present included in the curriculum of the Entrance examination, three remain compulsory, except the Second Language; with regard to the Second Language it might be safely said that very few University students keep up their study of Sanskrit or any other language after their University career is finished. Nor is thorough knowledge of the Sanskrit Language of any practical benefit to Indian University students with whom knowledge is means to an end and not an end in itself inasmuch as it does not qualify any young man for any appointment of a purely non-literary character. I would, therefore, have the alternative subjects made alternative to the Second Language and Translation in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language.

As for the optional subjects, a little knowledge of Short-hand, Mental Calculations and Book-keeping will qualify University men for appointments in Mercantile firms.

From the Head Master, Kumarkhali Mathuranath School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 5, dated Kumarkhali, the 5th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects for the benefit of candidates intended for professional careers, and requesting my opinion thereon, I have the honour to state that, in my humble opinion, the elementary knowledge of any of the proposed Scientific subjects might be of some use to students taking up a profession. But I fear this little knowledge may be no better than mere smattering. For most of the Mofussil Entrance Schools are poor, and will not be able to afford to entertain the services of qualified teachers, and to purchase the requisite apparatus, &c., indispensably necessary for the efficient teaching of the Scientific subjects in question. Some other courses more

practically beneficial would be welcome to the Mofussil students. I would have no objection to the Mathematical course. I beg to add that I have every sympathy with the attempt of the University to make the present Entrance standard more useful and more practical.

From the Head Master, Naihati Mahendra School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 5th July, 1892.

YOUR No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of proposal to introduce alternative subjects in the Entrance examination, reached my hand on the 23rd June, that is the reason why I could not send in my reply on the 1st of July, the last day of submission of reply. Apologising for the delay, I beg to record the following opinion :—It has been proposed that Physics, Chemistry Zoology, Physiology, Botany, and Geology should form alternate subjects with the Second Language in the Entrance examination, but the question is—are there sufficient number of graduates in these subjects to take up the work on a salary of Rs. 30 a month, the highest that the majority of the schools could spare for teachers of Second Language. There has been a little bit of Science introduced in the present Entrance course and the difficulty of teaching that small portion of Elementary Science is very great. In the first place, many schools do not possess laboratories, in the second, many of them cannot pay for a scientific man to teach Science, and the subject is left to the Head Master who manages in the best way he can. To introduce more Science would be to throw greater difficulties in the way of these schools.

The proposal of introducing alternative subjects is open to another very serious objection, that is, it will create a class of young men who would know no Indian Language even their own vernacular. For these reasons I cannot agree with the proposal.

From the Head Master, Hare School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Hare School, the 8th July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following as my opinion on the subject of "widening the course for Matriculation."

I do not think much good will be effected by attempting to widen the course for Matriculation in the manner proposed.

From the Head Master. Bhola High School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 332, Bhola, Backergunge, the 11th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated Senate House, the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the widening of the Matriculation course by the introduction of the alternative subjects, I have the honour to submit that the four subjects at present included in the Entrance course appear to me to be highly important, and I therefore regret to say that I am unable to approve of an introduction of any alternative subjects as proposed, excepting that of the higher course in Mathematics.

From the Head Master, Nawab's High School, Murshidabad, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 79, dated Murshidabad, the 11th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th ultimo, with enclosures, I have the honour to state that I agree generally with the recommendations of the Members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course. The introduction of the optional subjects does not debar the taking up of the course now studied by our pupils, but gives a chance of receiving training in the Scientific subjects. Every pupil ought to have some knowledge of Science especially of Physiology.

With reference to the next question as to whether any useful end may be secured by including in the Matriculation course as optional subjects, any subjects of a practically useful character, acquaintance with which may be held to qualify young men for employment in Mercantile firms, I beg to state that some knowledge of Book-keeping, Short-hand may be useful to our pupils who enter service on account of want of means, &c., for further prosecution of studies in Colleges. The percentage of our young men who leave schools after passing the Entrance examination is very high.

From the Head Master, Bankura Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 59, dated Bankura, the 12th July, 1892.

WITH regard to the scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative

subjects of Scientific character, I beg to say that I concur in the views expressed by the National Chamber of Commerce and am of opinion that subjects of Scientific character might be reserved for grown-up boys in higher examinations. The present curriculum of the Entrance examination is as complete as could be desired, and the further introduction of any subject of a Scientific nature will very likely prove burdensome to boys of tender age. Drawing and Book-keeping might, however, be profitably introduced as optional subjects for facilitating the studies of candidates for Commercial services.

From the Head Master, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

I BEG to thank you for the copy of a Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, sent me a few days ago. I have read it carefully and considered the two questions that occupied the attention of the Committee.

The alternative subjects sought to be introduced into the Entrance course are very useful branches of learning in their own ways, but they are, I fear too much for those for whom they are intended. As, however, the Faculties are resolved upon widening the scope of the course, I should have little more to say, but that I take exception to the proposal that they should take the place of a Second Language and either Translation or History. The Second Language is already too much neglected in our Universities, and the evil consequences of this are a constant theme of complaint with those who have the progress of our mother tongues at heart. As regards History, I would test, that it yield place to anything else. The young hopefuls would cut a very green figure in Society, who knowing by heart the secrets of the composition of all that we have to deal with, the causes of the tides and the minds or the conditions of animal or vegetable life, should not know if the English were reigning in India since the beginning of time, whether Panipat was not a field fought between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos. History ought to be a compulsory subject of study as English or Geography. If the alternative subjects must necessarily be introduced, I would in that case humbly suggest that a proportionate reduction in the standard and in the branches may be effected with a view to give a place to them as the Syndicate may think proper.

As to the optional subjects intended to qualify students for a place in a Mercantile firm and the conditions under which they are to be studied as subjects of examination, I cannot think of anything better than these, and should be very glad to see them introduced. In order to make the student a practical man, I would recommend the introduction of the following subjects:—Book-keeping, Short-hand (Pitman's System), Hand-writing and Commercial Geography.

From the Head Master, Dainhat H. C. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

IN acknowledging the Report of the Committee appointed to consider about the Introduction of alternative subjects into the Entrance examination, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the perusal of the Senate.

As regards the introduction of alternative subjects, it appears to me that higher course of Mathematics or elementary lessons of Scientific subject will only cram the memory of young students with unnecessary facts without producing any salutary effect. History and Physical Geography may at times be replaced by Book-keeping and Short-hand writing or some other branches of Science of practical utility, but too many alternative subjects will materially mar the progress of Mofussil Schools, owing to the want of sufficient number of teachers for teaching those various subjects. Moreover, mere smattering of any science will not improve the knowledge of candidates, besides the subject suggested will be regularly taught for higher examinations, especially for Medicine and Engineering. The required practical knowledge for those who cannot proceed further in their studies can only be met by technical institutions without interfering with the general curriculum of the University examination. In my opinion the Second Language should be compulsory instead of being alternative.

From the Head Master, Simla Bengal Academy, Calcutta, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a

scheme for the introduction of alternative subjects in the Entrance examination, forwarded with your office memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, for the expression of an opinion.

In reply I beg to state that I readily sympathise with any attempt made in the direction of making our young men passing the Entrance examination, more usefully fitted for practical purposes. For this end, I think that such subjects as have been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce may with advantage be adopted in the curriculum of the Entrance examination.

As regards, however, the proposal of introducing certain subjects of a Scientific character in the Entrance course, I beg to say that I am not much in favour of overburdening our boys with too many Scientific works, in which they are generally found to take very little interest and a mere rudimentary knowledge of which will be of little use to them in practical life. I think that such subjects may very well be reserved for higher examinations.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Hazaribagh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 34, dated Hazaribagh, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to submit my humble remarks as follow.

The introduction of alternative subjects is a move in the right direction. But I am for making English, Mathematics, History of India and a general knowledge of Four Quarters from Geography as compulsory for all candidates. Some knowledge of the History of India is a desideratum for Indian candidates. From experience it has been found that Indian candidates take very little interest in detailed information given in the present Geographical text-book for more reasons than one, and they are, therefore, compelled to read them for the sake of the examination, and they forget them as soon as they pass it. The time they give to the preparation of this book without feeling any interest for the information would be well given to other things with far more advantage.

Physical Geography may be accepted as alternative subject, along with History of England in the case of

candidates taking up an Oriental Language, as recommended by the Committee.

Further, I beg to recommend that Mensuration and Simple Surveying be added to the optional subjects recommended by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Sherpur H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 27, dated Sherpur, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects, I have the honour to record my sense of approval of the whole scheme suggested and drawn up by the Committee.

From the Head Master, Kalaskati H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University—No. 10A., dated Calcutta, the 11th July, 1892.

ABSENCE from Kalaskati prevented my sending in my remarks on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course earlier than this. I beg to be excused for the delay.

I beg humbly to suggest that Mathematics too may not be a compulsory subject in both the Entrance and the F. A. examinations. I have in my service as a teacher for more than 36 years, seen that many boys are naturally defective in Mathematics, though they are sharp in other subjects. Failure of such boys in this branch drives them for good out of our University. If this subject also be made an optional one, the way of many young men to higher studies in other branches will certainly be widened. Such poor fellows may make themselves useful in those that are suited to the cast of their minds if thus their entrance into the College classes be permitted.

The remarks of Mr. J. H. Gilliland should, in my opinion, be taken into serious consideration, inasmuch as in English there should be fixed such a higher course as will enable the young men passing the Entrance examination to understand books of various branches more easily without the help of teachers and professors. This

is indispensably necessary for men preparing for the Medical profession.

As the Scientific subjects proposed by the Committee are to be alternative ones, the apprehension of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that they will be too abstruse to be suited for the Entrance students seems to me to be groundless, in that they will be taken up by only those boys that are able to understand them.

I concur with the Committee in other respects.

From the Head Master, Ranchi Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 46, dated Ranchi, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, setting forth a scheme for introducing alternative subjects in the Matriculation course, I have the honour to observe as follows :—

The introduction of professional or Scientific subjects is highly desirable, but the conversion of the Second Language into an optional subject seems open to serious objection for Indian students. It is a fact that most of our students read from beginning to end in Higher Class Schools, where instruction in the boy's vernacular is very inadequately given. If, moreover, he is given the benefit of the option in the case of the Second Language, as under contemplation, he will entirely neglect it, in most instances, and in spite of his professional or Scientific knowledge, be wholly ignorant of his native tongue. Under the proposed circumstances, a boy who has somehow or other come to conceive a dislike for his mother tongue will demand exemption from it even as early as his fifth class, where Second Language begins only to be taught systematically. The Grammar of the Indian Languages being not at all tempting to beginners, he will be afforded every facility to discard it altogether.

If, however, Science is found to be urgently needful for the Entrance examination, it should only be made an optional subject like Drawing, and not alternative to the Second Language. Success in this, however, may be imposed as a condition of Scholarship. Even if it be sought to restrict the new subjects to the highest two classes, making Second Language compulsory in the others, the result, in my humble opinion, will be an indifference and

practical neglect of the mother tongue, without which no education will avail one much.

Form the Head Master, Khulna Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 36, dated Khulna, the 22nd June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding for remarks copy of a Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that it will not be desirable to make any large alteration in the present Matriculation course. As, however, the University proposes to offer facilities to such candidates as are desirous of taking up some profession, the recommendation of the Committee may be adopted with the following alterations :—

"One of the following subjects may be accepted as alternative to History, and either Second Language or Translation in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language only, &c."

From the Offg. Head Master, Zila School, Faridpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 32, dated Faridpur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reference to your office No. 293. dated the 15th June, 1892, recommending the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects in the Matriculation course, I have the honour to observe that Second Language and History are too important subjects to be replaced by others of a Scientific character. But, as, however, the Faculty has already accepted the principle that it is desirable to widen the course by the introduction of alternative subjects, I would beg leave to suggest that Mensuration might be profitably substituted for Plane Trigonometry of one Angle in the alternative course marked (1).

I fully approve of the introduction of (1) Book-keeping, and (2) Short-hand, as optional subjects in addition to Drawing.

From the Head Master, Dinajpur Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 49, dated Dinajpur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your No. 293 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that I agree generally with

the recommendations of the Committee. I am, however, disposed to think that none of the subjects in the existing curriculum can hardly be given up, as a tolerable knowledge of the four subjects prescribed seems to me to be indispensably necessary to our students for success in different walks of life.

From the Head Master, Rangpur Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 84, dated Rangpur, the 25th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, asking for remarks on the proposed scheme for widening the Matriculation course for the advantage of candidates intended for professional careers, I have the honour to state that, if it is at all desirable to introduce alternative subjects in the said course, either (1 Mathematics or (3) Physiology and Hygiene, as suggested by the Committee may be made alternative with Second Language and Translation or History. The introduction of Physics and Chemistry as an alternative subject will be much more profitable, but itwill entail a greater cost on Government, and the Mofussil Schools will find it very difficult to teach Physics and Chemistry for want of apparatus.

The Committee has done well by recommending that Book-keeping should be included in the optional subjects, and that ten per cent. of the marks be allotted to Hand-writing, which is so much neglected by the examinees.

From the Head Master, Aryya Mission Institution, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 915A., dated Calcutta, the 28th June, 1892.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th instant, inviting my opinion upon the Report of the Committee recommending the introduction of certain optional and alternative subjects in the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit that, with a view to fit young men for professional careers, some technical subjects of a practical character, such as *Book-keeping*, *Short-hand* and *Surveying* may, with advantage, be introduced in the curriculum.

As for the introduction of Scientific subjects, I doubt if they will prove useful to Entrance students intending to lead non-literary careers, for there does not now exist any system by which they can acquire such thorough knowledge of them

that might enable them to find out and select a good field of work for themselves in after life, the rudimentary knowledge derived from their study for the Entrance examination being, I should think, of little practical value in any of the walks of life at present open to them in this country. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the introduction of these subjects is calculated rather to hamper the students in their studies than serve the end aimed at.

I also regret to have to record my sense of absolute disapproval of the proposal to replace the study of any of the Second Languages and Translation by these optional subjects, but beg to suggest that the students should be given the option of choosing any one of them for History only.

From the Head Master, Bhagyakul H. C. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 24th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that of all the subjects suggested as alternatives, Mathematics, Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry are best calculated to give a sort of useful preparatory training to students for certain professional careers, and can be conveniently taught. To introduce all the subjects, as enumerated in the Report, will involve an increase in the number of teaching staff of almost every school, and the general unsatisfactory financial condition of our schools will, I fear, fail to provide the requisite number of teachers and necessary means for experiment and observation. As for introducing Book-keeping and Shorthand as optional subjects, I have no objection beyond the increased expenditure that will be necessary to pay additional teachers.

From the Head Master, Purulia Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 26, dated Purulia, the 25th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matri-

culation course, for an expression of opinion, I have the honour to make the following remarks :—

In my humble opinion it may be advantageous to students to make English, Mathematics and History compulsory subjects. The study of History disciplines the mind and produces what is called culture. Mr. Payne observes " For purposes of daily guidance History has but very little value ; while for purposes of culture, it has a very high value." History and Language are allied subjects. The disseverance of the two cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of education. No one can really master a language without a considerable knowledge of the History of the country in which that language is or was spoken. Mr. Freeman, in one of his lectures, remarks :—" Now, of these two studies, History strictly so called and Language, each largely employs the same methods, the two must have a field of enquiry common to both, the master of the one must have gone no small way towards becoming a master of the other."

Human Physiology, Zoology and Geology seem to be fitted for more advanced students than those that go in for the Entrance, and the introduction of these subjects into the Matriculation course would render the Entrance standard higher than what our pupils might be expected to reach.

From the Head Master, Gaibandha H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 206, dated Gaibandha, the 27th June, 1892.

In reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June 1892, I have the honour to submit as follows :—

As for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers I am fully at one with the view expressed by the Committee, both as to the end and the means. But instead of making the Second Language or any other subject forming part of the present curriculum alternative to any one of the proposed subjects, it would, in my humble opinion, be better to make one such subject with a shorter course for all, or some of the present subjects, alternative to the full present course ; as to exclude Second Language or any other subject altogether from the Matriculation examina-

nation would be to make education defective and the object thereof in part nugatory.

From the Head Master, Victoria Jubilee School, Monghyr, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 40, dated Monghyr, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that the course of Mathematics recommended by the Committee will prove more beneficial to students preparing for the Matriculation examination than the other alternative subject proposed in the place of Second Language.

I am slow to agree with the proposal of the Committee to introduce optional subjects, Book-keeping, and Short-hand writing in addition to Drawing, as these would hamper the studies of the students.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Bogra, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 67, dated Bogra, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the Senate House, Calcutta, the 15th instant, forwarding for my opinion the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to suggest that a higher course in English may be added to the four subjects noted in the 2nd para.

I agree with the Committee in thinking that besides Drawing (1) Book-keeping, and (2) Short-hand may be accepted as optional subjects.

As Hand-writing has lately been sadly neglected, I beg heartily to approve of the Committee's suggestion that 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to every paper set in the Entrance examination be set apart for Hand-writing. The heads of Schools are almost powerless to achieve any good in this direction, unless the University helps them; for boys preparing for an examination do not care for any subject that will not pay.

From the Head Master, S. N. H. E. School, Chatmohur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 28, dated Chatmohur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN obedience to your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, calling upon me to give my humble opinion about the

Report of the Committee for drawing up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, and the recommendations and remarks of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to submit :—

1. That as far as Aided and Private Schools in the Mufussil are concerned, the recommendations of the Committee can be hardly, if at all, applied to them. For each of these schools may be supposed to teach in the first class an average, at best, of 8 boys. If these were to form into sections, each with an optional subject of its own, what would be the difficulty may be easily imagined. These boys, therefore, must all of them, take up one and the same subject.

2. That of all the alternative subjects, only Mathematics may be adopted in these schools, without entailing thereby additional expense. For all the other subjects shall require a lot of apparatus to teach them. The additional expense thus entailed will press hard upon the school funds, which are in many cases barely sufficient to meet the existing establishment.

3. That by the adoption of the alternative subjects, a large number of Sanskrit students who are serving as pundits in these schools, will be thrown out of office.

4. That by the establishment of tols, by bestowing patronage on Sanskrit learning, and by every year holding the Title examinations, the Government has induced a large number of men to devote themselves to the study of Sanskrit. If by the adoption of the alternative subjects the posts of the Sanskrit pundits be abolished, the prospects of these Sanskrit students will be materially injured.

5. The Book-keeping, Short-hand writing, &c., which may be learnt by a short apprenticeship in the offices, for the benefit of which they are recommended should not be added to the already heavy curriculum of the Entrance course.

6. That I entirely concur with the recommendation of the Committee, that in order to draw greater attention to Hand-writing a percentage of ten marks should be allotted to every paper set in the examination.

I, therefore, beg to submit that the Matriculation course should be allowed to remain as it at present is, and that if optional subjects are to be at all introduced, the

option should lie between History, Physical Geography, and Science Primer on the one hand, and each of the four subjects recommended by the Committee on the other.

From the Head Master, Rajah Suryya Kumar's Institution, Rajbari, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 70, dated Rajbari, the 8th July, 1892.

IN obedience to your report No. 293, forwarding a copy of the same for remark, dated Senate House, the 15th of June last, I have the honour to state that the suggestion that you have kindly placed before us is a good one to all intents and purposes, and would, I doubt not, help our students by patient course of studies for useful employments in many walks of life.

From the Head Master, Kaliganj H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 12, dated, Kaliganj, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit that I am quite at one with the Members of the Committee in their recommendation, but beg to suggest that Translation should be retained as one of the compulsory subjects with English, Mathematics and Geography, inasmuch as this subject is considered to be one of highly practical importance thus to be dispensed with.

As regards the second question, I wish to draw special attention of the University to Hand-writing, alloting 10 per cent. marks in each paper, as suggested by the Committee. As to other optional subjects, I hold the same view with the Members, and hope that the introduction of the optional subjects suggested in the Report would certainly facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional career.

From the Head Master, Hindu Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 20, dated Faridpur, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, for-

warding for remarks a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course.

In reply, I beg to state that it is highly desirable to make the present Entrance course more useful and more practical. But the subjects suggested as alternative to the Second Language being of a Scientific character, will not, in my humble opinion, serve the intended purpose; on the contrary, they will prove uninteresting, and, therefore, tedious to the boys, who will hardly be able to grasp them. They may be reserved for the Arts examinations. The optional subjects suggested—such as Book-keeping, Short-hand, Hand-writing,—may, with advantage, be included in the course.

From the Head Master, Behala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report forwarded to me for opinion, on the 27th instant, of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates for professional careers.

With reference to the proposal made by the Committee, I beg to state that the four-fold course at present compulsory for the candidates for the Entrance examination has, in my humble opinion, been most justly selected with a view to help the young men desirous of entering any practical walks of life, and that any alteration in the same would, instead of doing any good to those for whom it is intended, surely mar the progress of their studies, most of them being compelled to take an early leave of their school curriculum.

I further beg to state that the study of History is too important to be safely excluded from the present course, for, if there is any branch of study that may best store up the minds of the young men intended for taking up any kind of profession with various kinds of customs and manners, as well as other important things prevalent both in times past and present, in different parts of the countries they themselves and their rulers live in respectively.

In conclusion, I should only add that Scientific studies should be well reserved for higher examinations for reasons too obvious to be stated here, the candidates for which have already acquired a fair knowledge of the general branches of studies, and thus made their minds capable of receiving the teachings those are intended to teach.

From the Head Master, Chittagong High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 64, Chittagong, the 25th June, 1892.

IN reference to your memo. No. 293, of the 15th instant, inviting opinion on the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme to widen the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state as follows :—

I agree with the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in thinking that none of the subjects at present included in the Entrance course can be excluded with advantage to students, excepting that a paper on Human Physiology or Hygiene may be set instead of the paper on Translation and original composition, provision being made for translation from English into Bengali in the first part of the paper on Grammar and Composition, and for the Essay in candidates' own vernacular, in the paper on Second Language.

I fully concur with the Committee in thinking that Book-keeping and Short-hand should be introduced in addition to Drawing as optional subjects, as well as that 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper should be set apart for Hand-writing.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Commilla, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 40, dated Commilla, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your letter No. 293, of the 15th June, 1892, forwarding to me for opinion copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects for the benefit of candidates for professional careers, I have the honour to state that I fully agree with the Committee's recommendation that the Second Language, Translation and History be made alternative to the new subjects to be introduced, but whether the four groups of subjects given in their Report

are the best for the purpose or not, should, as has been pointed out by Mr. Gilliland, be finally settled by a Committee of professional experts.

2. The introduction of Book-keeping and Short-hand as optional subjects in addition to Drawing has my entire approval, as well as the recommendation made in regard to Hand-writing.

From the Head Master, Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 108, dated Mozufferpur, the 28th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects," submitted to me for opinion, and have the pleasure to offer the following opinions :—

The proposal to introduce such subjects into the Entrance curriculum, as will make our young men fit for the practical walks of life, has my cordial sympathy. I should like, however, to alter slightly the proposal affecting the subject of study for those students who would take up an Oriental Language, and would, therefore, follow the literary line. "History" should be made compulsory with these students. In my humble opinion, "History" is a subject very important in this, that it not only teaches the students the language in which it is written, but it also familiarizes them with allusions to past events, allusions in which modern works of literature abound. "Geography" itself will cease to be interesting, unless it is accompanied by the sister subject, History, for Geography, divested of historical associations ceases to be interesting to the student. I should, therefore, like to suggest that History should be made compulsory at least with those students who would follow the literary line. There need not be separate papers on Translation, for the papers on English and Second Language may include papers on Translation, as they at present do. This is the only change I should like to suggest.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat that I fully approve of the proposal to introduce alternative subjects into the Entrance curriculum to qualify our young men for professional careers.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Mymensingh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 89, dated Mymensingh, the 29th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit with reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative and optional subjects, that those proposed as alternatives to the Second Language will not generally be accepted by the Indian students with greater favour than the present Second Language, the College curriculum which they have to go through afterwards making sufficient provisions for them. Besides the changes if at all adopted will, in the long run, be highly detrimental to the existing Classical and Vernacular languages of the country and the rendering of them into English or *vice versâ*.

I am also of opinion that under the present circumstances of all Indian Schools sending up students to the Entrance examination of the University, the alternative and optional subjects proposed will certainly prove as dead letters, unless adequate changes are effected in their establishments throwing some long standing officers out of service and taking in others in their places. Moreover, the four main subjects already in vogue are of radical importance to a student in any department of life he may choose to enter afterwards. Again, these four subjects, and the severe tests the students have now-a-days to undergo in them, can hardly enable them to make time for any of the optional subjects.

From the Head Master of the H. E. School, Mahespur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Mahespur, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Report in which you enquire whether any useful purpose would be served by the introduction of optional subjects in the Entrance course.

In reply, I beg to state that I regret to have to record my sense of absolute disapproval of the strange anomalies of the question at issue, and the introduction of optional subjects among boys hardly in their teens ; for neither can the so-called widening course of the Matriculation standard keep pace with the Faculty of Arts nor is it calculated to qualify the boys much for the Mercantile employments. Inasmuch as in this substitution system the

Second Language, which has been accepted as a compulsory subject in the Faculty of Arts, becomes Greek to the boys of Quadratic and Plane Trigonometry, the acquaintance with which subjects helps him as little in the Mercantile business as before.

Besides of all the four subjects comprehended under the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, none can be advantageously excluded with a view to replace it by another subject of a practical character, each being as essentially necessary as the other to young men whatever line of life they may like to carve out for themselves. The only feasible way to widen the Matriculation course is, in my humble opinion, not to resort to substitutions, but to additions.

In fine, what I beg to suggest is to include in the Matriculation course of the University both the Elementary subjects of a Scientific as well as of a practical nature.

From the Head Master, Sherpur Victoria Academy to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 24, dated Town, Sherpur, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that the optional and alternative subjects recommended by the Committee would in my opinion, facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers, and fit them by means of their course of studies for useful employments in many walks of life.

From the Head Master, Puri Zila School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 56, dated Puri, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, forwarding a copy of a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, I have the honour to submit my opinion as follows :—

2. I approve of the entire scheme of introducing the subjects mentioned in the Report. Instead of one, I should propose two of the subjects as alternative to Second Language and either Translation or History, and that one of these must be Mathematics. There will be one paper set on each group of subjects.

3. With regard to the Committee's proposal to set apart 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to every paper set in the examination for Hand-writing, I would merely observe that although the improvement of hand-writing of our boys is very much desirable, but it would be attaching too much importance to it if this percentage of marks be set apart for it.

From the Head Master, Government High School, Sylhet, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 73, dated Sylhet, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to say that I do not think that any one of the four subjects now included in the curriculum of the Entrance examination should be given up. If the University will give the Entrance candidates the option of answering some of their papers, such as those in History, Science Primer and Physical Geography, in their vernacular, one or two Scientific subjects may be added to the present curriculum without imposing too heavy a burden upon the students. A great deal of time is at present lost by the students in getting the language of these books by heart at the expense of real education.

2. One great objection to there being any alternative subjects in the Entrance examination is that few students (or for the matter of that I may say few parents or guardians), ever seriously think what profession they will adopt until they have passed the Entrance examination or, at least, reached the Entrance class. The provision for alternative subjects would, therefore, bewilder many students. Up to the Entrance examination the course of study should be general and uniform for all.

3. The suggestion to set apart 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper for Hand-writing is a good one.

From the Head Master, Bally Rivers Thompson School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 134, dated 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

The Mofussil School will hardly profit by the change contemplated in the report. Besides it is not desirable

to make Sanskrit an optional subject with any of the alternative subjects mentioned in the report. It has often been found to be a fact that boys in the Mofussil School are always averse from taking up Sanskrit as their Second Language if they can only help it. The introduction of the alternative course will have the effect of ruining the study of a classical language, the importance of which cannot be too much exaggerated.

I beg humbly to submit that the change contemplated to be effected would do little good if not positive evil.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Bhagalpur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 78, dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding copy of Report on the introduction of alternative subjects into the Matriculation course, I have the honour to state that the scheme under contemplation is likely to benefit the cause of technical education on a scientific basis, the necessity for which has now been so widely recognised. I am of opinion, however, that considering the capacity of native youths in our schools, great care should be bestowed on the selection of text-books in these optional Scientific subjects, with an eye as well to accuracy of dealing as to sufficiency of knowledge for an elementary course, while schools adopting these subjects should be required to provide for the teaching of these subjects for three, if not for four years instead of two, with the necessary materials for illustration by and under competent teachers.

From the Head Master, South Suburban School, Bhowanipur, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Bhowanipur, the 1st July, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, &c., together with the opinions thereon of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce, and inviting the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognised Schools, to send in their remarks on the subject.

In reply, I beg to submit that, in my humble opinion, though the proposed scheme seems at first sight to open up a very hopeful prospect to the candidates intended for professional careers, its adoption cannot ultimately fail of being attended with consequences of a most retrogressive character to the Entrance candidates generally, and of proving what may be considered a death blow to many private schools, both in town and in the mofussil. The principle on which the Committee's scheme has been conceived can indeed be scarcely objected to as a principle, but in the peculiar circumstances under which education is imparted in our schools, it may be gravely doubted whether full effect may be given to it without prejudice to the interests of those very candidates on whose behalf it is proposed to be worked out. Being called upon to learn a foreign tongue rather mechanically, and to acquire useful information through the medium of that tongue, the Indian student labours under difficulties which preclude the possibility of his time and attention being early diverted to subjects less elementary than those at present taught in our schools. Should, therefore, the alternative subjects recommended by the Committee be introduced, it may be feared with good reason that progress in English of those candidates who take up one of them will be materially retarded by the exclusion of History from their curriculum. That History is a complement of English to the Indian student is evident from the results of the Entrance examination, which shew, year after year, that a large percentage of those very candidates are plucked in English that are plucked also in History the exclusion of History will, therefore, virtually limit the study of English in our schools to half the time at present devoted to that important subject.

Besides, the scheme recommended by the Committee is open to objection on practical grounds. Its introduction will necessitate the enlarging and strengthening of the teaching staff of most schools, involving additional expenditure, which, under the existing state of things, can be ill afforded by the generality of private institutions. An Entrance class consisting, say of 50 pupils, may have to be divided into as many sections, at least for an hour daily, as there are alternative subjects on the Committee's scheme, requiring as many teachers to teach them simultaneously in separate class rooms.

From the Head Master, High School, Jorhat, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 50, dated Jorhat, the 27th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 293, dated 15th June 1892, forwarding for remarks copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative and optional subjects.

In reply, I beg leave to say that I am against the ntroduction of any subject alternative to the Second Language, which should remain compulsory for all candidates. But I consider the adoption of any one of the subjects mentioned at the end of the 2nd para. of the Committee's Report as alternative to History, and the introduction of the optional subjects named by the Committee in addition to Drawing, would be welcomed by such candidates as are intended for non-literary careers, and these, I believe, would sufficiently widen the existing course. I also concur in the recommenda tion that a certain proportion of the marks allotted to every paper be reserved for Hand-writing.

From the Head Master, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Calcutta, the 1st July, 1892.

WITH reference to your office No. 293, forwarded to us for opinion, we have the honour to submit that the desirability of widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of subjects, the study of which will help the students to qualify themselves better for professional careers, and other walks of life and business, is so evident that the sooner the new plan is adopted the better it will be for the country, at the present time when paucity of appointments is so great and competition for them so keen, that it is only the really deserving and thoroughly qualified candidate that can hope to attain success in securing an appointment. We are clearly of opinion that the alternative subjects proposed by the Committee appear to be very useful, and may, with advantage to the pupils, be taught in our school together with the optional subjects, Drawing, Book-keeping, Short-handwriting, and lastly a new subject, namely, Elementary Land-surveying, may be usefully added; and with reference to No. (1) of the alternative subject

we propose to add " or Mensuration " (the extent of which the Board of Studies may prescribe) after the words " Easy deductions."

It may be stated that the last three lines of the Second para. of the Committee's printed Report appear to be somewhat obscure in meaning, and may be cleared up so as to prevent any ambiguity or misapprehension.

It is worthy of consideration whether the exclusion of the Second Language from the Entrance course under the proposed rule by the substitution of an alternative subject will in any way affect the studies of those candidates who go up for higher examinations. If the rule is meant to apply to those only whose aim in life is limited to the Matriculation standard, then the rule is open to no objection ; otherwise, the optional exclusion in the case of the Lower standard, if made compulsory in the higher, *e. g.*, one of the Second Language is compulsory for F. A. students, will cause some difficulty inithe qualifying tests for which the youths competing will lose the advantage of a timely preparation from the commencement of their careers.

From the Head Master, Pakur High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Pakur, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, and, with reference to the same, beg to say that I fully sympathise with the attempt of the University to make the present Entrance standard more useful and more practical, but I differ from the Committee on certain points which I humbly beg to state below :—

1. Introduction of subjects that concern the students intending to take up Medicine as a profession does not seem necessary, for candidates do not find admittance into the Medical College until they have passed the F. A., and thus these subjects may be well reserved for the F. A. examination. Further, these subjects coupled with other subjects proposed will be too many, and the introduction of several subjects as alternatives will lead to as many divisions of at least the first four classes of an Entrance School, and consequently to the maintenance of as many

teachers: but this can by no means be expected to be conveniently arranged by most of the Mofussil Schools. If any course of Science be introduced, the University should see that it is introduced into a large number of schools, otherwise the ultimate end of the University cannot be served.

2. To introduce both the alternative and optional subjects would not, as I think, be convenient. Only two subjects can be conveniently fixed as alternatives, one proving most useful to future Engineer students, and the other to future Clerks and Accountants; but what these two subjects should be may be well decided upon, as Mr. Gilliland says, by a Committee of professional experts.

3. I am of opinion that the only subject with which any other subject determined may be made alternative is the Second Language, and not Translation or History. The Second Language, if it is vernacular, stands no chance of being discouraged, as there are so many Middle Schools here and there, where vernacular is taught more carefully than in any Higher English School. If it is any classical language, it is purely literary and not practical, or if it is any other language, it may be well dispensed with to little loss on the part of students.

4. Translation is as much an examination in English as in one's vernacular. It cannot be made an alternative subject without lessening some importance of the examination in English.

5. To discard History from the list of compulsory subjects would be to discourage a very useful knowledge. Many boys there are who have great dislike to History, and if they are once given to choose any other subject in its place, they would at once give up History. But it is by no means desirable that any Indian youth will have no knowledge of the rulers and the ruled.

6. The proposal made for the improvement of Handwriting of candidates will, I have no doubt, meet with the approval of all teachers.

From the Head Master, Sonamukhi J. H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Sonamukhi, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the question as to whether any useful purpose would be served by the introduction, in the present Entrance course, of any alternative and optional subjects, I beg to inform you that the introduction

of some such optional subjects of a practical character, as Book-keeping, Short-Hand, Hand-writing, &c., seems to be of great practical use to those who intend to read up to the Entrance Standard and then to enter into any profession. But the introduction of some such optional subjects would, I believe, make the number of subjects too many to be thoroughly mastered by those delicate youths who will take up some of the optional subjects.

As to the introduction of a number of optional and alternative subjects of a Scientific character, such as Physics, Chemistry, &c., I am of opinion that the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce are perfectly right in disapproving it.

From the Head Master, Jainagar Institution, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Jainagar, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reference to the printed Report of the Committee for introducing alternative subjects to ensure the future usefulness of Entrance candidates, I beg to state that however much I appreciate the scheme already drawn by the Committee, I feel it impracticable for a Mofussil School like ours to carry out the plan, inasmuch as the financial position of the school is not favourable to the maintenance of an extra teacher for teaching the proposed alternative subject, and even if Mathematics, the only alternative subject can be taught by a competent teacher of the staff maintained by the school, very few of the candidates would be disposed to adopt it as alternative to the Second Language. Besides any new arrangement of the First Class for teaching this alternative subject will interfere with the regular tuition of the other classes.

From the Head Master, Munshiganj High English School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 25, dated Munshiganj, the 30th June, 1892.

IN reply to your office No. 293, dated the 15th instant, proposing the introduction of any subject of a Scientific character in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination, I have the honour to submit, that the proposed alternative subjects would be too hard for our Entrance students; but the introduction of (1) Book-keeping (2) Short-hand and an allotment of certain marks for Hand-writing in each paper set in the Examination would be of great use to them.

From the Head Master, M. B. High School, Bhera, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 69, dated Bhera (Punjab), the 29th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 293, dated 15th instant, I beg to remark that the higher course in Mathematics will be, no doubt, very useful for students who intend to study Engineering and the other three alternative subjects, with the exception of Geology, will be more or less useful for students who intend to learn Medicine. But in my humble opinion, a higher course in English might be added with advantage as fifth subject to the list of alternative subjects. A higher course in English would be a distinct advantage to students who are too poor or who are otherwise unable to prosecute their studies further, and are forced to seek employment after passing their Entrance examination.

From the Head Master, Matabhanga H. C. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 16, dated Matabhanga, the 29th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects calculated to qualify students for professional careers, sent under your memo. No. 293 of the 15th June, I have the honour to remark that I perfectly agree with the object of the movement, but do not think it desirable to dispense with any of the existing subjects. The proposed object may, I believe, be attained by the introduction of groups of optional subjects, such as :—

A.	B.
(1) Drawing.	(1) Book-keeping.
(2) Type-writing.	(2) Mental Arithmetic.
C.	D.
(1) Mensuration.	(1) Short-hand.
(2) Trigonometry.	(2) Dictation.

I fully approve of the provision proposed by the Committee for Hand-writing.

From the Head Master, Bhastarah H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 27, dated Bhastarah, the 28th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report drawn up by the Committee appointed for the introduction of alternative subjects into the Matriculation course.

The first change recommended by the Committee is the introduction of some Scientific subjects and making one of them alternative to the Second Language and either Translation or History. In my humble opinion these three subjects are important branches of knowledge, and it would not be safe to lessen their importance by accepting some other subjects as alternative to them. It cannot be doubted that every one ought to have some knowledge of his mother tongue, or the language from which it is descended, and that knowledge of History is highly beneficial, whether one is intended to be a Lawyer, an Engineer or a Physician. The present subjects of the Matriculation course are all important and none of them can be properly dispensed with. It may be admitted that a foundation of Scientific knowledge ought to be laid before a boy begins his College career; but this end is to some extent attained by Huxley's Science Primer, which is now read by Entrance candidates. A fuller study of Science ought to be the subject of higher examinations, as suggested by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The next question discussed by the Committee is whether subjects of a practically useful character may be introduced as optional subjects. With reference to this, I am humbly of opinion that there can be no reasonable objection to accepting Book-keeping and Short-hand as optional subjects like Drawing; but the result of the examination in these subjects should have nothing to do with the general results, and should not affect a candidate's position in the pass-list, as recommended by the Committee, I beg cordially to support the recommendation of the Committee that a certain proportion, say 10 per cent. of the marks in every subject, should be set apart for Handwriting.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Dumkah, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 60, dated the 24th June, 1892.

IN compliance with your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to report that the alternative Scientific subjects suggested by the Committee are too abstruse in their character to suit the capacities of Entrance students. The Scientific subjects, instead of proving beneficial to professional students, would rather hamper them in their studies. It would, moreover, be impracticable in Mofussil Schools to take up any of these

subjects unless satisfactory arrangements can be made for teaching them. To make young boys learn Chemistry, Physics, Hygiene, &c., without the aid of necessary experiments would be to cram them with a mass of undigested matter, which it is beyond their capacities to grasp. The only alternative course that can be taken up in Mofussil Schools is the higher course in Mathematics.

From the Head Master, Pabna Zila School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 54, dated Pabna, the 24th June, 1892.

IN reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I am entirely at one with the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in maintaining that "the four subjects at present included in the Entrance course are such that none of them can be excluded with advantage to students." But I believe, it will not only do them no harm, but benefit them immensely if Physical Geography and Introductory Science be dispensed with, and Human Physiology and Hygiene be substituted for them. The introduction of Chemistry and Botany as alternative subjects will, I fear, practically remain a dead letter in almost all schools for want of a laboratory and teacher of Science well versed in making experiments. Geology and Zoology may be tolerably taught by the existing class of teachers, but I do not think an elementary knowledge in those subjects will be of any practical use to the students. Euclid Book VI, and Plane Trigonometry of one Angle, should remain, as at present, a part of the Mathematical course for the F. A. examination, and should not be included in the curriculum of studies for the Entrance examination; inasmuch as the existing Mathematical course for the latter examination is thought by many quite enough for the candidates; and any additional "straw" will, it is feared, "break the camel's back." The Quadratics may, however, be introduced without causing much inconvenience to the candidates.

The following may be added to Drawing as optional subjects:—

1. Book-keeping.
2. Short-hand.
3. Mensuration and Practical Surveying with chain and compass.

To improve the handwriting of the candidates, which,

as the Committee truly remarks, "Is of the utmost importance; the suggestion of the Committee is both wise and practical.

From the Head Master, Dalton Institution, Darbhanga, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 14, dated Darbhanga, the 24th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 293, of the 15th June, 1892, I beg most respectfully to suggest the following for the consideration of the Syndicate :—

1. That English, Mathematics and History, both of India and England, should remain compulsory for all candidates. (The History should include the Geography of India and British Isles, and also of the places named in the text-books.)

2. That all candidates should be compelled to take any one of the following subjects in addition to the subjects mentioned above :—

(*a*) A Second Course in English.
(*b*) A Second Language.
(*c*) Mathematics—Euclid, Book VI, with easy deductions; Algebra, Quadratics and Plane Trigonometry of one Angle.

(The Second Language must include a translation from that into English.)

3. That *Surveying*, both theoretical and practical with Practical Geometry, as was in 1873 and 1874, or *Book-keeping*, be introduced as an optional subject, instead of *Drawing* as at present.

The introduction of Scientific subjects as optional subjects, would, I venture to say, do no good. It will simply encourage cram, and I fear very few private schools, would take up those subjects.

From the Head Master, Navadwipa Hindu School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 55, dated Navadwipa, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reference to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :—

1. The four subjects that have long been in the

curriculum of the Entrance examination are no doubt a very judicious selection in consideration of their importance and adaptability to the tender minds of the candidates. A fair knowledge of these subjects forms a sound ground-work of their future education, and is also indispensably necessary to qualify them for all walks of life. The young learners, after having passed the Entrance examination in these subjects, may conveniently with their knowledge pursue any course of professional studies according to their individual taste. None of these subjects can, therefore, be excluded with advantage, as the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce truly remark. The importance of the study of History cannot be overestimated. If this subject is not made compulsory in the Matriculation course, a very important branch of knowledge would virtually be withheld from many of our students, very few of whom, as a rule, when they take to a profession, feel interested in the private study of any thing else than what their profession has directly to do with. Some knowledge of Sanskrit Literature is deemed highly desirable to the Hindu students from a national point of view; and it would, in my humble opinion, be a great loss to their education if the subject be made an alternative one.

2. On the other hand, the scheme is supposed not to benefit much the candidates intended for Engineering or Medicine, the two most important professions, as it appears from the remarks of Mr. Gilliland. It, however, contemplates to do something towards befitting young men for Mercantile employment and some such other professions; but, I regret to say, it takes away much from the general education of the candidates by withholding from them the knowledge of some important subjects that have more to do with the training of their feelings than the subjects proposed to be alternative to them. I beg humbly, therefore, to hold with the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that it would not be proper to make any alteration in the present curriculum of the Entrance examination.

3. Again, the scheme of the Committee, if fully adopted by the Senate, would create a considerable practical difficulty as to the working of the Mofussil Schools,

having in that case so many optional subjects to teach. Entrance standard books are taught in the first two classes at least of every High School ; so to make provision for the regular teaching of the alternative subjects, every school will be required to add to its teaching staff and to expend a sum on apparatus and other things necessary for the purpose, which most of the poor institutions in the Mofussil can ill afford to meet. But, on the adoption of the scheme, every institution must be prepared to teach all the alternative subjects, or it would lose its importance, failing to satisfy the individual taste and requirements of the candidates as to the selection of the optional subjects. This difficulty the authorities would be good enough to consider before they would adopt the scheme.

4. In addition to Drawing, Book-keeping and Short-hand may be introduced, success and failure in these subjects not affecting success or failure in the examination. To enforce greater attention to Hand-writing a certain proportion of the marks allotted to each paper may be set apart for Hand-writing.

From the Head Master, Kishoregunj H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 43, dated Kishoregunj, the 27th June, 1892.

IN reply to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, I beg to state that I entirely agree with the recommendations of the Committee. I would, however, admit that there is much truth in the remarks of Mr. Gilliland as far as Engineering and Medical professions are concerned, but there are other walks of life, and the Medical or Engineering students may not, if they so like, take the optional or alternative subjects at all. The principle of widening the Matriculation course is a sound one and time is come when it should be enforced by all legitimate means.

From the Head Master, High English School, Mankar, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Mankar, the 28th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course and calling for remarks on the same, I have the honour to state that I fully appreciate the good intention of the Committee in suggesting certain alternative subjects to facilitate the

studies of candidates intended for professional career; but in my opinion none of the four subjects at present taught should be made alternative with any Scientific subjects, as proposed by the Committee, rather the Scientific subjects should be made optional subjects along with Book-keeping, Short-hand, &c., so that those candidates who wish to enter professional careers may easily avail themselves of them, as in the words of the National Chamber of Commerce, 'a fair knowledge of each of these four subjects is indispensably necessary to young men whatever walks of life they may choose to enter.'

From the Head Master, Chuadanga V. J. School to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—dated Chuadanga, the 5th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report on the introduction of alternative subjects, I have the honour to state that no other alternative subjects than Mathematics can be accepted in most of the Mofussil Schools for want of competent hands in teaching these subjects, neither are the managing Committee in a position to provide the schools with necessary apparatus and extra number of teachers for want of sufficient funds at their disposal. Book-keeping, Hand-writing, Short-hand and Mental Calculation, are no less important subjects for the Mofussil boys to learn, as most of them are for want of means compelled to give up their studies after they have finished reading in the Mofussil H. E. School, and therefore to enter in Mercantile and other Book-keeping offices for earning money as soon as they can.

From the Head Master, Victoria School, Comilla, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 11, dated Comilla, the 17th June, 1892.

With reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, forwarded for opinion by your memo. No. 293, dated Senate House, the 18th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that while fully sympathizing with the benevolent scheme of the Committee recommending such studies to our youths that are calculated to be essential for practical purposes in their professional career, I fail to grasp how the subjects drawn up in the list can be made alternative with the Second Language and either Translation or History in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language, without

reducing them to ignore the importance of these subjects which are also of highest practical value, in case they prefer the subjects mentioned in the list of the Committee. The Vernacular Languages are being depreciated by the University, but if they form alternative subjects in the Entrance Schools, a neglect of them from the very beginning of the education of our boys would be a stigma to their qualifications, however great those may be in other subjects.

Without, therefore, making the subjects proposed for introduction into our school, as alternatives with any of the existing subjects they may be introduced as extra subjects for those candidates who would like to have a knowledge of them for their professional career, and a separate paper may be set for those candidates without having any bearing upon their results at the Entrance examination, but entitling them to a different certificate, stating forth their special qualifications.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Noakhali, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 56, dated Noakhali, the 4th July, 1892.

In reference to your office No. 293, dated 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to remark that, in my humble opinion, study of History is indispensably necessary for the proper training of young men, whatever career of life they may adopt in future, and, therefore, it should continue to be, as at present, one of the compulsory subjects. I have no objection to the Second Language and Translation, in the case of candidates taking up an Oriental Language, or the Second Language only, in the case of candidates taking up a European Language, being accepted as alternative to any one of the subjects proposed by the Committee. I do not, however, see much good in intending as optional subjects, subjects under the head (2), (3) and (4) as few schools, except one or two in the Metropolis, will be able to command the services of qualified teachers and the use of instruments and other things, without which the subjects cannot be properly and efficiently taught to young men. Their introduction would do more harm than good if their teaching degenerate to mere cramming.

As to the proposal of making certain subjects optional at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I have to record my disapproval. Tender boys of thirteen or fourteen that now appear at the Entrance examination have already quite enough to do.

To allot a certain proportion of marks in every subject for Hand-writing is a good idea, but its importance may be rated a little below proficiency in Sanskrit, History or Geography.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Gya, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 54, dated Gya, the 2nd July, 1892.

In reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative subjects, I have the honour to state that I generally approve of the scheme, but I am inclined to think that Botany and Chemistry are too abstruse to be well suited to the capacities of the Entrance candidates. In addition to Drawing, Book-keeping and Short-hand writing might, with advantage, be introduced as optional subjects.

As regards Hand-writing, the allotment of 10 per cent. of the marks, assigned to each paper, to hand-writing, as recommended by the Committee, will serve to prove beneficial to the students in general.

I regret that my absence from the station, till lately, has caused some delay in sending this reply.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Balasore, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 54, dated Balasore, the 18th June, 1892.

With reference to your circular No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding copy of a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to respectfully submit as follows :—

Of the 4 alternative subjects recommended by the Committee, the 1st (a Higher course in Mathematics) appears to me to be the only subject that may be conveniently and profitably taught in High English Schools, constituted as they are at present. The other three are mainly experimental and imply for their successful teaching a full complement of Scientific apparatus and qualified teachers, in both of which respects the Schools are but poorly equipped. Boys taking up any of these subjects, will, in consequence, generally learn it by rote, much as candidates for the Middle English examination reading Physics and Botany do at present.

If Second Language and History be made optional subjects, they will, as a matter of course, be neglected by the boys, a fact that cannot be too deeply deplored in the interests of those that intend to read for the F. A. examination, in which these subjects are compulsory.

Sufficient attention is not at present paid to Caligraphy. The proposal to set apart a certain percentage of the marks allotted to every paper for Hand-writing is, therefore, well-timed. Book-keeping and Short-hand may, like Drawing, be made optional subjects; but a multiplicity of subjects, compulsory or optional, is, in my humble opinion, likely to confuse little boys that compete for the Entrance examination.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Darjeeling, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 88, dated Darjeeling, the 30th June, 1892.

In reference to your No. 293 of the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I fully endorse the opinion expressed by the Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. But I have no objection to adding Book-keeping to the one optional subject, *viz.*, Drawing, we already have.

From the Head Master, Zila School, Barisal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 46, dated Barisal, the 28th June, 1892.

In reference to your No. 293, dated the 15th instant, forwarding for remarks the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of some alternative subjects, I have the honour to state that in a country like this where want of taste in History is a national defect, the subject should remain compulsory, as it is now, while treatises on other subjects are annually coming out of the press in very large number, History of India, by Mr R. C. Dutt, is the only useful work on History that has recently been published as a genuine indigenous production.

Permit me also to add that it would be attaching too much importance to Caligraphy, if 10 per cent. of the marks were to be allotted to the subject in every paper set in the Entrance examination. It seems to me that the object of the Committee will be sufficiently attained if 5 per cent. of the marks were to be thus allotted.

From the Head Master, Bagnan H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 42, dated Bagnan, the 30th June, 1892.

In reply to your letter No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I beg to state that I fully endorse the views expressed by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and beg to add the following remarks:—

1. Considering the pecuniary circumstances of almost all the Moffussil Schools of Bengal, it would be quite impossible to give any sound and profitable instruction on the Scientific subjects without the help of apparatus which these schools, with their limited income, can hardly be expected to afford to pay for. The consequence would be that the boys would try to pass the examination by learning by rote, and thus have their intellectual powers blunted.

2. The alternative subjects have been too numerous; it would have been sufficient had the subjects (1) and (2) been recommended. No immediate good can be derived from the study of the subjects (3) and (4).

3. The subject with which the alternative subjects mentioned in the Report should be alternate should be History and Geography—the amount of knowledge which the boys get in this subject in the lower classes being sufficient for them in their after-life—and not with Sanskrit which should remain compulsory, because on it depends the development and growth of Bengali Literature. If Sanskrit be made optional in the Entrance, it should also be made optional in the First Arts, and thus the study of Sanskrit would be altogether neglected and for ever stopped.

4. In order to fit young men for employment in Mercantile firms the optional subjects Book-keeping, &c., may be introduced.

From the Head Master, Agartala H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 21, dated Agartala, the 30th June, 1892.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 293, dated the 15th June last, in which remarks on the Report of the Committee for widening the Matriculation course, are called for, I beg to express my hearty sympathy for the scheme in general. But whether any of the subjects included in the present course can be profitably given up is *seriously doubtful.* The addition of (1) Book-keeping and (2) Short-hand (Pitman's system), to the list of optional subject, will, in my opinion, prove highly beneficial to youths turning men of business. Great importance ought to be attached to Handwriting and the proposal of the Committee with regard to that subject seems to be a fair one.

From the Secretary, Mission E. High School, Cuttack, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Cuttack, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, through our Head Master, of copy No. 293, dated 15th June 1892, of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the widening of the Matriculation course.

It seems to the Managers of our School that the proposal to have alternative subjects in the Matriculation course is a good one, but they doubt whether, because of the finances of ordinary Mofussil Schools, not directly under Government control, it is at present practicable. The pupils choosing alternative subjects would as a rule have to find their own teachers out of ordinary school hours, or to study privately.

The Commercial element in the course of study is a very desirable one but the same remarks apply to the subjects recommend as apply to the other alternative subjects, and will do so until education is so far advanced as to admit of Commercial examinations separate from the Matriculation examination.

Something should be done to induce candidates to pay greater attention to Handwriting.

From the Head Master, Patiya H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 32, dated Patiya, the 27th June, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Sub-Committee proposing a number of alternative subjects for the Matriculation examination, I have the honour to submit as follows :—

The four subjects at present included in the Entrance course are all of a general character, and can hardly be excluded with advantage to any student whatever walks of life he may choose to enter. However, for the special interests of candidates intended for professional careers there may be a fifth day of examination with the four optional subjects, as proposed by the Committee and to this list of subjects may be added—

(*a*) Mensuration and Surveying.
(*b*) Book-keeping.
(*c*) Short-hand.
(*d*) Drawing (as at present).

The fact of a candidate's passing with success may be noted in his certificate ; but success or failure in one or more of these subjects no way affecting the result of the Entrance examination.

Should the *Second Language* of a candidate be finally decided to form a part of alternative subjects, I would beg to suggest :—

(*a*) that the alternative optional subjects, with the exception of the Mathematical course, may be taught and examined in the *vernacular* of the candidate.

This, it is hoped, will partly guard against the total omission of the Second Language and that with some advantage to student for professional careers ; as the knowledge of English of a student of the Entrance class is too limited, and a technical subject may be more easily taught to, and mastered by, him, if taught in his own vernacular tongue.

The practical difficulty of want of books on technical subjects in the different Oriental Languages may be removed by the Government of India taking the work of such publication on itself.

From the Head Master, Teota Academy, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Teota, the 2nd July, 1892.

WITH reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to submit my humble opinion.

I greatly sympathise with any movement calculated to make the present Entrance standard more useful to the can-

didates who mean to have a professional education in the University, or to enter a Mercantile or any other similar office. But I beg humbly to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Syndicate:—

The alternative subjects have been proposed by the Committee to be alternative with the Second Language. As the generality of the boys adopt either Sanskrit or their own vernacular as the Second Language in the University, the above innovation is likely to throw Sanskrit and their own vernaculars in the back-ground. Sanskrit being allied with the vernaculars of the greater portion of the boys in the University, facilitates their acquisition of some knowledge of them. As the vernacular is a thing of prime importance, any arrangement that is likely to hamper with that is not desirable. Moreover, as the study of History has almost been dispensed with, and as History is a subject of comparatively smaller importance in practical life, I hold that alternative subjects should be alternative with History, retaining Geography as compulsory, with particular attention to its political and commercial side.

Any of the following subjects may safely be taken up with Geography as compulsory:—

(I) Mathematics.—Geometry, Book VI, with easy deductions; Algebra, to Quadratics and Mensuration (the study of the last being of a more practical value than that of Trigonometry of one Angle.)

II. Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry.

III. History of England and India.

IV. Book-keeping (practical), Short-hand (Pitman's System) and Mental Arithmetic.

V. Human Physiology and Hygiene.

VI. Botany and *either* Geology or Zoology.

The above alternative subjects will be taken up by a candidate according to the particular line he may choose to adopt in life.

I concur with all the other recommendations of the Committee.

From the Head Master, Dighapatia H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 29, dated Dighapatia, 2nd July, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th ultimo, asking for remarks on the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative subjects designed to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for

professional careers, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

The subjects which are now included in the course of studies for the Entrance examination are all important, though not all of the same degree, and it is expedient to make some of them optional and add others as alternatives to enable those candidates who are compelled to give up their studies after passing the Entrance examination and look out for employment in Mercantile firms, and those whose taste and circumstances allow them to take up Medicine or Engineering for their profession. It often happens that when a boy fresh from school after passing the Entrance examination, enters a Merchant's office, he is completely confounded to hear what Book-keeping is or how he should deal with the ledgers, while others take a long time before they know what is meant by the circulation of blood or how water can be obtained by the combination of the different gases. But while there is no difficulty in introducing in our schools the subjects of a practical nature, the introduction of the subjects of a Scientific character cannot produce the desired effect. I do not think, as the National Chamber of Commerce apprehends, that the latter will in any way prove unsuited to the capacities of the candidates, but that it will be difficult to teach those subjects entirely theoretically, as some of them will require apparatus in which most of the Entrance Schools are now wanting.

From the Head Master, Kalia H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 24, dated Kalia, the 1st July, 1892.

In obedience to your order of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to state but with great diffidence my opinion on the scheme devised by the Heads of our department for making the Entrance course practically useful to the Entrance candidates.

(2.) It has been well remarked by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that the alternative subjects that have been selected for their perusal are too abstruse to be comprehended by them. The meagre ways in which they should, if required, prosecute the studies, are very likely not to confer any substantial benefits upon them. The vigorous exertions that would be put forth in gaining pass-marks in them may prevent them from paying due attention to their other lessons. The advantages that they may derive would not be of a healthy and wholesome nature, and the practical difficulties in extending them to the majority of boys who read in Aided Schools are all but serious and insurmountable.

(3) The greatest of all the inconveniences is the necessity

of giving up some one or other of the four subjects now taught to the Entrance candidates. They are, every one of them, too important to be sacrificed to any end, however useful that is considered. The object of the Entrance examination is to prepare boys for entrance into all the walks of life. Our University had better undergo an entire change in its present system than adopt partial measures against it. Its present constitution is such that it cannot do away with History and Second Languages, and take up others in their places. They are like current small pieces of coin, of constant use to them in their narrow sphere. Their text-books in English, the books and newspapers they read for pleasure's sake, are replete with historical allusions. If ignorant of History taught in the Entrance class, they would like rude rustics, stare at their contents and many more things that daily come within their observation. They would also be more deficient in English than at present; for they learn the difficult foreign language more by studying History than any other course. It is not desirable to take History away from their hands, simply because they cannot use it as Practical Philosophy. As regards the Second Language, I beg to remark that in case they were made optional with any other subject, they would never be studied by any candidate. An important blessing of English education would then be at stake, as further improvements of our Vernacular Languages would be arrested by such an arrangement.

(4). In acting up to the principle adopted of late by the Faculty, if we are to introduce any alternative subjects, we may think about introducing some of those that have been recommended by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is necessary in removing the great difficulties in the way of those who seek employment in Mercantile firms, to make some provision in behalf of them. They may be allowed to learn Mental Arithmetic and Book-keeping in place of Algebra and Geometry, from which no benefit will accrue upon them in their future careers, and by which they are much troubled in school. The present staff of the schools can undertake, but with some exertion, to teach them the subjects. As to candidates that design themselves for the Law, Medicine or Engineering, they have better forbear as now taking them up too prematurely. Their understanding need be cultivated to a fixed extent to befit them for the proper study of these subjects. The quickness with which they may learn them in season, may make up the loss of lessons that can be imparted to them out of season. If the cultivation of understanding is so valuable, it is enough, in carrying out our object in view, to fix our attention upon it exclusively. Nothing is so efficacious in cultivating the understanding of the Entrance candidates as the art of composition, and the Faculty has already adopted all possible measures to make them well up in it.

(5). The complaint that is often made against the Entrance candidates is that they are pitifully deficient in English. If they fail to make rapid or satisfactory progress in any profession, it is perhaps, owing to their deficiency and not any other cause. The Office Masters and Professors, are, both of them, much more troubled by this deficiency than by their total ignorance of the subjects they learn in the offices and the Colleges. A higher course in English is the desideratum which needs be removed as soon as possible.

(6). In conclusion, I most humbly beg to make my best apologies to the above-mentioned authorities for my foolhardiness in not agreeing in my opinion with them on a subject much beyond my comprehension.

From the Head Master, Kayestha Patshala, Bankipore, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 117, dated Bankipore, the 30th June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation, but regret to say that an earlier reply to it could not be sent as it was received after the Patshala had closed for summer.

The Head Master of H. English Schools have been asked to offer an opinion on the alternative subjects. I would humbly submit that the present subjects for Matriculation are such that to touch any of them can be of no advantage to the young students. To fix an alternative subject for the Second Language can never be judicious. It is very necessary that the candidate should have some knowledge of a language other than English. And at the present day when boys are sent from their nursery to school, they get little opportunity of learning anything at home, and even if they do learn at all, it is the English Language. Of course, for 4 or 5 years they would be allowed to read some one of the Oriental Languages, but that will not be enough to give them a fair knowledge of any. In my humble opinion it can never be safe to make the Oriental Languages optional and even if they be made so, I am afraid the order will remain a dead letter.

Next as to History. History is a subject which can never be neglected with advantage by old or young; and it appears very necessary that a taste for this subject be instilled in the young mind while it is yet pliable and ductile, so that in after life an irresistible attraction be felt towards that useful branch of knowledge. The Patshala is so keenly alive to the importance of this subject that it has introduced history courses even in the 6th and 5th classes. History contains the

experiences of mankind from the earliest time possible, and is a good companion in our times of prosperity and adversity, and it seems very hard that a man should be made to lose such a companion. History, therefore, can never be advantageously displaced by any other subject.

Translation seems the only subject for which any alternative subject may be fixed without any great injury to the interests of the students.

As for the subjects recommended, I think Mathematics may fairly take the place of Translation. And if some advantage be offered to students taking up that subject I hope boys will readily take to it.

As for the Science and Mechanics courses, I am afraid they are beyond the present capacities of the Entrance boys. No Science Primer can be easier and simpler than Huxley's, and even this simple book they find hard to understand. No doubt great practical and useful knowledge would be gained by introducing these subjects. But then nothing can be done in a day. To me the first requisite before introducing such abstruse subjects seems to be to prepare the minds of the young persons to a standard of understanding them. This can be done in a few years time if the University undertake to publish from time to time easy Scientific discourses in form of dialogues, and to supplement them with the English text-books from 4th class upwards. Thus, in a very short time the boys would get an inkling into Scientific subjects, would become familiar with them, and then if they were introduced, there would be found no difficulty in making boys take them up. But all at once to bring them face to face with Physics, Chemistry, &c., seems a task full of difficulties.

For the present, as the Entrance students as a rule are very deficient in powers of speaking and conversation—so much so that they cannot speak even one sentence correctly, I would suggest that if some increase in the English course be made, and that the work selected be such as would meet their wants, the advantage given would be immense. At present, of the whole number of students sent up for Matriculation if 10 per cent. write correctly, it should be looked upon as very fortunate. But if the suggestion here made be followed, in a few years' time there will come students who will write good and correct compositions generally.

From the Head Master, Dutt High School, Netrokona, Mymensingh, to the Registrar of the Calcutta Univeristy,—No. 11, dated Netrokna, the 18th July, 1892.

WITH reference to your No. 293 of the 15th ultimo, forwarding a Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a

scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects, I have the honour to infrom you that in my humble opinion the scheme in question seems to be very judiciously drawn up. The sooner it is brought into operation the better for this country. The study of a Dead Language like the Sanskrit is a sheer waste of time and energy for many students, for it comes to very little use to them in life. I have had no opportunity to go through the books named in the Report, but I am confident that they will not be too high for Entrance students who can appreciate Huxley and Geikie.

From the Head Master, Sadhuhati H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 20, dated the 30th June, 1892.

IN reply to the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, we beg to submit to you the following remarks :—

We fully agree to what the Committee has proposed in regard to the question of introducing alternative subjects. As regards the second proposal recommended by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, we do not see any reason why the optional subjects should not be profitably introduced. In our humble opinion, we cannot recommend the other suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of paying greater attention to Hand-writing by setting apart 10 per cent. of the marks for it. This is, we think, a great barrier to the examinees who have no intention of entering Mercantile firms. Those who have that intention would take care of themselves, and it is needless for the University to add novelties which instead, of doing any substantial good, would prevent many students from passing the examination. What Mr. Gilliland has said is also well worth the consideration of the Senate.

From the Head Master, Ajodhya H. E. School, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—dated Ajodhya, 28th June, 1892.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Report No. 293, dated the 15th June, 1892, I have the honour to state that I quite agree with the opinion of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

From the Head Master, Jubilee High School, Sunamganj, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 32, dated Sunamganj, the 6th August, 1892.

WITH reference to your memo. No. 293, dated the 15th June 1892, forwarding a copy of the Report submitted by the select

Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course, I have the honour to respectfully submit that the proposed scheme of introducing so many alternative subjects will hardly serve any useful and practical purpose, having regard to the fact that nearly all of these subjects are of Scientific character and require maturity of understanding to grasp them ; introduction of Higher Mathematics only may serve some useful end. I readily sympathise with the scheme of introducing as optional subjects besides Drawing (1) Book-keeping and (2) Short-hand (Pitman's System). I agree fully with the Committee that setting apart 10 per cent. of the marks allotted to each subject in the examination for Hand-writing will, no doubt, improve the quality of Hand-writing among the candidates.

From the Head Master, Bongong H. E. School, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 3, dated Bongong, the 30th of June, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to state that when it is intended by the Faculty to widen the curriculum for the Entrance examination, I beg to offer my opinion that the introduction of the Scientific subjects, in addition to those already mentioned, will be too abstruse to be well suited for the beginners, and instead of being of any use to them, will hamper them in their studies. I beg to recommend the introduction of any subjects of a practically useful character, acquaintance with which will qualify them for employment in Mercantile firms as has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

184. Read a letter from the Principal, Richmond College, Galle, stating in reply to this office letter No. 444, dated the 20th July, 1892, the names and qualifications of the members of the Instructive Staff attached to the College.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to recommend the affiliation of the Richmond College, Galle, up to the F. A. standard.

185. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, reporting that Bhabataran Bhattacharyya, a second year B. L. student of the College, had been marked present on

the rolls on certain dates on which he was absent from the town, and that in consequence his name has been struck off the roll.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be requested to furnish a more detailed report, with the student's explanation in writing.

186. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding an application from Haridas Bandyopadhyay, a candidate for the F. A. examination, praying that the deficiency of one day only in his percentage of attendance at lectures in Mathematics may be excused.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that the student must attend lectures in Mathematics for a full year.

187. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Srischandra Banerjee, praying that under the circumstances mentioned in his application he may be allowed to appear at the next B. L. examination, provided he attends 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered from June to November.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Srischandra Banerjee must attend lectures for a full year.

188. Read a letter from the Prefect, College Department, St. Xavier's College, forwarding an application from Sharafat Ali Khan, supported by medical certificates, praying that as he was prevented from taking his admission to an Affiliated Institution before the 1st August on account of illness, he may be permitted to count the current session by joining the Third Year class of the above College.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to relax the rule in favour of Sharafat Ali Khan.

189. Read applications from Biharilal Bag and Annadacharan Dasgupta, supported by medical certificates, stating that they were unable to take admission to an Affiliated Institution before the 1st of August on account of illness, and praying that they may be allowed to

count the present session by joining the First Year class of an Affiliated Institution.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to relax the rule in favour of Biharilal Bag and Annadacharan Dasgupta.

190. Read an application from Padmalochan Sen, supported by an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate, praying that the age entered in his Entrance certificate may be changed from 16 to 20 years.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to grant the request.

191. Read an application from Sureschandra Ball, supported by an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate, praying that his surname "Ball" may be changed to "Sen" in the records of the University.

RESOLVED—

That in the opinion of the Syndicate sufficient reason has not been shown for the change of name.

192. Read applications from Sitanath Palit and Anadinath Palit, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that they may be admitted to the Second Year class of the Burdwan Raj College.

RESOLVED—

That the applicants be informed that they can be admitted to the First Year class, but that the lectures they have attended in the Muir Central College cannot be counted.

193. Read an application from Surendranath Mukerjee supported by a certificate from the Principal, Medical College, praying that as he could not appear at the last M. B. examination on account of illness, he may be allowed to go in for the next examination without further undergoing a regular course of study.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

194. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, enclosing Government Currency Notes for Rs. 1,250 made over to him by Babu Kailas Chandra Bose, on behalf of a young Marwari gentleman, for the purpose of

instituting an annual gold medal to be called the "McLeod Medal," and to be awarded to that successful candidate at the Second M. D. examination who obtains the highest marks in Surgery.

RESOLVED—

That the donation be accepted with thanks.

195. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, requesting to be informed when the recent changes in the Regulations instituting bi-annual examinations in Medicine will come into operation.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that no date can be fixed, as the changes have not yet received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

196. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding applications from Abdul Aziz and Charuchandra Chatterjee, praying that under the circumstances set forth in their applications they may be allowed to appear at the next B. L. examination without further attendance at lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the candidates be admitted to the examination to be held in November 1892.

197. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Behar National College, Bankipur, forwarding an application from Muhammad Halim Raza, praying that under the circumstances therein mentioned he may be allowed to take his admission to a College, although the last date for taking such admission has expired.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to relax the rule.

198. Read a letter from the Principal, Rajshahye College, recommending that Anathbandhu Banerjee may be allowed to take his admission to the Third Year class of his College, and to count the Session.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to relax the rule.

199. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Pramathanath

Banerjee, praying that he may be allowed to take his admission to the First Year class of his College, and to count the Session.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are unable to relax the rule.

200. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, requesting to be annually supplied with a copy of the University Calendar.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the Calendar be supplied as requested.

201. Read a letter from the Head Master, Dainhat H. E. School, stating that there are many inaccuracies in Hall and Steven's Geometry, and suggesting that the work should be ordered to be carefully revised.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master be requested to point out the inaccuracies to which he refers.

202. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Dacca College, forwarding an application supported by a medical certificate, from Nanda Lal Ray, praying that his admission to the First Year class of the above College may be sanctioned with effect from the 6th August.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal be informed that Nanda Lal Ray may be admitted to the College.

203. Read a letter from Mr. A. M. Nash, resigning his appointment as Registrar of the University.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. W. Griffiths be appointed Officiating Registrar for the remainder of the University year.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the Syndicate take this opportunity of putting on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Nash, during the time that he has held the Office of Registrar of the University.

204. The following L. E. and B. E. remuneration bill was passed :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for practical examination in Drawing.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq.	Mathematics.	320 0 0	115 0 0		435 0 0	11 5 3	423 10 9
A. Pedler, Esq.	Nl. Science.	320 0 0	107 8 0		427 8 0	11 2 1	416 5 11
W. B. Gwyther, Esq.	Engineering.	160 0 0	70 0 0		230 0 0	5 15 10	224 0 2
Major H. D. Love.		160 0 0	65 0 0		225 0 0	5 13 9	219 2 3
D. B. Horn, Esq.		240 0 0	82 8 0		322 8 0	8 5 4	314 1 8
Col. A. D. McArthur.	Drawing.	80 0 0	32 8 0		112 8 0	2 14 10	109 9 2
J. S. Slater, Esq.	Practical Drawing.			126 0 0	126 0 0	3 4 6	122 11 6
B. Heaton, Esq.				126 0 0	126 0 0	3 4 6	122 11 6
Total Rs. ..		1,280 0 0	472 8 0	252 0 0	2,004 8 0	52 3 1	1,952 4 11

(Confirmed.)
GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor

W. GRIFFITHS,
Officiating Registrar.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1892.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent up from each School or College, the number passed, the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject or the passing marks in the aggregate and the percentage of successful candidates.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Candidates.	PASSED IN THE				FAILED IN							Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.				
Abaipur Ramsundar Institution ...	3	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	100
Agartala H. E. School ...	3	...	..	1	.	1	...	1	1	...	..		1	...	33·33
Agarpara H. C. E. School ...	2	...	..	...	...	2	...	..	2	.	.		...	...	Nil.
Agra Cantonment High School ...	1	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	...		...	...	Nil.
Ajodhya H. E. School ...	2	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	..		...	...	Nil.
Akyab Govt. High School ...	15	...	3	1	1	8	2	2	10	1	...		...	...	26·66
Albert Coll. School ...	33	2	1	6	..	23	3	5	19	2	..		...	...	27·27
Amritsar C. M. High School ...	3	.	.	..	...	3	...	..	2	.	..		...	...	Nil.
Amritsar M. B. School ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	.	..	..	..	..		...	...	100
Amritsar M. A. O. School ...	10	.	1	...	...	8	...	1	9	...	...		...	.	10·
Amta H. E. School ...	6	.	2	...	...	2	..	...	3	.	.		...	...	33·33
Andul Durgasundari's Jubilee School ...	6	...	..	...	...	6	1	2	C	..	..		...	...	Nil.
Andul H. C. E. School ...	7	...	...	...	..	4	2	...	6	...	..		..	..	Nil.
Arbelia J. V. School ...	3	1	..	..	...	1	.	..	2	..	..		..	...	33·33
Ariadaha H. E. School ...	5	..	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	..	..		1	...	40·
Arkandi H. E. School ...	6	..	..	..	...	5	1	...	6	...	..		...	...	Nil.
Armenian Coll. School ...	7	..	...	1		3	4	5	4	5	...		...	...	14·28
Arrah K. J. Academy ...	6	..	..	2	.	1	...	1	3	2	..		1	...	33·33
Arrah Zila School ...	38	6	15	6	.	4	1	4	4	1	..		2	...	71·05
Aryya Mission Institution ...	10	2	1	5	..	6	1	1	6	1	...		...	...	50·
Azimganj B. P. K. J. H. E. School ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	.	.	1	..	..		...	...	50·
Badla H. E. School ...	6	1	..	1	...	4	1	2	4	...	...		...	.	33·33
Bagati H. E. School ...	4	..	.	1	..	3	..	.	2	...	..		...	...	25·
Bagbazar Model School ...	6	1	1	1	...	3	..	1	2	...	...		...	...	50·
Bagirhat H. C. E. School ...	5	..	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	..	...		1	..	60·
Bagnan H. E. School ...	5	.	1	...	...	4	1	1	4	...	...		...	...	20·
Baharu H. E. School ...	9	2	..	2	...	3	...	.	5	...	...		...	...	44·44
Baidyabati English School ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	..	.		...	..	50·
Carried over ...	215	18	30	33	1	101	18	29	168	13	...		6	...	

Names of Institutions	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	215	18	30	33	1	101	18	29	108	13	.	6	...	
Bajrajogini H. E. School ...	10	1	4	2	...	3	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	70·
Balagarh H. C. E. School ...	12	...	1	1	.	9	1	2	7	...	...	...	.	16·66
Balasore Zila School ...	12	1	1	1	...	7	...	...	7	.	...	.	...	25·
Bali Rivers Thomson School ...	20	1	4	2	...	10	2	8	11	..	...	...	...	35·
Baluti H. E. School ...	4	..	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	...	Nil.
Bandgora H. E. School ...	6	..	..	...	...	5	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	Nil.
Bandipur H. E. School ...	5	...	..	...	...	5	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Bangabasi Coll. School ...	23	2	.	1	..	20	9	6	11	...	..	.	...	13·04
Bankipur H. E. School ...	21	...	.	...	...	17	12	7	18	5	...	3	...	Nil.
Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala ...	3	...	1	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	33 33
Bankipur T. K. Ghose's Academy ...	62	5	6	6	...	40	16	13	32	2	...	4	...	27·41
Bankura Zila School ...	20	3	6	4	...	7	2	2	4	...	...	..	...	65·
Banoripara Union Institution ...	12	...	3	2	..	3	...	1	6	..	...	...	...	41·66
Bantra H. C. E. School ...	5	...	2	...	..	2	...	...	3	...	..	..	...	40·
Banwaribad H. E. School ..	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	80·
Barahanagar Victoria School ..	22	3	4	6	...	7	5	5	9	.	...	...	...	59·09
Barajaguli H. E. School ...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	3	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Barari Rai Harimohan Thakur Bahadur Free School ...	6	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	.	...	50·
Barasat Govt. School ...	20	3	4	2	...	11	...	1	9	...	...	..	...	45·
Barh Bayley Aided H. E. School ...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	.	1	...	...	...	..	33·33
Baripur H. C. E. School ...	4	...	1	1	...	2	...	..	2	.	..	..	..	50·
Barisa H. C. E. School ...	5	1	2	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	60·
Barisal B. M. Institution ...	31	11	12	4	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	87·09
Barisal Rajchandra Coll. School ...	17	2	4	4	...	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	..	58·82
Barisal Zila School ...	28	9	9	1	.	5	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	67·85
Barpeta High School ...	4	...	...	..	..	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Barrackpur Govt. School ...	8	1	1	2	...	4	.	2	4	1	..	.	...	50·
Basirhat Municipal H. E. School ...	10	...	..	.	...	6	3	2	9	...	...	1	...	Nil.
Bassein Govt. High School ...	7	..	...	1	...	6	...	..	6	...	.	..	...	14·28
Batala Baring High School ...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20·
Bazitpur H. E School ...	4	..	1	...	..	2	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	25·
Behala H. C. E. School ...	7	...	2	...	...	3	1	.	5	...	.	..	...	28 57
Behar H. C. E. School ...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Behar National Coll. School ...	25	...	2	1	...	18	10	8	20	1	...	2	.	12·
Beldanga H. C. E. School ...	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	60·
Berhampur Coll. School ...	16	3	6	2	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	68·75
Berhampur Hindu Academy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Bersingh Bhagabati Vidyalay ...	6	...	...	..	...	6	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Bethune Collegiate School ...	7	.	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	28·57
Carried over ...	683	69	112	84	1	332	91	95	333	25	...	17	...	

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	683	69	112	84	1	332	91	95	333	25	...	17	..	
Bezbarua High School ...	3	..	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Bhadrak High School ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Bhagalpur C. M. S. High School ...	3	..	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Bhagalpur Madrassa ...	19	...	...	1	...	14	8	5	16	...	..	2	...	5·26
Bhagalpur T. N. Jubilee Coll. School ...	16	...	4	6	..	4	2	1	4	.	1	...	...	62·5
Bhagalpur Zila School ..	28	1	4	8	...	14	1	3	12	..	...	...	...	46·42
Bhagyakul H. C. E. School ...	5	...	1	2	..	2	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	60·
Bhanga H. E. School ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	..	...	...	..	Nil.
Bhastarah H. C. E. School ...	2	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	100·
Bhoita H. E. School. ...	2	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	2	.	...	...	..	Nil.
Bhola H. E School ..	5	..	...	1	..	1	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	20·
Birbhum Govt. School ..	20	8	5	1	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	70·
Bishnupur H. E. School ...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Bishenpur H. E. School ...	6	...	1	...	...	5	..	1	4	...	...	...	...	16·66
Bishop's College School ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	Nil.
Bishop Cotton School, Simla ...	10	1	2	1	1	2	...	4	5	5	...	..	...	40·
Bogra Zila School ...	7	2	1	...	1	3	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	42·85
Boinchi B. L. Institution ..	2	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100·
Bongong H. E. School ...	3	1	...	...	..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	33·33
Boral H. C. E. School ...	5	1	...	1	..	3	..	1	3	...	...	...	...	40·
Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School ..	18	1	2	4	...	6	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	38·88
Burdwan Municipal School ...	14	...	5	1	...	8	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	42·85
Burdwan New Institution ...	24	...	3	4	...	15	2	.	10	3	...	..	...	29·16
Burdwan Raj Coll. School ...	37	5	5	5	..	21	5	9	16	1	...	...	...	40·54
Buxar H. E. School ...	3	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	66·66
Calcutta Aryan Institution ...	19	3	3	1	..	10	2	2	9	...	..	1	...	36·84
Calcutta Boys' School ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Calcutta Girls' School ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	..	Nil.
Calcutta Institution ...	14	1	3	4	...	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	..	57·14
Calcutta Madrassa ...	31	...	6	4	..	14	7	2	16	1	1	...	...	32·25
Calcutta Training Academy ..	17	..	4	2	...	9	7	6	9	...	...	1	...	35·29
Catwa H. E. School ..	15	1	1	1	..	11	1	4	8	..	...	...	...	20·
Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution ...	6	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	60·66
Chanchal Siddheswari Institution ...	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	40·
Chandernagar School ..	4	..	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	50·
Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School ...	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	40·
Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School ...	9	..	...	2	...	7	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	22·22
Chapra Zila School ...	38	2	11	9	...	13	1	2	8	2	..	1	...	57·89
Chatmohar Sambhunath H. E. School...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	75·
Carried over ...	1097	100	182	148	3	529	141	149	514	40	3	23	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	1097	100	182	148	3	529	141	149	514	40	3	23	...	
Chatra H. C. E. School	12	2	1	4	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	58 33
Chittagong Coll. School ...	24	1	6	3	...	13	1	5	10	...	...	...	...	41·66
Chittagong H. E. School ...	10	...	1	...	...	9	2	5	7	2	..	..	..	10·
Chittagong Municipal School ..	13	1	1	2	...	7	..	4	9	...	..	...	...	30·76
Chittagong National Institution ...	8	.	1	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	...	...	...	25·
Christ Church School ...	3	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	Nil.
Chuadanga Victoria Jubilee School .	2	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Chybassa Zila School ..	5	..	1	...	.	4	1	..	3	.	...	..	...	20·
City Collegiate School ..	38	7	5	5	.	14	6	6	15	1	1	..	...	44·73
City Coll. School, Mymensingh Branch	31	1	15	3	...	5	...	3	10	1	...	1	...	61·29
City Coll. School, S. Branch ..	17	1	4	4	.	5	.	2	6	...	1	...	...	52·94
C. M. S. Boarding School ..	6	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	33·33
Commilla Victoria School ..	16	...	2	2	...	9	2	3	8	..	...	...	...	25·
Commilla Zila School ...	16	4	10	1	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	.	...	93·75
Contai H. C. E. School ..	3	...	..	1	..	2	...	1	2	.	.	.	..	33·33
Cotton Institution ...	6	1	1	1	.	3	1	1	2	...	..	..	...	50·
Dacca Collegiate School ..	51	7	17	9	.	16	1	5	12	1	..	...	...	64·70
Dacca Jubilee School .	75	9	26	7	...	18	6	6	23	3	1	...	...	56·
Dacca Madrassa ...	11	1	1	...	...	9	...	2	6	...	...	.	...	18·18
Dacca Model School ..	1	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	.	...	Nil.
Dacca Pogose School .	85	4	13	17	.	41	16	21	33	2	2	1	...	40·
Dacca Ruplal Raghunath School ...	43	3	8	8	.	13	...	5	17	...	3	..	.	44·18
Daihat H. E. School ..	2	...	2	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	100·
Darbar High School, Jodhpur ..	8	..	..	...	.	7	1	..	6	...	..	..	..	Nil.
Darbar School, Nepal ...	2	...	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	...	..	..	...	Nil.
Darbhanga Northbrook School	9	1	2	.	.	6	...	1	2	...	...	..	..	33·33
Darbhanga Raj School ..	15	...	2	4	..	9	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	40·
Darjeeling Zila School ..	5	...	3	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Dalton Institution, Darbhanga	15	1	...	...	...	10	4	1	12	...	...	1	...	6·66
Dasghara H. E. School ..	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	50·
Daulatpur H. E. School ...	8	2	...	1	...	5	1	1	5	...	...	..	..	37·5
Debrugarh High School ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	66·66
Delhi A. S. V. J. High School ..	5	...	2	...	.	3	.	..	3	...	...	.	...	40·
Delhi M. B. High School ...	5	1	...	...	.	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	20·
Delhi St. Stephen's High School ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	.	..	.	...	Nil.
Deogarh H. C. E. School ...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	33·33
Dhankuria H. C. E. School ...	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	40·
Dhubri High School ...	10	...	4	1	...	4	2	1	4	...	..	..	...	50·
Diamond Harbour H. E. School ...	6	...	2	...	..	2	...	...	4	...	..	..		33·33
Carried over ...	1677	150	317	226	3	766	192	228	748	55	11	26	...	

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in							Percentage of successful candidates.	
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	
Brought forward ...	1677	150	317	226	3	766	192	228	748	55	11	26	...	
Dighapatiya H. C. E. School ...	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	100·
Dinajpur Zila School ...	8	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	62·5
Dinapur Aided School ..	1	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Dinhata H. E. School ..	7	...	...	1	...	5	1	2	4	...	...	...	..	14·28
Diocesan Boys' School, Nainital ...	1	..	.	...	..	...	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Diocesan Girls' School, Nainital ...	6	3	2	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	83·33
Diocesan Boys' School, Cawnpur, ...	2	.	...	.	..	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Donough School, Jamalpur ...	10	1	3	2	..	3	2	...	3	...	...	..	..	60.
Doveton College ...	12	2	1	.	2	5	..	1	8	2	...	1	.	25.
Doveton Institution ...	3	1	...	..	.	..	...	..	2	.	.	...	...	33·33
Dumka Zila School ...	7	1	..	2	..	4	2	..	3	...	.	...	...	42·85
Dumraon Maharaja's School ...	1	.	.	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
Duttiah High School ..	1	...	...	...	..	1	.	...	1	...	...	..	...	Nil.
Eden Female School, Dacca ...	2	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	50·
Fairoak's School, Mussoorie ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	100·
Faridpur Hindu Institution ...	7	...	...	..	.	6	1	4	5	1	...	1	...	Nil.
Faridpur Zila School ..	13	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	84·61
F. C. Institution, Chinsurah ..	21	1	3	1	...	16	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	23·80
F. C. of Scotland's In. and Duff College	35	3	..	4	..	22	...	4	23	...	...	1	...	20·
F. C Normal School ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Feni H. C. E. School ...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·
Ferozepur M. B. High School ..	5	...	...	...	...	5	.	...	4	...	...	..	..	Nil.
Gaibandha High School ..	3	.	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	66·66
Garbeta H. E. School ..	5	1	1	1	..	1	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	60·
Gar Bhabanipur H. E. School ...	7	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	..	...	14·28
Garden Reach C. M. S. School ...	14	...	1	1	...	9	4	1	9	...	...	...	...	14·28
Gauhati High School ..	14	...	7	4	...	2	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	78·57
Gaya Sahebganj School ...	33	2	1	1	...	25	5	7	25	..	...	1	...	12·12
Gaya Training Institution ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	'	1	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Gaya Zila School ...	25	1	...	4	...	15	2	8	15	2	...	...	...	20·
General Assembly's Institution ...	50	5	6	4	...	33	14	17	37	1	...	1	...	26·78
Ghatal Municipal School ...	4	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	.	.	...	...	50.
Giridhi H E. School ...	5	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	40·
Gobardanga H. E. School ...	4	...	..	...	...	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	Nil.
Gosain Durgapur H. E. School . .	2	...	..	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	.	50.
Graduate's Institution ...	27	1	1	1	...	22	17	16	23	...	...	...	...	11·11
Guptipara H. E. School ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	Nil.
Gusthia K. N. H. E. School ...	4	...	1	...	.	3	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	25·
Habiganj High School ...	14	1	3	...	...	6	1	2	6	...	...	1	...	28·57
Carried over ...	2051	183	365	260	5	977	254	298	956	70	12	32	...	

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in					Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.	
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	2051	183	365	260	5	977	254	298	956	70	12	32	...	...
Halisahar H. C. E. School	10	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	30.
Hare School	41	9	8	10	...	9	1	1	10	1	1	2	...	65 85
Harinarayanpur H. E. School	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	33·33
Harinavi A S. School	6	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	16·66
Hashara Kalikisor H. E. School ...	1	...	...	..	.	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Hatuganj M. N. K. School	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	33·33
Hazaribagh Zila School	11	1	4	3	...	3	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	72·72
Hindu School	44	7	9	6	.	12	5	3	19	...	...	1	...	50.
Hitampur H E. School	5	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	...	..	...	...	20.
Hoshiarpur M. B. School...	2	..	...	1	...	1	..	..	1	...	.	..	...	50.
Howrah Bible School	4	..	.	1	...	3	2	2	3	...	...	.	..	25.
Howrah Municipal School	10	.	2	2	...	4	2	...	4	..	..	..	...	40.
Hughli Branch School	15	...	6	...	...	7	...	..	2	...	2	..	...	40.
Hughli Coll. School	35	7	12	3	2	9	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	62·85
Hutwa Eden School	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	75.
Ilsoba Mondlye School	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Indore Can. Miss. Coll. School	10	...	...	2	...	7	1	1	7	3	...	...	...	20.
Indore English Madrassa... ...	13	1	5	3	...	1	.	...	3	1	...	...	...	69·23
Indore Military High School ...	3	...	...	1	..	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	33·33
Islampur H. E. School	3	...	...	2	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	66·66
Jabalpur Collegiate School	82	7	19	7	2	31	5	4	46	10	.	2	...	40·24
Jaffna College	16	4	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	87·5
Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School ...	4	.	..	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	Nil.
Jahanabad School...	6	...	...	.	.	5	1	1	5	...	..	..	...	Nil.
Jajpur H. E. School	3	...	1	..	.	2	...	..	...	1	..	...	..	33·33
Jalpaiguri Zila School	5	2	...	3	..	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	100.
Jamalpur H. C. E. School	12	1	5	2	...	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	66·66
Janai Training School	7	...	2	1	..	4	.	2	3	...	...	...	...	42·85
Jangipur H. E. School	14	2	1	5	...	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	57·14
Jara H. E. School	14	...	...	2	...	9	1	1	9	...	..	..	...	14·28
Jaynagar Institution	14	4	1	1	...	3	...	.	8	...	..	...	...	42·85
Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar	29	3	8	3	...	13	2	3	6	...	..	..	...	48·27
Jessore Sammilani Institution	9	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	33·33
Jessore Zila School	8	1	1	1	...	5	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	37·5
Jhenidah H. C. E School	6	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	5	...	..	...	...	16·66
Jhikra H. C. E. School	6	..	1	1	...	4	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	33·33
Jorhat High School	6	...	1	2	...	1	...	.	2	5	...	1	..	50.
Jummoo High School	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.
Kagram H. E. School	7	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	71·42
Carried over ...	2526	235	467	333	9	1152	285	320	1147	95	15	40	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in								Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	
Brought forward ...	2526	235	467	333	9	1152	285	326	1147	95	15	40	...	...
Kalaskati H. E. School ...	9	..	1	1	..	7	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	22·22
Kalia H E. School ...	24	3	4	2	.	12	8	7	14	..	1	...	.	37·5
Kaliganj H. E. School ...	4	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	100·
Kalighat H. E. School ...	11	...	3	2	...	5	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	45·45
Kalna Maharaja's School ...	7	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	57·14
Kandi School ...	11	2	5	...	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	63·63
Kandy Buddhist High School ..	1	.	..	..	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	...	.	Nil.
Kandy Boys' High School ...	3	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	33·33
Kandy Wesleyan Girls' High School ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	100·
Katak Mission English School ...	6	...	1	..	..	3	2	...	4	1	1	..	...	16·66
Katak Piyarimohan Academy ...	21	...	.	...	...	21	5	2	17	2	...	...	...	Nil.
Kendrapara H. E. School ..	9	1	1	2	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	44·44
Kesab Academy ...	18	2	6	1	..	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	50·
Khanakul K. Institution ...	5	.	1	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	80·
Khararia High School ...	6	2	2	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	83·33
Khulna Zila School ...	15	3	2	4	...	4	...	..	5	...	1	...	.	60·
Kisorganj H. E. School ...	6	1	1	1	...	1	.	...	3	...	...	...	...	50·
Konnagar H. C. E. School ...	13	2	4	3	...	2	...	.	4	...	...	...	...	69·23
Krishnagar A. V. School ...	12	...	1	...	...	11	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	8·33
Krishnagar Collegiate School ...	34	5	5	6	...	16	1	4	15	5	.	...	...	47·05
Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution ...	8	...	1	1	..	5	..	1	6	...	...	...	...	25·
Kuchkuchia Wesleyan High School ...	10	...	2	1	.	6	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	30·
Kumarkhali Mathuranath School ...	7	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	57·14
Kushtia H. F. School ...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	83·33
Kyekala H C. E. School ...	6	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	16·66
Lahore Aitchison Chief's College ...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Lahore Aitchison High School ...	1	...	...	...	.	1	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Lahore Boys' High School ...	5	...	...	.	..	2	2	...	1	...	4	...	.	Nil.
Lahore Central Model School ...	28	2	3	1	..	20	1	1	18	...	3	...	..	21·43
Lahore D. A. V. High School ...	14	...	2	2	..	9	1	..	8	1	...	...	...	28·57
Lahore Islamia High School ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	..	..	9	1	...	...	...	Nil.
Lahore Lady Dufferin's C. G. School...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	1	...	25·
Lahore Mission School ...	3	...	...	1	.	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	33·33
Lakshmanath H. E. School ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	Nil.
Lakshmipur H. E. School ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	Nil.
Lalgola Victoria Jubilee School ...	12	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	58·33
La Martinière College ...	11	1	2	1	...	3	1	3	4	4	2	1	...	36·33
LaMartinière for Girls ..	3	1	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33
Lauhaganj H. C. E. School ...	4	..	...	2	...	2	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	50·
Carried over ...	2882	267	528	375	9	1325	321	356	1321	116	22	44	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in							Percentage of successful candidates.	
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	
Brought forward ...	2882	267	528	375	9	1325	321	356	1321	116	22	44	..	...
Lauhajang High School ...	6	...	3	2	.	1	.	.	1	...	..	..	...	83·33
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur ...	32	3	3	7	..	11	2	1	15	...	1	...	.	40·62
L. M. S. School, Baduria ...	3	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	.	33·33
L. M. S. School, Khagra ...	17	2	2	1	..	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	29·41
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	100·
Loretto House, Calcutta ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Ludhiana C. B. B. School ...	3	...	1	1	.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	66·66
Ludhiana Mission High School ..	8	...	...	...	..	7	1	...	7	.	..	.	...	Nil.
Madaripur H. C. E. School ...	11	1	2	1	..	4	..	2	6	...	...	...	...	36·36
Magura H. E. School ...	14	2	4	2	.	5	...	3	3	1	.	.	...	57·14
Mahanad F. C. Mission School ...	4	.	...	1	...	3	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	25·
Mahespur H. E. School ...	3	..	1	...	.	2	.	1	2	...	.	..	..	33·33
Mahestala H. E. School ...	6	..	.	..	..	6	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	Nil.
Mahisadal Raj H. C. E. School ...	13	...	6	3	...	4	...	...	4	1	.	...	...	69·23
Majdia Railbazar H. E. School ...	5	..	...	.	..	3	1	1	4	...	.	..	...	Nil.
Maju R. N. Bose's School ...	3	.	.	..	.	3	2	2	3	...	..	...	...	Nil.
Maldah Zila School ...	10	.	...	2	...	6	2	2	7	..	.	..	..	20·
Malkhanagar H. E. School ..	7	...	.	2	...	4	..	1	3	1	1	...	...	28·57
Mahmudpur H. E. School ...	3	..	...	.	...	2	..	1	2	..	.	...	.	Nil.
Manikganj H. C. E. School ...	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	100·
Mankar H. C. E. School ...	2	..	1	.	.	1	.	..	1	...	.	..	...	50·
Matabhanga H. C. E. School .	6	..	...	1	...	4	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	16·66
Matihari Zila School ...	10	1	4	2	..	1	.	1	1	.	..	..	...	70·
Maulmein School ...	6	1	1	...	.	4	.	...	4	.	.	..	...	33·33
Meherpur H. E. School .	3	..	..	1	..	2	...	...	...	2	..	.	...	33·33
Meckliganj Entrance School ..	4	...	1	.	..	3	.	2	3	.	.	...	...	25·
Metropolitan Institution .	112	5	19	17	..	60	14	10	57	.	.	2	..	36·60
Metropolitan Instn., Balakhana Branch	19	1	7	1	..	10	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	47·36
Metropolitan Instn., Bara Bazar Branch	9	.	3	1	.	3	...	1	5	...	..	.	...	44·44
Metropolitan Instn., Bowbazar Branch...	23	2	2	4	.	12	2	5	11	...	..	1	..	34·78
Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch ...	22	3	3	5	..	8	4	1	10	2	...	...	...	50·
Midnapur Collegiate School ...	23	5	6	2	..	7	..	2	6	...	...	...	..	56·52
Midnapur L. M. School ...	9	1	...	.	...	5	..	2	7	...	..	...	...	11·11
Midnapur Town School ...	19	...	2	3	...	9	..	4	13	.	1	...	...	26·31
Mission High School, Gujrat ...	8	...	1	2	.	5	1	.	4	...	..	...	...	37·5
Monghyr K. P. Institution ...	10	...	...	4	...	6	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	40·
Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School ...	11	..	3	2	...	6	1	...	6	...	..	...	...	45·45
Monghyr Zila School ...	12	1	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	91·66
Mozufferpur Mookerjee's Seminary ...	48	2	8	4	..	29	13	14	28	...	.	2	.	29·16
Carried over ...	3403	301	623	455	9	1570	371	420	1565	125	25	49	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	3400	301	623	455	9	1570	371	420	1565	125	25	49	...	...
Mozufferpur Society's School ...	19	...	..	2	..	17	6	5	14	...	...	...	..	10·52
Mozufferpur Town School ..	7	...	..	...	...	7	5	5	7	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Mozufferpur Zila School ...	14	...	1	2	...	4	..	5	11	...	...	...	...	21·42
Mugkalyan H. C. E. School ...	4	...	..	..	..	3	...	.	4	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Multan C. M. High School ...	5	...	...	2	...	1	1	.	3	.	...	..	..	40·
Multan M. B. School ...	1	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	..	Nil.
Munsiganj H. E. School ...	10	2	4	2	...	1	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	80·
Muradnagar Durgaram H. C. E. School	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Muragachha H. C. E. School ...	6	.	3	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	...	1	...	50·
Mussoorie School ..	7	1	...	3	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	57·14
Mymensingh Zila School ..	23	...	11	2	...	7	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	56 52
Nabawdip Hindu School ...	19	4	2	5	..	6	...	.	6	.	...	...	...	57·89
Nabha Maharaja's College ...	1	..	...	1	.	...	.	..	21	..	...	...	...	100·
Nagpur City School ...	73	5	13	5	2	29	2	2	50	...	...	...	..	31 50
Nagpur F. C. Institution ...	57	..	15	9	1	18	1	6	32	9	...	...	..	42·10
Nagpur St. Francis de Sale's School ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	7	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Naihati Mahendra School ...	3	...	1	...	..	1	..	...	2	.	..	.	...	33·33
Naldanga Bhushan School ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	2	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Naral Victoria Coll. School ...	19	1	3	2	...	3	1	1	12	.	...	...	...	31·57
Nainital Boys' High School ...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	...	.	.	...	...	Nil.
Narayanganj H. E. School ...	5	1	1	2	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	80.
Narit H. C. E. School ...	7	...	1	1	..	5	..	1	4	.	...	...	...	28·57
Nattore Municipal School ...	4	.	2	...	.	2	...	...	1	.	.	.	...	50·
Nawab Abdul Gani's Free School ...	5	...	1	2	...	2	..	1	2	..	...	...	...	60·
Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School .	7	1	1	..	...	2	..	1	5	1	...	...	...	28 57
Nawab's High School, Murshidabad ...	13	1	5	1	...	5	..	..	4	...	...	...	...	53·84
Nayagaon H. E. School ...	4	...	...	..	..	2	..	.	4	...	...	..	.	Nil.
Netrokona Dutt High School ...	3	1	.	1	...	1	...	.	.	...	...	.	..	66·66
New Indian School ...	122	4	12	13	..	78	35	31	81	4	...	4	.	23·77
Nibodha H. E. School ...	4	...	...	.	...	2	..	...	3	...	...	..	...	Nil.
Nimta H. E. School ...	5	...	2	..	..	2	1	1	3	...	...	..	...	40.
Noakhali Zila School ...	21	5	4	...	...	7	3	1	11	..	...	1	...	42·85
Nowgong High School ...	10	1	1	1	..	5	..	2	6	1	..	..	...	30·
Oriental Seminary ...	27	3	1	1	2	16	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	18·51
Pabna Zila School ...	19	6	5	4	..	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	78·94
Pakur H. E. School ...	9	...	3	4	.	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	77·77
Palamow Govt. School ...	8	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	6	1	..	...	..	25·
Pandra H. E. School ...	6	..	2	.	.	3	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	33·33
Parjana M. N. School ...	8	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	75·
Carried over ...	3966	338	722	522	14	1819	430	504	1888	163	26	55	...	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	3966	338	722	522	14	1819	430	504	1888	163	26	35	...	...
Patiala High School ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50·
Patiya H. E. School ...	9	...	...	1	..	6	5	4	8	...	...	...	...	11·11
Patna City School ...	16	...	2	1	.	11	..	3	6	..	...	1	...	18·75
Patna Collegiate School ...	30	6	11	4	..	6	...	...	5	22	.	...	...	70·
Patna H. E. School ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	..	...	..	..	Nil.
Patna M. A. A. School ...	6	.	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	50·
Patuakhali Jubilee School ...	6	...	1	1	..	3	1	...	4	...	...	..	..	33·33
Payaragachha Ripon H. C. E. School...	3	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	33·33
Perozepur H. C. E. School ...	5	.	1	1	..	2	.	1	3	...	...	...	...	40·
Peshawar Edward's C. M. High School	13	..	2	1	.	9	...	..	8	2	..	...	...	23·07
Pettah Girls' School ...	1	..	...	...	.	1	...	1	1	1	.	..	..	Nil.
Pratt Memorial School ...	4	1	1	...	..	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	50
Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	.	.	...	...	.	..	..	Nil.
Private Students ...	147	3	12	8	1	108	31	36	104	...	8	8	1	15·61
P. Smith Institute, Mussoorie ...	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	..	..	66·66
Purbasthali Victoria Institution ...	5	..	1	..	...	4	1	.	3	...	...	..	..	20·
Puri Zila School ...	2	...	.	...	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Purnea Zila School ...	4	.	..	2	..	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	50·
Purulia Zila School ...	17	4	4	.	.	9	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	17·05
Puthia H. E. School ...	3	1	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100·
Raipur High School ...	15	2	...	1	.	6	1	1	11	3	.	.	.	20·
Rajagram A. S. School ...	15	.	2	..	.	13	...	7	8	.	..	...	...	13·33
Raja Suryyakumar's Instn , Rajbari ...	11	2	1	3	.	5	1	..	1	.	..	.	.	54·54
Rajkumar H. E. School, Bamra ...	4	.	..	..	.	2	.	..	2	.	.	2	.	Nil
Rajshahya Coll School ...	42	4	13	7	..	13	1	1	10	3	...	...	.	57·14
Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School ...	3	.	..	.	.	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ramendra High School, Begamganj ...	3	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	.	66 66
Rampurhat H. E. School ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	...	..	...	...	Nil.
Ranaghat H. A. V. School ...	10	...	2	1	...	5	.	1	4	...	...	...	...	30·
Ranchi Zila School ...	12	1	2	3	..	6	.	...	5	...	...	...	..	50·
Rangoon Baptist College ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	Nil.
Rangoon Collegiate School ...	34	3	8	3	1	18	2	...	13	1	.	1	...	41·17
Rangoon Convent School ...	5	...	...	..	.	3	5	..	5	...	...	...	.	Nil.
Rangoon St. Paul's School ...	9	...	4	.	...	5	...	.	5	1	..	...	...	44·44
Rangpur Zila School ...	15	5	4	2	1	3	..	1	3	9	...	...	...	73 33
Raniganj H. E. School ...	8	1	2	.	.	4	1	...	4	...	..	..	...	37·5
Ravenshaw Collegiate School ...	33	3	6	1	...	21	1	3	20	...	...	...	..	30·30
Rawalpindi A. P. Mission High School	3	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	Nil.
Richmond College, Galle ...	2	..	1	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	...	50·
Carried over ...	4477	378	866	567	20	2103	486	566	2140	214	27	70	1	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in						Absent.	Expelled.	Percentage of successful candidates.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.			
Brought forward ...	4477	378	800	567	20	2103	486	566	2140	214	27	70	1	...
Ripon Collegiate School ...	60	..	7	3	.	43	14	12	46	3	...	...	...	16·66
Ripon Collegiate School, II. Branch ...	15	...	2	3	...	8	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	33·33
Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch ...	20	..	1	1	.	15	8	6	18	...	...	.	.	10.
Rowle High School ...	2	.	...	1	.	...	1	..	1	...	.	...	...	50.
Sadhuhati H. E. School ...	2	..	..	...	...	2	1	1	1	..	.	.	...	Nil.
Sagar High School ...	27	..	2	3	1	22	1	2	15	8	..	...	...	18·51
Salkia A. S. School ...	5	...	.	.	...	3	..	1	5	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Sambalpur Morris High School ...	5		1	.	...	4	..	.	2	...	.	...	..	20·
Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	22	.	2	4	...	13	2	2	15	1	..	...	...	27·27
Santipur Municipal School ...	13	1	4	4	.	2	...	1	4	..	...	.	...	69·23
Santosh Jahnavi School ...	15	1	...	2	...	10	1	3	11	...	.	.	.	20·
Saran Academy ..	40	..	2	3	.	32	17	17	30	..	...	1	...	12·5
Sasseram H. C. E. School ..	7	1	1	..	.	4	3	2	4	..	...	1	.	28·57
Satkhira P. N. School ...	4	.	1	..	..	3	...	..	3	..	..	..	...	25·
Searsole H. E. School ...	13	.	5	1	..	6	.	..	3	..	..	1	..	46·15
Schore High School ...	9	..	2	.	...	7	.	...	5	2	...	...	...	22·22
Senhati High School .	23	2	7	3	.	11	3	2	9	...	...	...	...	52·17
Seoni Mission High School ...	3	...	..	..	.	3	1	1	3	...	..	..	.	Nil.
Serajganj B. L. School ...	7	.	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	...	..	..	...	57·14
Serampur Union Institution ...	7	3	1	1	..	2	..	.	2	...	...	...	...	71·42
Shazadpur H. E. School ..	6	.	2	.	..	2	..	...	3	..	1	...	.	33·33
Sherpur H. E. School ...	5	..	..	1	..	4	...	.	4	.	.	.	..	20·
Sherpur Victoria Academy ..	7	..	4	1	.	2	..	.	1	1	...	...	...	71·42
Shillong Government High School ...	7	2	2	1	..	2	1	.	1	.	.	...	...	71·42
Shillong Government Normal School ...	4	.	...	1	.	3	..	3	3	..	.	...	.	25·
Sialkot A. M. High School ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	..	..	3	.	..	..	...	Nil.
Sialkot M. B. Victoria Jubilee H. School	3	.	..	..	...	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	..	Nil.
Sibpur H. C. E. School ...	8	1	2	2	...	2	1	..	1	...	1	...	..	62·5
Sibsagar Government High School ...	3	...	..	2	..	...		...	1	...	..	...	..	66·66
Silchar High School ...	7	...	3	2	..	1	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	71·42
Sil's Free College ...	7	1	1	1	.	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	..	42·85
Simla Bengal Academy ...	19	.	1	1	.	14	4	4	13	...	...	1	...	10·52
Sodepur H. E. School ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	.	...	...	Nil.
Senamganj Jubilee High School ...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School ...	4	..	...	...	...	4	1	1	4	...	...	...	..	Nil.
South Suburban School, Bhowanipur ...	30	6	4	7	...	10	...	2	11	.	...	...	...	56·66
St. James's School ...	6	...	...	2	..	2	2	1	4	...	.	...	...	33·33
St. John's College, Jaffna ...	8	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	12·5
St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon ...	12	...	...	1	...	10	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	8·33
Carried over ...	4924	396	870	621	22	2370	552	635	2407	229	29	74	1	...

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the				Failed in							Percentage of successful candidates.	
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Drawing.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geo.	Drawing.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Expelled.	
Brought forward ...	4924	396	870	621	22	2370	552	635	2401	229	29	74	1	...
St. Joseph's Boarding & Day School ...	8	3	4	.	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	87·5
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	...	..	.	25·
St. Joseph's Convent, Maulmein ...	3	..	...	..	.	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Nil.
St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar ...	10	1	3	..	...	5	...	..	5	..	...	...	..	40·
St. Patrick's School, Maulmein ...	2	..	...	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	50·
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	21	3	5	3		5	1	5	7	..	..	.	...	52·38
St. Peter's College, Agra ...	3	1	1	...	.	1	...	...	1	..	...		.	66 66
St. Thomas' College, Colombo ...	9	1	1	3	1	3	...	..	3	1	...	..	...	55·55
St. Xavier's College ...	18	8	4	1	..	2	..	.	4	..	..	1	..	72·22
Sudhakarpur H. E. School ...	6	...	1	1	.	3	...	.	2	...	...	..	..	33·33
Sylhet Government High School ...	28	5	16	4	.	2	...	2	1	..	..	...	.	80·28
Sylhet Maulavi Bajar H. E. School ...	5	..	.	1	...	1	..	1	4	...	.	..	..	20·
Sylhet Muraichand High School ...	10	.	4	1	...	3	1	..	3	..	1		..	50·
Sylhet National Institution ...	13	2	5	.	.	6	..	3	5	..	..	...	.	53·85
Taki Government School ...	13	..	4	.	..	9	.	.	3	.	.	..	.	30·76
Tala H. E. School ...	3	...	...	..	.	2	...	...	2	...	..	1	..	Nil.
Tamluk Hamilton School ...	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	100·
Tangail Bindubasini School ...	13	..	3	2		6	1	1	4	..	1	.	...	38 46
Tarakeswar Free H. C. E. School ...	3	.	1	...		2	...	..	3	.	.	...	..	33·33
Teachers ...	32	...	5	4	..	16	3	2	19	5	...	3	.	28·12
Teghoria H. C. E. School ...	3	...	...	1	..	2	..	...	2	..	...	..	..	33·33
Telinipara Bhadreswar School ...	6	...	1	1	..	3	..	...	4	..	...	.	.	33 33
Tezpur High School ...	6	...	1	2	...	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	.	50·
Tikari H. C. E. School ...	3		1	..	...	1	...	..	1	..	.	..	.	33·33
Trinity College, Kandy ...	15	1	5	3	...	3	2	1	5	...	.	..	..	60·
Udaynarayanpur Sarada Ch. Instn. ...	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Ujjain C. M. School ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	.	..	..	..	.	1	...	Nil.
Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School ...	1	..	1	.	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	N l.
Uluberia H. C. E. School ...	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	66 66
Uttarpara Collegiate School ...	24	5	9	3	..	4	4	...	2	..	1	1	.	70 83
Wesley College, Colombo ...	9	..	2	..	1	7	4	5	7	3	...	...	...	22·22
Total ...	5208	429	953	652	24	2467	568	657	2496	239	32	82	1	39·05

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1892.

Comparative Table shewing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject or the passing marks in the aggregate.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in									
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	Physics.	Chemistry.	History.	Logic.	Absent.	Expelled.	Aggregate.
Albert College ...	59	..	2	20	23	23	23	20	9	18	12	4	...	2
Bangabasi College ...	52	...	4	14	22	28	15	4	8	25	12	..	...	...
Behar National College ...	58	..	9	20	16	16	6	8	14	14	15	2	...	4
Berhampur College ...	38	2	1	14	11	16	...	11	1	13	7	3	...	1
Bethune College ...	6	2	1	1	..	1	...	.	...	..	..	1	...	...
Bishop Cotton School, Simla ...	4	.	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishop's College ...	11	1	..	7	2	2	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	43	2	10	26	..	1	2	..	...	...	1	2	...	1
Burdwan Raj College ...	118	2	12	53	7	31	26	10	11	21	28	4	...	4
Calcutta Madrassa ...	24	.	3	9	7	3	1	8	1	2	4	1	...	1
Canadian Mission College, Indore	9	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Chittagong College ...	22	.	7	9	3	3	1	..	...	2	.	..	...	...
City College ...	158	2	4	43	83	62	47	11	23	73	29	7	...	4
Dacca College ...	112	2	17	29	37	41	20	38	12	33	18	2	...	6
F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College ...	71	.	3	14	30	31	39	3	9	35	16	5	...	2
General Assembly's Institution ...	144	...	16	42	59	51	42	9	32	55	28	9	...	2
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	20	1	8	8	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hughli College ...	55	3	12	20	9	11	4	1	...	8	6	4	...	...
Jabalpur College ...	41	1	14	11	5	10	3	...	...	2	4	2	...	...
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	183	4	2	48	81	66	41	56	27	76	50	7	...	14
Krishnagar College ...	42	1	4	17	2	17	7	8	2	4	5	1	...	2
Lahore Government College ...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Mission College ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
La Martiniére for Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	.	...	1	...	...	...	...
L. M. S College, Bhowanipur ...	33	...	...	13	15	12	17	3	5	15	3	...	...	...
Loretto House, Calcutta ...	1	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	1310	24	133	425	417	434	298	203	154	403	239	54	...	44

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in							Absent.	Expelled.	Aggregate.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	Physics.	Chemistry.	History.	Logic.			
Brought forward ...	1310	24	133	425	417	434	298	203	154	403	239	54	...	44
Metropolitan Institution ...	250	2	16	72	85	97	50	112	41	77	64	10	...	12
Midnapur College ...	41	4	5	18	7	7	7	1	1	5	3	1	...	1
Morris College, Nagpur ...	21		10	5	4	6	...	1	..	1	3	...	..	..
Mussoorie School ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
Patna College ...	114	2	15	37	8	41	14	11	14	21	39	7	...	6
Presidency College ...	136	14	17	51	19	26	19	22	7	23	26	7	..	5
Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	34	..	8	14	4	7	3	1	1	6	3	2	...	1
Rajshahye College ...	53	1	8	22	3	14	14	2	2	10	4	2	...	1
Rangoon College ...	14	...	8	3	1	2	..	...	...	1	2	1	..	...
Ravenshaw College ...	42	1	6	13	13	14	10	1	1	11	11	...	..	1
Ripon College ...	170	...	10	45	77	62	31	8	28	72	36	14	.	6
Sanskrit College ...	15	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...
St. Francis De Sale's School, Nagpur	3	..	...	1	..	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
St. Mary's Instn, Chandernagar ...	4	1	1	...	1	2	1	..	...	2	2	...	...	...
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	5	1	2	1	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
St. Peter's College, Agra ...	1	...	...	...	.	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College ...	45	..	5	19	14	12	11	2	6	12	10	...	..	1
Teachers ...	71	..	1	16	35	35	13	12	16	29	17	7	...	4
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	45	1	5	22	8	13	7	4	4	6	6	...	.	3
Trinity College, Kandy ...	3	.	.	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Uttarpara College ...	35	3	3	5	18	11	7	...	1	14	12	3	...	...
Victoria College, Cooch Behar ...	47	..	3	20	7	8	14	2	5	14	12	4	...	1
Victoria College Naral ...	25	..	2	9	5	7	6	1	2	5	4	1	...	..
Wesley College, Colombo ...	4	...	...	2	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	1	..	..
Total ...	2489	56	261	807	729	804	510	385	284	714	467	116	..	86

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1892.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject or the passing marks in the aggregate.

A. COURSE.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Failed in						Absent.	Honours in two branches.
		With Honours in the		Without Honours.	English.	Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History.	Aggregate.		
		First Division.	Second Division.									
Berhampur College ...	20	...	...	7	8	11	1	1	...	...	1	...
Bethune College ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
City College ...	58	...	4	9	25	40	4	11	4	2	2	...
Dacca College ...	92	..	3	7	47	56	2	16	22	5	6	...
F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College ...	135	...	1	30	46	74	7	19	23	9	8	...
General Assembly's Institution ...	93	..	2	11	38	62	8	13	20	7	3	...
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	15	...	4	2	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hughli College ...	33	...	2	5	10	21	...	5	4	1	3	...
Jabalpur College ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Krishnagar College ...	14	...	1	3	5	9	...	5	2	...	...	...
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur ...	15	...	..	3	6	9	...	2	1	...	1	...
Metropolitan Institution ...	119	...	3	16	51	77	7	14	7	10	7	...
Morris College, Nagpur ...	14	...	1	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Patna College ...	56	1	5	10	23	34	...	5	6	4	.	1
Presidency College ...	82	...	14	19	9	25	4	7	20	4	7	3
Private Student ...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Rajshahye College ...	13	...	...	3	4	4	...	3	1	...	3	...
Rajchandra College, Barisal ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ravenshaw College ...	12	...	...	3	6	5	1	1	...	1	...	...
Ripon College ...	107	...	1	16	45	73	3	30	7	6	2	...
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College ...	38	...	1	5	15	24	...	7	4	2	3	...
Teachers ...	69	...	..	11	24	41	1	12	11	3	10	...
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur...	5	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	..	...	1	...
Trinity College, Kandy ..	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria College, Cooch Behar ...	12	...	...	1	6	8	.	5	1	...	...	...
Victoria College, Naral ...	7	...	...	1	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
Wesley College, Colombo ...	2	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1020	2	44	170	279	595	40	160	135	55	58	5

B. COURSE.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed			Failed in						
		With Honours in the		Without Honours.	English.	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.	Physiology and Botany.	Aggregate.	Absent.	Honours in two branches.
		First Division.	Second Division.								
City College ..	47	...	3	12	21	14	11	...	2	4	...
Dacca College ...	7	...	...	1	3	2	2	..	2	.	...
General Assembly's Institution ...	13	...	1	4	4	4	4	1	..	1	...
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	5	...	1	...	...	4	..	1	..	..	...
Hughli College ...	17	...	1	6	6	5	5	...	1	1	..
Jabalpur College ...	14	...	...	3	8	7	2	...	2	.	..
Krishnagar College ..	5	1	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
Morris College, Nagpur ...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	..
Patna College ...	10	...	1	3	4	5	5	..	...	..	...
Presidency College ..	38	2	16	13	2	5	6	...	2	1	3
Private Student ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	..	..
Rajshahye College ...	7	..	...	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	...
Rangoon College ...	4	...	...	4	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Ravenshaw College ...	7	...	...	4	2	1	...	..	...	1	...
St Xavier's College ..	20	...	...	8	7	11	8	.	...	..	..
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur..	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Teachers ...	10	...	...	3	6	5	3	...	..	...	...
Victoria College, Cooch Behar ...	6	...	...	1	5	3	..	..	..	...	...
Total ..	215	3	25	67	76	72	48	2	9	8	3

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 6.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L.,

Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMED, L.M.S.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., C.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D.

205. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 3rd September, were read and confirmed.

206. On the result of the F. A. examination of 1892, the Saradaprasad Scholarship was awarded to Gobindachandra Bhattacharyya, of the Burdwan Raj College.

207. On the results of the B. E. examination of 1892, the Ambikacharan Chaudhuri Medal was awarded to Madhusudan Sengupta, of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

On the results of the L. E. and B. E. examinations of 1892, the Trevor Testimonial Medal and Prize were awarded to Ahindrachandra Mukhopadhyay, of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

208. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed Examiners for the ensuing examinations in Medicine :—

L. M. S. AND M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

Anatomy	...	Dr. A. W. D. Leahy.
Surgery	...	Dr. J. O'Brien.
Materia Medica	...	Babu Mahendrnath Gupta, L.M.S.
Medical Jurisprudence	...	Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur, F.C.S.

Medicine	...	Dr. A. Crombie.
Physiology	...	Dr. F. J. Drury.
Pathology	...	Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
Chemistry	...	Dr. C. J. H. Warden.
Botany	...	Dr. D. Prain.
Hygiene	...	Dr. C. R. M. Green.
Midwifery	...	Babu Dayalchandra Som, M.B.
Comp. Anatomy	...	Dr. D. M. Moir.

209. Read the following letter :—

No. 314.

'FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Simla, the 8th October, 1892.

Home Department.

(*Education.*)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 662, dated the 13th ultimo, forwarding a list of vacancies in the Senate of the Calcutta University, caused by death or retirement and requesting information regarding the number of Fellows to be elected, the qualifications of candidates for election, and the qualifications of electors.

2. In reply I am to say that His Excellency the Chancellor has decided to allow three Fellows to be elected this year. One of these must be a Medical Graduate of the University, who is either a Bachelor in Medicine of ten years' standing or the holder of a higher degree in medicine, and the other two must be Masters or holders of higher degrees in some faculty, or Bachelors of Arts, who graduated *before the year 1867*. The electors will have the same qualifications as those required for candidates for the two Non-Medical Fellowships ; that is, they must be Masters or holders of a higher degree in some faculty, or Bachelors of Arts, who took that degree before the year 1867.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India."

RESOLVED—

That the letter be recorded, and that the Government of India be requested to issue instructions, similar to those issued last year, to the Government of Bengal, and to all Magisterial Officers in the other provinces, as well as in the several Native States, for recording the votes of the gradu-

ates of this University qualified to vote (*i.e.*, holders of Master and Doctor's degrees and Bachelors of Arts who graduated before 1867) who may be unable to attend the Senate House to take part in the election of Fellows.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the following notice be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Gazette of India*, and the principal daily and weekly papers :—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Chancellor has decided to allow the Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty and Bachelors of Arts who graduated before the year 1867, to fill up three vacancies in the Senate by election. Of the three Fellows to be elected, one must be a Medical Graduate of the University who is either a Bachelor in Medicine of 10 years' standing, or the holder of a higher degree in Medicine, and the other two must be Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty or holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts who took that degree before the year 1867.

The election will take place on Monday, the 2nd January, 1893.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a graduate holding one of the above named degrees, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 7th of December.

On and after the 15th December, voting papers containing the names of all the candidates nominated will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 2nd of January 1893, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar, may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar by the 2nd of January 1893. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up, must bring with them their diplomas, or other satisfactory proof of identity.

210. Read a letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, intimating that the changes in the Regulations of the University in Arts, Law, and Medicine, explained in this office letter No. 655, dated the 12th September, 1892, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

211. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, requesting to be informed when the recent changes in the

Regulations instituting bi-annual examinations in Medicine will come into effect.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Medical College, be informed that the changes in the regulations instituting half-yearly examinations in Medicine, will come into effect in March 1893, and that the first re-examination under the new rules will commence on the 1st of March 1893.

212. Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, intimating that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Behar National College to the University in Arts up to the B.A. standard and in Law, as recommended in this office letter No. 393, dated the 20th July last.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

213. The Registrar submitted a list of schools that have passed not more than 20 per cent. of the candidates sent up to the Entrance examinations of the last three years.

RESOLVED—

That the following schools be struck off the list of schools qualified to send up candidates to the Entrance examination:—

Barajaguli H. E. School.
Lakshmannath H. E. School.
Mahestala H. E. School.
Sconi Mission High School.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the following schools be warned that if they do not do well at the next examination they will be similarly disqualified:—

Agarpara H. C. E. School.
Andul Durgasundari Jub. School.
Arkandi H. E. School.
Arrah K. J. Academy.
Bagati H. E. School
Baluti H. E. School.
Bankipur H. E. School.
Basirhat Municipal School
Behar National Coll. School.
Bhoita H. E. School.
Dacca Model School.
Durbar High School, Jodhpur.
Dumrao Maharaja's School.
Garbhabanipur H. C. E. School.
Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School
Graduates' Institution.
Ilsoba Mondlye H. E. School.
Indore Military High School.
Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
Jhenidah H. C. E. School.
Lahore Aitchson Chief's College.
Mozufferpur Society's Aided School.
Muradnagar H. C. E. School.
Sialkot American Mission High School.
St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.

214. The Registrar reported that, in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate, he had published the following revised notice for the election of the Tagore Professor of Law for 1893 in the *Gazette*, and had forwarded copies of it to the Sub-Treasurer of the four Inns of Court, asking them to make the matter known among the members of their respective Inns in such a manner as they may deem advisable, and also to the Registrars of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 20th June, 1892, it is hereby notified that the Senate will proceed in the month of August 1893, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November 1893.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The Land Law of Bengal.

(2) The Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake in British India.

(3) The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1893, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures, and if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November 1893, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

215. Read a letter from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, having reference to the Tagore Lectures delivered by Maulavi Muhammad Yousoof, Khan Bahadur, now passing through the Press.

RESOLVED—

That the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, be requested to send in a detailed estimate of the probable cost of printing the Lectures after consulting the Professor.

216. Read the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and Recognized High Schools on the Report of the Committee appointed to devise a scheme for widening the present Matriculation course by the introduction of certain alternative and optional subjects, calculated to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following changes be made in the Entrance Regulations :—

(*a*.) For the words "*Geometry*. The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions" there be substituted "*Geometry, Elementary Surveying and Book-keeping*. The first four Books of Euclid with easy deductions *or* the first two Books of Euclid with easy deductions, Elementry Surveying and Book-keeping."

(*b*). After "*Drawing*" add the word "*and Short-hand,*" and after "be held in drawing" add "and short-hand."

217. Read letters from the Superintendents at the several centres for holding the University examinations, stating the precautions which they propose to adopt for the safe custody of the examination papers.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

218. Read an endorsement from the Secretary to he Government of India, in the Home Department, tforwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, intimating that the General Medical Council in England are now prepared to consider any application that may be made by the Universities in India for the recognition of their qualifications.

RESOLVED—

That the matter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine.

219. Read a letter from the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, forwarding a circular from the Honorary

Secretary, Queen Margaret College, intimating that the Institution has been affiliated to the University of Glasgow in Arts and in Medicine for the education of female candidates.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

220. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Medical College, forwarding an application from Binodbihari Ganguli, praying that under the circumstances mentioned in the application, he may be allowed to appear at the ensuing First L. M. S. examination without being required to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which he was rejected at a previous examination.

RESOLVED—

That the application be rejected.

221. Read an application from Surendranath Mukerjee, supported by a certificate from the Principal, Medical College, praying that as he was unable to present himself at the last M. B. examination on account of illness, he may be allowed to appear at the next examination without undergoing a further course of study.

RESOLVED—

That as a special case Surendranath Mukerjee be admitted to the next M. B. examination without being required to undergo a further course of study.

222. Read a letter from the Principal, Armenian College, stating that Mr. T. Stephen, Examiner in Armenian for the ensuing Entrance examination, is at present employed as a temporary teacher in the above College, but that he has no concern with the teaching of the boys who intend to go up for the examination.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

223. Read a letter from the Principal, Berhampur College, enquiring whether lectures delivered in the B. L. classes on days other than Sundays, and general Gazetted Holidays, but included in the list of holidays for Government Colleges, issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and falling within a period during which the General Department of the College remains closed, will

be allowed to be counted in fulfilment of the requirements of para. 2 of the B. L. Regulations (p. 49a. University Calendar for 1892.)

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Berhampur College, be informed that lectures delivered on days specified by him may be allowed to count towards the qualifying percentage.

224. Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, enumerating the objections raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam against the abolition of Shillong as a centre for holding the Entrance examination, and stating that the Government of India would be glad if after considering the objections the Syndicate could see their way to retaining Shillong in the list of centres.

RESOLVED—

That Shillong be retained in the list of centres for holding the Entrance examination.

225. Read a letter from the Principal, Residency College, Indore, requesting that under the circumstances stated in the letter he may be relieved for the future of the work of supervising the Entrance examination to be held at that centre.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

226. Read a letter from the Principal, Canadian Mission College, Indore, requesting that Indore may be retained in the list of centres for the F. A. examination, and offering his assistance and the use of the new College Hall for holding the examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Canadian Mission College, be informed that Indore may be retained in the list of centres for the F. A. examination, if he undertakes to supervise the Entrance as well as the F. A. examinations and allows the use of his College hall for holding the examinations.

227. Read a letter from the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, pointing out the inconvenience caused to the Entrance and F. A. candidates from the above school by the abolition of Simla as a centre for holding the examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot retain Simla in the list of centres for holding the Entrance and F. A. examinations.

228. Read a letter from Mr. J. Southon, requesting that his daughter and another female candidate for the ensuing F. A. examination from the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal, may be allowed to be examined at the Agra College, and intimating that the Principal of the College has expressed his willingness to conduct the examination if the Syndicate authorise him to do so.

RESOLVED—

That the candidates be allowed to be examined at the Agra College, and that the Principal of the College be requested to conduct the examination.

229. Read a letter from the Officiating Principal, F. C. Institution and Duff College, recommending that the admission of Binodbihari Basak to the First Year Class of the above College on the 8th August may be sanctioned, with a view to enable the student to count the present session.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, F. C. Institution and Duff College, be informed that the attendance of Binodbihari Basak at lectures in the First Year Class of the Free Church Institution for this year shall be counted.

230. Read letters from Messrs. H. R. James and F. J. Rowe, inviting attention to certain objectionable passages in Sir W. Butler's "Gordon," one of the text-books in English, prescribed for the F. A. examination of 1894.

RESOLVED—

(*a*) That in the opinion of the Syndicate it is now too late to make any change in the text-books in English, prescribed for the F. A. examination of 1894.

(*b.*) That the Board of Studies in English be requested to consider the matter with reference to the text-books prescribed for the examination of 1895.

231. Read a letter from Mr. H. R. James, Professor of English, Patna College, suggesting that the second part of Ascham's "Schole-master" may be omitted from the Honour Course for the B. A. examination of 1894, as it is entirely taken up with hints and suggestions as to the study of Greek and Latin, and as it contains several lengthy passages from Greek and Latin authors.

RESOLVED—

That the second part of Ascham's "Schole-master" be omitted from the Honour Course in English for the B. A. examination of 1894 and 1895.

232. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Vidyasagar Memorial Fund, proposing to make over to the University the sum of Rs. 560 for the purpose of instituting an annual Silver Medal, to be called the Vidyasagar Medal, and to be awarded to that student of the Presidency College who stands highest in Sanskrit at the B. A. Honour examination, but does not obtain any other Medal in that subject.

RESOLVED—

That the Secretary, Vidyasagar Memorial Fund, be informed that the donation will be thankfully accepted on the condition proposed in his letter.

233. Read a letter from Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur, a Member of the Senate, enclosing a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 300, for the purpose of instituting an annual prize of books, to be called the "Bishnupriya Devi Prize," in memory of his deceased wife, and to be awarded to the first successful B. A. candidate from Assam; also remitting a further sum of Rs. 30, in order that a prize of books of that value may be awarded to the best successful candidate from Assam at the B. A. examination held in 1892.

RESOLVED—

That the donation be thankfully accepted, but that the donor be informed that the University cannot undertake to carry out that part of the 4th condition, which requires the publication of the names of the prizemen in the Assam *Gazette*.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That a prize of books to the value of Rs. 30 be awarded to Ramakanta Baruya of the General Assembly's Institution, as the best successful candidate from Assam at the B. A. examination of 1892.

234. Read a letter from Maulavi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., a Member of the Senate, suggesting that the second part of the University Calendar containing the examination papers, may be supplied to the Members of the Senate.

RESOLVED—

That the second part of the University Calendar for 1892 be distributed to Members of the Senate.

235. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Patna College, forwarding an application from Mohamed Abdul Quadir, supported by the requisite permission from the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be permitted to appear at the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Patna College, be informed that Mohamed Abdul Quadir will be admitted to the F. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

236. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Benares College, forwarding an application from Haridas Mukerjee, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the M. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Benares College, be informed that Haridas Mukerjee will be admitted to the M. A. examination.

237. Read a letter from the Principal, London Mission High School, Benares, forwarding an application from Biharilal Chakrabarti, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, London Mission High School, Benares, be informed that Biharilal Chakrabarti will

be admitted to the F. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

238. Read an application from Shiva Baluck Bajpai, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that under the circumstances stated in the application, he may be allowed to appear at the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be admitted to the ensuing B. A. examination, provided he can produce the requisite certificate from the Principal, Muir Central College.

239. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur, forwarding an application from Hari Ballab Parchure, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be allowed to present himself at the ensuing F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur, be informed that Hari Ballab Parchure will be admitted to the ensuing F. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

240. Read a letter from the Principal, Holkar College, fowarding an application from Parashram, a blind student in the Indore English Madrasa, praying that he may be permitted to appear at the ensuing Entrance examination, and may be allowed to engage a clerk to write down his answers.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Holkar College, be informed that Parashram will be admitted to the ensuing Entrance examination, provided that the clerk engaged to write down his answers be approved by the Principal as thoroughly trustworthy.

241. Read an application from T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai, requesting that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination without being required to pass the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Senior Local examination of the University of Cambridge.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that F. A Thuraiappah Pillai be admitted to the F. A. examination without being required to pass the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Senior Local examination of the University of Cambridge.

242. Read an endorsement from the Head Master, Midnapur College, forwarding an application from Narigopal Sinha, supported by an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate, praying that the age entered in his Entrance certificate may be changed from 16 to 14 years, and that his name may also be changed from "Nanigopal" to "Narigopal."

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, Midnapur College, be informed that the name of the applicant may be changed in his Entrance certificate from "Nanigopal" to "Narigopal," but that the age entered cannot be altered.

243. The Registrar reported that Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee had made over to him the remaining 200 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. George Sibley.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be requested to make arrangements with Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee for the sale of the remaining 200 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills, and to invest the sale proceeds in 4 per cent. Government Securities.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That an extract from the will of the late Mr. George Sibley, making the bequest, be circulated among the Members of the Faculty of Engineering.

244. Read a letter from the Principal, L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur, requesting to be informed whether lectures delivered on the same day for a number of hours, either continuously or at intervals, on one or more books dealing with the same subject, should be counted as one or more lectures.

RESOLVED—

That having regard to the facts set forth in his letter, the Principal, L. M. S College, Bhowanipur, be informed that the lectures in question may be counted as separate lectures.

245. Read a letter from the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, suggesting that a rule be laid down requiring a candidate for the Entrance examination to read continuously in a school for not less than six months immediately preceding the examination, in order to qualify himself for admission to the examination as a student of that school.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate think it unnecessary to make this rule.

246. Read a letter from the Principal, Dacca College, explaining, with reference to this office letter No. 698, dated the 19th September, 1892, the method adopted in calculating the number of lectures attended by Hemchandra Sen and Kesabchandra Ray.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

247. The Registrar enquired what steps were to be taken for the publication of the Tagore Lectures for 1891, delivered by the late Pandit Prannath Saraswati.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

248. The Registrar suggested that the words "Whether he is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship" be inserted in the application form for admission to the Second M. B. examination under the head "Particulars to be filled in by the candidate."

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that in the form of application for admission to the Second M. B. examination, under the head "Particulars to be filled in by the candidate," the words "Whether he is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship" be inserted.

249. The Registrar pointed out that on account of the recent changes in the Regulations for the Second L. M. S. examination, it was necessary to alter the existing form of certificate of passing that examination.

RESOLVED—

That the question be referred to the Faculty of Medicine.

• 250. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding, with reference to this office letter No. 692, dated the 19th September, 1892, an explanation in writing from Bhabataran Bhattacharyya, a Second Year B. L. student of the College, who was marked present on the rolls on certain dates on which he was actually absent; and stating that he is not in a position to furnish the Syndicate with further details about the matter.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

251. The Registrar inquired whether in the case of an unsuccessful F. A. or B. A. candidate intending to appear at a subsequent examination, the six months' study required under paras. 4 and 5 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations respectively, must be completed in one and the same affiliated institution.

RESOLVED—

That the six months' study required by the Regulations may be completed in one or more of the institutions affiliated to the University.

252. Read a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, intimating that one of the offenders connected with the theft of the Entrance examination papers at Patna last year, named Ganesh Misra, has just been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and recommending that the subordinate Police Officers who worked out the case under his superintendence should be rewarded by the University for bringing about the conviction of the offender.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar offer the thanks of the Syndicate to the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, and his subordinate officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duty in connection with the conviction of the offender.

253. Read the following letter from the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, advising the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Security for Rs. 1,000, on account of the "McLeod Memorial Fund," and intimating that the security will be converted into stock :—

No. 84—1138-P.

"BANK OF BENGAL.

DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT;

Calcutta, 4th November, 1892.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

SENATE HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG to advise the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Security for Rs. 1,000 (as per enclosed memo.) agreeably with instructions.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) A. W. LINDSAY,

Deputy. Secretary and Treasurer.

P.S.—The Security will be converted into stock and held in safe custody on account of McLeod Medal Fund.

MEMO. OF PURCHASE.

Account,—Registrar, Calcutta University, account McLeod Medal Fund.

	Rs.	As	P.	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4 per cent. Government Security, No. 218455 of 1842-43...	1,000	0	0						
Premium at Rs. 6-8 per cent....	65	0	0						
				1,065	0	0			
Interest from 1st August, 1892, to 3rd November, 1892, being 3 months and 2 days, at 4 per cent.	10	3	7						
Less—Income Tax at 5 pie per rupee	0	4	3						
				9	15	4	1,074	15	4
To Commission at ¼ per cent.							2	11	0
,, Brokerage at $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.									
,, Renewing fee									
,, Receipt stamp ...									
,, Postages, &c									
						Rs. ..	1,077	10	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT;
Calcutta, 3rd November, 1892.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

254. Read a letter from Dr. C. J. H. Warden, requesting that his letter, dated the 15th September, 1891, suggesting the institution of a special Degree in Sanitary Science, (p. 143 of the University Minutes for 1891-92) may be reconsidered.

RESOLVED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine.

255. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Kshitischandra Ray, praying that as he was unable to appear at the B. L. examination recently held, owing to his not having attended the qualifying number of lectures, he may be allowed to appear at the examination in 1893, on his attending lectures for another period of one year.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that Kshitishchandra Ray will be admitted to the B. L. examination in 1893, provided he attends the prescribed course of Law Lectures delivered at the College for another period of one year.

256. Read a letter from the Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar, forwarding an application from Birchandra Sinha, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the B. L. examination in 1893, provided he attends the prescribed number of lectures for a full year.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar, be informed that Birchandra Sinha will be admitted to the B. L. examination in 1893, provided he attends the prescribed course of Law Lectures for another year.

257. Read a letter from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Nilkrishna Mitra, praying that he may be admitted to the B.L. examination in 1893, on his attending lectures for a further period of one year.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, City College, be informed that Nilkrishna Mitra will be admitted to the B. L. examination

in 1893, provided he attends the prescribed course of Law Lectures for another year.

258. Read a letter from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Jnanendranath Basu, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the B. L. examination in 1893, on his attending further lectures for a month.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, City College, be informed that Jnanendranath Basu may attend lectures at the Benares College, but that he must attend to the end of the session, in order to make himself eligible for admission to the B. L. examination in 1893.

259. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Surendranath Lahiri, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination in 1894 without attending further lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the application be rejected as premature.

260. Read a letter from the Head Master, Dainhat H. E. School, pointing out, in reply to this office letter No. 706, dated the 21st September last, certain inaccuracies in Hall and Steven's Geometry.

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

261. Read a letter from the Registrar, Allahabad University, forwarding an application from Hariprasad Vidyant, B.A., praying that he may be admitted to the M. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That Hariprasad Vidyant be admitted to the M. A. examination.

262. Read an application from certain M. A. candidates, forwarded by the Principal, City College, submitting certain remarks with reference to one of the papers in Physical Science set at the last M. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That a copy of the application be forwarded to the Examiner, and that he be requested to make due allowance for the facts therein stated.

263. The following contingent bills for the months of July, August and September were passed :—

FEE FUND.

		Rs.	As.	P.
3	Bills, Punkha-pullers' wages for the months of June, July and August, 1892	24	0	0
1	Bill, Secy. to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D., for the construction of paper-lift and ornamental capitals to pillars ...	72	3	2
2	Bills, Collector of Stamps for Service Labels	200	0	0
2	„ Collector to the Corporation, House, Water, Police and Lighting Taxes, 2nd quarter, 1892-93.	292	8	0
3	„ Superintendent, Catholic Orphan Press, for Printing Jobs ...	5	8	0
1	Bill, do. do. do. ...	16	0	0
1	„ Expenses incurred during the Examination held at Jabalpur ...	26	10	0
1	„ Refund of F. A. Fee paid by Baldeo Narayan	20	0	0
2	Bills, Messrs. W. Newman & Co., for Printing Jobs	35	2	0
2	„ do. do. do. ...	111	4	0
1	Bill, do. do. do. ...	37	4	0
1	„ do. do. do. ...	124	8	0
1	„ do. for Printing Minutes for 1891-92... ...	757	0	0
1	„ "Indian Daily News" Advertisement	3	8	0
1	„ H. A. Bamford, Esq., Examination Expenses	23	4	0
2	Bills, Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, for Printing Jobs ...	76	6	0
1	Bill, Raj Jajneswar Mitra, for two copies of speeches of the late Raja Rajendralala Mitra ...	4	0	0
1	„ Babu Haraprasad Sastri, Examination Expenses	14	0	6
1	„ Telegram	1	2	0
1	„ Traill & Co., for Straw Boards ...	4	8	0
1	„ Duftry for Binding Books, &c. ...	2	6	0
1	„ Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., for Books	13	8	0
1	„ Contingencies	2	7	6
1	„ do.	6	9	3
1	„ do.	7	13	0

Carried over Rs. 1,881 7 5

	Brought forward Rs. ...			1,881	7 5
	Tagore Fund.				
1	Bill, "Englishman," for Advertisement	8	12 0		
1	„ "Bengali" do. ...	9	0 0		
1	„ "Pioneer" do. ...	8	9 0		
1	„ "Amritabazar Patrika" do. ...	8	0 0		
1	„ "Indian Nation" do. ...	7	0 0		
1	„ "Indian Mirror" do. ...	4	12 0		
1	„ "Reis and Rayyat" do. ...	9	8 0		
1	„ "Madras Mail" do. ...	13	2 6		
1	„ "Bombay Gazette" do. ...	17	0 0		
1	„ "Hindu Patriot" do. ...	8	8 0		
1	„ Commission to Money Orders ...	0	8 0	94	11 6
	Pachete Fund.				
1	Bill, Brajalal Chakrabarti (half prize)...			45	0 0
	Saradaprasad Fund.				
3	Bills, Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Prize Books			75	0 0
	Jatindrachandra Fund.				
1	Bill, Master of the Mint for a Die ...			75	0 0
	Kesabchandra Sen Fund.				
1	Bill, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Prize Books	80	0 0		
1	„ Miss Ada Mary Greening, Prize Books	80	0 0	160	0 0
	Sibley Fund.				
	Payment of advance to Fee Fund ...			700	0 0
	TOTAL RS. ...			3,031	2 11

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed).

GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 1.

THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:

J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P., *President, in the Chair.*

RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
BABU JAGADBANDHU BASU, M.D.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L.M.S.
D. O'C. RAYE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S.
E. A. BIRCH, ESQ., M.D.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
BABU KAILASCHANDRA BASU, L.M.S.

264. Read an endorsement from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, intimating that the General Medical Council in England are now prepared to consider any application that may be made by the Universities in India for the recognition of their qualifications.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that an application be made to the General Medical Council in England for the recognition of the Medical Licence and Degrees, (*viz.*, L. M. S., M. B., and M. D.) of this University for registration under Part II of the Medical Act, 1886.

265. The Registrar enquired whether on account of the recent changes in the Regulations for the Second

L. M. S. examination it is necessary to alter the existing form of certificate of passing that examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty see no reason to make any alteration in the form of certificate.

266. The following letter having been circulated among the members of the Faculty, was taken as read :—

"FROM

C. J. H. WARDEN, ESQ., M. D.,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th September, 1891.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of your placing this communication before the Syndicate :—

At present in the United Kingdom, there are, I believe, sixteen examining boards, which grant either a degree or a licence in Sanitary Science, to qualified medical men, after a prescribed course of study. In India, the University of Madras is empowered to confer the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science under conditions similar to those in force in the United Kingdom. But the University of Calcutta does not take cognizance of Sanitary Science as a special branch of study.

The importance of encouraging a more than a superficial knowledge of Sanitary Science was recognised by a majority of the Universities and Medical Corporations in the United Kingdom some years ago, by the institution of a special degree. It was recognised that the knowledge in Sanitary Science possessed by most medical men was about equivalent to their attainments in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology : these subjects being taught and learned merely to pass examinations.

The reasons which led to the institution of a special degree in Sanitary Science in the United Kingdom are more cogent if applied as reasons why similar degrees should be conferred by our Indian Universities.

There can be no question relative to the importance of encouraging our Indian graduates to study Sanitary Science from a comprehensive point of view, such as would be afforded by a curriculum similar to that required of candidates for the University of Cambridge diploma in Sanitary Science.

At present, those of our Calcutta graduates who might be desirous of specially studying Sanitary Science are at a disadvantage with the graduates of the University of Madras, and I venture, respectfully, to submit for the consideration of the Syndicate, if

there is any valid reason why the University of Calcutta should be behind hand in recognizing the importance of Sanitary Science.

It is possible that under the Act of Incorporation the University of Calcutta is not empowered to grant a degree in Sanitary Science, but an application to the Governor-General in Council for a special Act could hardly be attended with negative results. The Government of India has always evinced interest in promoting sanitation, and any project which has for its object the dissemination of advanced Sanitary principles,—by affording graduates of the University of the most important Province in British India opportunities for the acquisition of Sanitary Science, would doubtless receive the cordial support of Government

Yours truly,

(Sd.) C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D."

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty are of opinion that it is undesirable to take any action in the matter.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed).

J. F. P. MCCONNELL, F.R.C.P., LOND.,

President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 2.

THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:

A. M. BOSE, ESQ., M. A., *in the Chair.*

BABU OMESCHANDRA DUTT.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, ESQ., M.A., PH. D.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSH, M.A., D.L.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
MAULAVI SERAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M.A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
BABU CHANDRANATH BASU, M.A., B.L.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M.A.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., B.A., C S.
BABU PRATAPCHANDRA MAJUMDAR.
J. C. BOSE, ESQ , B.A., B.SC.
BABU SRINATH DAS
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A., F R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.
BABU, BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M.A.
REV. J. MORRISON, M.A., B.D.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUA, BAHADUR.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B L.
KOMESCHANDRA DUTT, ESQ., C S., C.I.E.
REV. A. P. BEGG, B A.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA, M.A., B.L

267. The Faculty met to consider, at the request of the Syndicate, the following letter :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

CALCUTTA.

Dated the 10th August, 1892.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned members of the Senate beg to request the favour of your submitting this letter for the consideration of the Syndicate.

In view of the increasing pressure of merely intellectual competition to which our students are being subjected at the present time, and the injurious effects on their physique resulting therefrom,

we think it desirable that the University should recognise the importance of physical education in our Schools and Colleges, and give it some encouragement, however indirect. We think this could be done, if the following proposals, which we submit for the consideration of the Syndicate, were adopted :—

I.—That the following addition be made to the certificate for candidates for the Entrance examination given at page 74 of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character. "That he has gone through a course of physical exercise for not less than three months in each year during the three preceding years."

NOTE *(a)*.—The exercise must be for not less than two hours in the week, and may comprise gymnastics, Indian and English games, dumb-bell and Indian Club exercises, riding or drill.

NOTE *(b)*.—In the case of students who are medically certified as unable to go through a course of physical exercise, the following is to be substituted for this clause, *viz.* :—

"That he has been exempted from attending a course of physical exercise, under medical certificate."

II.—That the following addition be made to the certificates for candidates for the F. A. and B. A. examinations given at pp. 75 and 76 respectively of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character :—

"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise for not less than six months since passing his last University examination."

NOTES *(a)* and *(b)* as above.

We have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servants,

Narendra Krishna.
Trailokyanath Mitra.
Rash Behary Ghose.
Mahomed Yusoof.
A. M. Bose.
Kali Charan Banurji.
P. C. Mozoomdar.
Sarada Charan Mitra.
Serajul Islam.
Opendro Nath Mitter.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman.
Durga Mohun Das.
Sree Nath Dass.
Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
Jogendra Chunder Ghose.
Mahendra Nath Ray.
Pran Nath Pandit.
J. C. Bose.
Radhika P. Mookerjee.
Gonesh Ch. Chunder.
J. Wood-Mason.
M. Ghose.
Hem Chandra Banerjee.
A. Paton Begg.
Abdool Luteef.
Chunder Nath Bose.
Gauri Sanker De.
R. N. Ray.
I. C. Bose.
Devendra Nath Roy.
Goonaviram Baruah.
D. D. Cunningham.
R. C. Dutt, C. S.
Haraprasad Shastri.
Umesh Chandra Dutt.
Ahmed.
W. C. Bonnerjee.
John F. Norris.
Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari.
F. J. Rowe.
J. H. Gilliland.
Bipinvihari Gupta.
H. M. Percival.
Kannay Lal Dey.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee.
O. C. Dutt.
Abdul Hai.
Zahiruddin Ahmed.
Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya."

Babu Asutosh Mookerjee proposed that Mr. A. M. Bose take the Chair.

Babu Mahendranath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose moved—

"That the following addition be made to the certificates for candidates for the Entrance examination given at page 74 of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character:—"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise for not less than three months in each year during the three preceding years."

NOTE *(a)*.—The exercise must be for not less than two hours in the week, and may comprise gymnastics, Indian and English games, dumb-bell and Indian Club exercises, riding or drill.

NOTE *(b)*.—In the case of students who are medically certified as unable to go through a course of physical exercise, the following is to be substituted for this clause, *viz.*:—

"That he has been exempted from attending a course of physical exercise, under medical certificate."

Maulavi Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur, seconded the motion.

The motion was opposed by the Rev. H. Whitehead, and supported by Dr. Hoernle and Babu Nilmani Mookerjee.

The Rev. A. P. Begg spoke against the motion, and Babu Pratapchandra Majumdar spoke in its favour.

Mr. R. C. Dutt moved as an amendment that all the words after "That he has gone through a course of physical exercise" be omitted, and the words "Note *(a)*.—The character of the exercise will be determined from time to time by the Syndicate" be added.

Mr. G. A. Grierson seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose having accepted the amendment, the original motion was amended accordingly.

Rev. J. Morrison spoke against the motion.

Babu Umeschandra Dutta, and Babu Rajaninath Ray spoke in favour of the motion.

The Hon'ble the Mover having waived his right of reply, the Chairman spoke in favour of the motion.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried, 22 voting for and 5 against it.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose moved—

"That the following addition be made to the certificates for candidates for the F. A. and B. A. examinations given at pp. 75 and 76 respectively of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character :—

"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise since passing his last University examination.

NOTE.—The character of such exercise will be determined from time to time by the Syndicate."

Maulavi Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur, seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and carried, 23 voting for and 4 against it.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
A. M. BOSE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 7.

THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

268. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 19th November, were read and confirmed.

269. Read a letter from certain graduates of the University qualified to vote, suggesting that voters at the next University election of Fellows should be required to sign a certain declaration.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate do not think it necessary to take any action in the matter.

Resolved also by the majority of the members present, that the following be the form of the voting paper:—

Calcutta University.

Election of Fellows, 1893.

Names of Candidates voted for—

1._____

2._____

3._____

Signature of Voter—

Degree, and year in which it was obtained_____

Countersignature of officer in whose presence the vote is recorded.

*Date*_____ 189 . *Official Designation.*

THIS paper must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar, at the Senate House, on the 2nd of January 1893, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Graduates who are unable to appear in person at the Senate House, may fill up the paper in the presence of a Magisterial Officer, by whom the papers must be countersigned. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting paper is filled up, must bring with them their Diplomas or other satisfactory proof of identity. Voting papers reaching the Registrar's office after 5 P.M. on the 2nd of January 1893, will not be counted.

The names of the candidates proposed for election are printed on the back of this form. If an elector votes for three candidates, one of them at least shall be a medical graduate.

Holders of one of the following Degrees, M. A., D. L. and M. D., and Bachelors of Arts who graduated before the year 1867, are entitled to vote for three candidates. *A voter can give only one vote to one candidate.*

270. Read a letter from Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, suggesting that the Chief Minister or Magisterial Officer in Native States may, for the purposes of the election, be recognised as a Magistrate within the meaning of the notification issued by the University in connection with the next election of Fellows.

RESOLVED—

That in the absence of an officer of the rank of Magistrate in a Native State, the voting paper may be signed in the presence of the Chief Minister or the Chief Magisterial Officer of the State.

271. Read the following report :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to consider a letter from Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, inviting the attention of the Syndicate to the want of uniformity in the range of the subjects and the character of the questions, which candidates for the Premchand Roychand Studentship have to read and answer, have the honour to submit our report.

We have considered the rules now in force, and we proceed to suggest certain alterations in them, with a view to remove the defects in the present system pointed out in the aforesaid letter. But before enumerating these alterations, it seems desirable to state certain principles which we have endeavoured to keep in view.

Hitherto the Studentship has been awarded solely as a prize or reward for past work; we are of opinion, however, that the proceeds of the endowment would be better utilised, if at least a portion of so valuable a prize could be applied by the University to foster in its graduates the habit of original and independent research. The prizes in the learned professions are sufficiently large and numerous to attract able men; the one educational object which stands in need of the greatest assistance, is the encouragement of research; and the University should promote that object, so far as lies in its power. We recommend, therefore, that the Studentship, instead of being tenable unconditionally for five years, should be tenable, in the first instance, for two years only, and should be extended for a further term of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out some special investigation in the subject in which the Studentship was awarded. Again, keeping in view the primary object of the examination as a test for selecting the candidate best qualified for research, we are of opinion that superficiality and cramming should be discouraged, and as deep and wide a knowledge as possible of the subjects taken up, should be required from candidates. We, therefore, think it necessary to restrict the number of subjects which a candidate may take up, to *two*. We further consider it desirable that the Syndicate should have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization as far as possible. Every candidate should also be asked to state in his application, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which, if elected to the Studentship, he intends to carry on special investigation, with a view to retain the Studentship during the second term of three years; and the examination ought to be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. Under the system now in force, candidates often waste their powers in making a superficial acquaintance with the whole of a practically limitless subject; the plan suggested will, we believe, remove to a great extent this evil, and will also enable a candidate to get full credit for any special knowledge of a subject that he may have acquired. Candidates may with advantage, we think, be also invited to state in their applications what contributions, if any, they have made to the subject in which they desire to be examined.

We now proceed to consider the rules in detail.

We propose the insertion of the word "only" before "one" in Rule 2 of the Senate Rules, in order to avoid ambiguity. Again, we do not see any reason why competition for the Studentship should be confined only to Masters of Arts; for instance, there seems to be no special reason why a Doctor in Medicine, who may be a specialist in Natural Science, should not be allowed to compete in that subject. We, therefore, recommend that the following be substituted for paragraph 2 :—

"2. Any graduate of the University of Calcutta, who has been admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, shall be eligible for only one of these Studentships during ten years from the time that he passed the Entrance examination."

For paragraphs 3 and 7, we recommend that the following be substituted :—

"3. Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, and shall be extended for a further term of three years, provided the Student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out some special investigation in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded.

4. One election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship. Should the Examiners in any year report that no candidate has, in their opinion, shewn sufficient proficiency to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship in any subsequent year."

It will be observed that we recommend the omission of the words "for proficiency in those subjects" from Rule 7 of the Senate Rules; the effect of this omission will be to put it in the power of the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship to candidates in Literary and Scientific subjects indiscriminately. Under the present system, the Studentship which is left vacant in one year owing to no candidate having satisfied the Examiners in, say Literary subjects, cannot be awarded next year to a candidate in Scientific subjects, however great his merits may be. This seems to us an unnecessary restriction, diminishing the value of the prize as an incentive to study and research.

For Rule 4, as it stands at present, we propose that the following rule be substituted :—

"5. The Studentships shall be awarded in alternate years in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) English (for candidates whose vernacular is not English).
(2) One of the following classical languages: Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek, Latin.
(3) Philosophy.
(4) History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) Pure Mathematics.
(2) Mixed Mathematics.
(3) Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Technology.
(4) Organic Chemistry.
(5) Electricity, Magnetism and Sound (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(6) Heat, Molecular Physics, and Physical Optics (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(7) Botany.
(8) Physiology and Zoology.
(9) Geology and Mineralogy.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up more than two subjects."

It will be noticed that we recommend that English be taken up only by candidates whose vernacular is not English ; we observe that a similar restriction exists in the case of the M. A. examination, and we consider it fair that it should be introduced also for the Premchand examination.

We are in favour of omitting Comparative Philology from the list of Literary subjects, (1) as it is not a subject for the M. A. examination, (2) as students in this country lack the necessary linguistic preparation for the study of the subject as understood in Europe, (3) as the best treatises on the subject are written in German, and (4) as experience has shewn that candidates do not succeed in it.

We think it necessary also to observe that some of the Scientific subjects under the present rules, are rather groups of subjects, than subjects properly so called, and

that the classification differs widely from that followed in the M. A. Regulations; we have, therefore, re-arranged the subjects so as to secure some uniformity in the relative extent of the subjects, and also to render it possible for a properly qualified student to acquire a thorough knowledge of two of them.

After Rule 5, as above, a new rule should be inserted as follows:—

"6. The Syndicate shall have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization as far as possible."

To the present Rule 5, we recommend that the following be added:—

"Every candidate must also state, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which he intends to carry on special investigation, with a view to retain the Studentship during the second term of three years; and the examination will be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. A candidate may also state what contribution, if any, he has made to the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined.

We now come to the rules passed by the Syndicate.

We recommend that for Rule 2 the following be substituted:—

"In each of the subjects for examination, four three-hour papers shall be set."

Rule 3 should be omitted, and we recommend that the following new rule be introduced:—

"The number of questions set in each paper shall be at least twice as many as are required to be answered to secure full marks."

We consider this rule necessary, in order to give candidates variety of selection, and to give equal chances to candidates with varying predilection for different parts of a subject.

Rules 4, 5, 6, should run as follows:—

4. Each paper shall carry 100 marks.

5. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, two theoretical papers shall be set.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, three theoretical papers shall be set.

6. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, the practical examination shall carry 200 marks.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, the practical examination shall carry 100 marks.

The number of days over which the practical examination shall extend, will be fixed by the Examiner in consultation with the Syndicate."

Rules 8 and 9 may be omitted, as being merely repetitions of Rules 6 and 7 of the Senate Rules.

It appears to us that the cost of the examination bears an unduly large proportion to the income of the fund, and we would, therefore, recommend that the fee for conducting the examination in any subject should be Rs. 300.

The appendix gives in one view the rules as they will stand if our recommendations are accepted.

(Sd.) GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
" JOHN ELIOT.
" AMEER ALI.
" CHARLES H. TAWNEY.
" ALEX. PEDLER
" C. J. H. WARDEN.
" ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY.
" J. WOOD-MASON.

25th November, 1892.

APPENDIX.

Rules to be passed by the Senate.

1. Five studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand Studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the endowment.

2. Any graduate of the University of Calcutta, who has been admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, shall be eligible for only one of these Studentships during ten years from the time that he passed the Entrance examination.

3. Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, and shall be extended for a further term of three years, provided the Student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out some special investigation in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded.

4. One election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship. Should the Examiners in any year report that no candidate has, in their opinion, shewn sufficient proficiency to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship in any subsequent year.

5. The Studentship shall be awarded in alternate years in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows:—

(1) English (for candidates whose vernacular is not English.)

(2) One of the following Classical Languages:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Latin.

(3) Philosophy.

(4) History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows:—

(1) Pure Mathematics.

(2) Mixed Mathematics.

(3) Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

(4) Organic Chemistry.

(5) Electricity, Magnetism and Sound (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally.)

(6) Heat, Molecular Physics, and Physical Optics (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally.)

(7) Botany.

(8) Physiology and Zoology.

(9) Geology and Mineralogy.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up more than two subjects.

6. The Syndicate shall have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization, as far as possible.

7. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subject or subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

Every candidate must also state, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which he intends, if elected to a Studentship, to carry on special investigations, with a view to retain the Studentship, during the second term of three years; and the examination will be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. A candidate may also state what contribution, if any, he has made to the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined.

8. The Examiners shall meet together before the examination in order to compare their questions, and after the examination, in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes), declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

9. The names of the Premchand Roychand Students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

Rules to be passed by the Syndicate.

1. The examination shall be held in the month of November, and two papers shall be given each day.

2. In each of the subjects for examination, four three-hour papers shall be set.

3. The number of questions set in each paper shall be at least twice as many as are required to be answered to secure full marks.

4. Each paper shall carry 100 marks.

5. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, two theoretical papers shall beset.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, three theoretical papers shall be set.

6. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, the practical examination shall carry 200 marks.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, the practical examination shall carry 100 marks.

The number of days over which the practical examination shall extend, will be fixed by the Examiner in consultation with the Syndicate.

7. Only marks in excess of 30 in each paper shall be counted towards the total, and each mark above 70 shall count as 2 marks towards the total.

RESOLVED—

(i) That the report be adopted

(ii) That the report be submitted to the Senate with the recommendation that of the first set of rules in the appendix, rules 1—7 and rule 9 be substituted for the existing rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship.

272. Read the following report of the Examiners for the recent M. A. examination :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th December, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the M. A. examination.

The number of candidates registered for the examination in English was 77, of whom 33 passed, 38 failed, and 6 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 6 were placed in the First class, 14 in the Second, and 13 in the Third.

The number of candidates in Latin was only 1 ; she passed and was placed in the First class.

The number of candidates in Sanskrit was 3, of whom 2 passed and 1 failed. Both the successful candidates were placed in the First class.

The number of candidates in Persian was 1 ; he passed and was placed in Third class.

The number of candidates in Arabic was 2, both of whom passed in the Second class.

The number of candidates in History was 3, of whom 1 passed and 2 failed. The successful candidate was placed in the Second class.

The number of candidates in Mental and Moral Philosophy was 9, of whom 1 passed in the First class, 6 failed, and 2 were absent.

The number of candidates in Mathematics was 10, of whom 4 passed and 6 failed. All the successful candidates were placed in the Third class.

The number of candidates in Natural and Physical Science (A) was 3, of whom all passed. Of the successful candidates, 2 were placed in the Second class and one in the Third.

The number of candidates in Natural and Physical Science B) was 8, of whom 4 passed, 2 failed, and 2 were absent. Of

the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the Second class and 3 in the Third.

The number of candidates in Natural and Physical Science (C) was 4, all of whom passed in the First class.

We beg to recommend Lala Digambar Lal of the Presidency College, who obtained a First class in Physics, as eligible for the Gilchrist Scholarship.

We beg further to recommend the undermentioned successful candidates who were placed in the First class, as eligible for the Government Scholarship.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Jadunath Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
Lalitmohan Chattopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Dinanath Datta	...	Ditto.
Jatindramohan Bagchi	...	Ditto.
Mahendrakumar Mitra	...	Ditto.
Annadaprasad Bhattacharyya	...	Private Student.

LATIN.

CLASS I.

Florence Holland	...	Private Student.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Ramaballabh Misra	...	Sanskrit College.
Narayan Dajiba Wadegaonkar	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Nandalal Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (C).

CLASS I.

Lala Digambar Lal	...	Presidency College.
Tarapada Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Upendranath Biswas	...	Ditto.
Surendranath Ghosh	...	Ditto.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) F. J. ROWE.
" KALICHARAN BANERJEE.
" NILMANI MUKERJEE.
" H. M. PERCIVAL.
" SATYAVRATA SAMASHRAMI.
" শ্রীচন্দ্রকান্ত শর্ম্মা।

APPENDIX.

With regard to the order of the successful candidates in Sanskrit, we think it right to submit in original to the Syndicate the annexed statements placed before us by three of the Examiners in Sanskrit : the fourth Examiner, Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, was not present at our meeting.

Having regard to these statements, we do not feel that we can accept as they stand the marks of the candidates in the third paper. We think revision of the answers in their paper is advisable. We would suggest that the papers be looked over by Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya and Mahamahopadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar and that their joint recommendation as to the marks to be awarded should be accepted as final.

(Sd). F. J. ROWE.
„ KALICHARAN BANERJEE.
„ NILMANI MUKERJEE.
„ H. M. PERCIVAL.

যদি আমার পরীক্ষায় সন্দেহ করা সর্ব্বসম্মত হয় তবে অবশ্যই পুনশ্চ পরীক্ষার আবশ্যক হইবে নতুবা আমার কাগজ অন্যের দ্বারা পরীক্ষিত হইলে অবশ্যই অপমান জ্ঞান করিব। এ স্থলে ইহাও বক্তব্য যে তাহা হইলে নিলমণি বাবুর কাগজ গুলিও পুনঃ পরীক্ষিত হওয়া উচিত, কেননা ৩নং ছাত্রের ফল তাঁহার সহিত কাহারও সমান হয় নাই।

(Sd). SATYAVRATA SAMASHRAMI.

এই কাগজে যখন পুনরায় আমার দ্বারা কাগজ পরীক্ষার প্রস্তাব হইয়াছে তখন আমার ইহাতে সাক্ষর করা অনুচিত। এম. এ. পরীক্ষক দিগের কাগজ পুনঃ পরীক্ষা করাও আমি ভাল বিবেচনা করি না। (Sd). শ্রীচন্দ্রকান্ত শর্ম্মা।

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted and the names of the successful candidates, excepting those in Sanskrit, be published in the *Gazette*. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

1	Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
2	Chattopadhyay, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
4	Bagchi, Jatindramohan	...	Ditto.
5	Mitra, Mahendrakumar	...	Ditto.
6	Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad		Private student.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Siddheswar...	Presidency College
2	Bandyopadhyay, Albion Rajkumar ...	Ditto
3	Muhammad Azizul Huq ...	Private student
4	Chattopadhyay, Bijaygopal ..	Presidency College
5	Ghosh, Jogeschandra ...	Private student
6	Bhattacharyya, Padmanath ...	Dacca College
7	Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Private student
8	De, Bipinbihari ...	Ditto
9	Mitra, Upendramohan ...	Ditto
10	Das, Anukulchandra ...	Dacca College
11	Bhattacharyya, Ramdas ...	Private student
12	Mukhopadhyay, Sureschandra	Presidency College
13	Chattopadhyay, Lalbihari ...	Ditto
	Bandyopadhyay, Narigopal ...	Ditto

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

1	Ray, Rajendramohan ...	Private student
2	Basu, Bijaykrishna ...	Presidency College
3	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinikanta...	Private student
4	Datta, Annadacharan ...	Presidency College
5	Mitra, Nilkrishna ...	Private student
6	Sarkar, Bholanath ...	General Assembly's Institution
7	Sadhu, Krishnalal ...	Private student
	Brahmachari, Saratchandra ...	Presidency College
9	Chakrabarti, Bagalaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution
10	Basu, Hemchandra ...	Ditto
11	Ray, Tripuracharan ...	Ditto
12	Bandyopadhyay, Chunilal ...	Presidency College
13	Sarkar, Debendranath ...	Ditto

LATIN.

CLASS I.

Holland, Florence	...	Private student

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

1	Syed Kallan	... Teacher
2	Nur Bakhsh	... M. A. O. College

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

M. Moinuddin Ahmad	...	Private student

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Anukulchandra	...	Private student

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal ... Presidency College

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

1	Sarnakar, Nagendranath ...	City College
2	Haldar, Binodbihari ...	Presidency College
3	Ray, Rajanikanta ...	Ditto
	Chattopadhyay, Surendranath	Private student

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (A).

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Harendra-krishna ...	Presidency College
2	Sadhu, Rajendralal ..	Hughli College

CLASS III.

Gangopadhyay, Siddheswar ... Private student

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (B

CLASS II.

Mallik, Indumadhab ... Private student

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Rakhaldas ...	City College
2	Basu, Bhupendrakumar ...	Private student
3	Datta, Atulchandra ...	City College

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (C).

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

1	Lala Digambarlal ...	Presidency College
2	Mukhopadhyay, Tarapada ...	Ditto
3	Biswas, Upendranath ...	Ditto
4	Ghosh, Surendranath ...	Ditto

RESOLVED ALSO—

That, as recommended by the Board of Examiners in the Appendix to their report, the third paper in Sanskrit be re-examined by Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya and Mahamahopadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, and that their joint recommendation as to the marks to be awarded be accepted as final.

273. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine dated the 1st December.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that an application be made through the Government of India, to the General Medical Council in England, for the recognition of the Medical Licence and Degrees (*viz.*, L. M. S., M. B. and M. D.) of this University, for registration under Part II of the Medical Act of 1886.

274. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, dated the 3rd December.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate submit to the Senate an extract from the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, dated the 3rd December, 1892, containing a letter (*see* pp. 128-129 current minutes) signed by several members of the Senate, suggesting a scheme for giving greater encouragement to physical education in the Schools and Colleges recognised by and affiliated to the University, as well as the recommendations of the Faculty of Arts upon it.

275. The following dates were fixed for the Medical, Engineering, M. A., B. L., Honours in Law and Premchand Roychand Studentship examinations :—

Preliminary Scientific L. M. S., First and Second L. M. S. examinations and the re-examination of unsuccessful Second L. M. S. candidates of previous years on Wednesday, the 1st March, and following days. Re-examination of unsuccessful candidates at the ensuing Second L. M. S. examination on Monday, the 20th November, and following days.

Preliminary Scientific M. B., First and Second M. B., M. D. and F. E. examinations on Monday, the 24th April, and following days.

L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 10th July, and following days.

M. A., B. L., Honours in Law, and Premchand Roychand Studentship examinations on Monday, the 20th November, and following days.

276. Read the following report of the Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination :—

"Two candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these one retired. We have examined the papers of the other can-

didate, Mohinikanta Ghatak, and are of opinion that he has acquitted himself satisfactorily.

We, therefore, recommend that the Studentship be awarded to him.

(Sd.) JOHN ELIOT,
Examiner in Physics.
„ C. LITTLE,
Examiner in Pure Mathematics.
„ G W KÜCHLER,
Examiner in Mixed Mathematics.

RESOLVED—

That the report be accepted, and that the Premchand Roychand Studentship and the Mouat Medal be awarded to Mohinikanta Ghatak.

277. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed to set and examine papers for the examinations in Engineering.

Mathematics ...	...	Mr. C. Little, M.A.
Natural Science	...	„ A. Pedler, F.R.S.
Engineering ...	...	„ W. Banks Gwyther. „ G. C. Maconchy. „ D. B. Horn.
Drawing ...	...	Col. A. D. MacArthur.
Practical Drawing	...	Mr. J. S. Slater. „ B. Heaton.

278. The Registrar reported that at the recent B. L. examination, owing to a mistake made by the Press in packing the question papers, two papers had been given out together, and that in consequence, he had required the Examiners in Hindu and Mahomedan Law to set fresh questions in those subjects.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate approve of the action of the Registrar, but regret that the necessity for it should have arisen.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That in future the Press authorities be directed to print off and pack up all copies of one paper before commencing to print the next.

279. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General (Education) Department, forwarding, for the opinion of the Syndicate, a copy of a correspondence containing a letter from the President, Chittagong Association, requesting that the opening of Law Classes in the Chittagong College may be sanctioned; and a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, objecting to the proposal on the ground that the College cannot be affiliated to the University in Law without being previously affiliated up to the B. A. standard, and specially for the reason that Law Classes which are already numerous enough ought not to be multiplied in the province.

RESOLVED—

That the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department, be informed that having regard to the facts stated in the letter from the Director, Public Instruction, Bengal, the Syndicate are not prepared to differ from him upon the question.

280. Read a further letter from the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, requesting that candidates from the school for the ensuing Entrance examination may be allowed to be examined at Simla.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, be informed that on reconsideration of the facts set forth in his letter, Simla is retained in the list of Centres for holding the Entrance examination this year.

281. Read a letter from the Principal, Wesley College, Colombo, requesting that Colombo may be retained in the list of Centres for holding the Entrance and F. A. examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Wesley College, Colombo, be informed that having regard to the facts set forth in his letter, Colombo is retained in the list of Centres for holding the Entrance and F. A. examinations this year.

282. Read a letter from the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, requesting that Hoshangabad may be appointed a Centre for holding the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot appoint Hoshangabad as a Centre for holding the Entrance examination.

283. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding a petition from Bipinbihari Chakrabarti, praying that his admission to the First Year class of the above College from the 2nd of August last, may be sanctioned with a view to enable him to count the present session.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that the attendance of Bipinbihari Chakrabarti at lectures in the First Year class of the Ripon College for this year will be counted.

284. Read an application from Hira Lal, an unsuccessful B. A. candidate who appeared at the examination as a Teacher, requesting to be informed whether in order to qualify himself for admission to a subsequent examination as a student of an Affiliated Institution, he will be required to attend lectures for two full academical years, or whether a further study of 6 months will make him eligible for admission.

RESOLVED—

That Hiralal be informed that he will be admitted to the next or any subsequent B. A. examination, provided he produces a certificate from the Head of an Affiliated Institution, shewing that his name has been on the rolls of that Institution for six calendar months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted, and that he has attended 66 per cent. of the lectures delivered in the Institution during those six months, in each of the subjects in which he is to be examined.

285. Read a letter from the Head Master, Barajaguli H. E. School, requesting that under the circumstances therein mentioned, the order of the Syndicate, conveyed in this office letter No. 773, dated the 24th ultimo, withdrawing from the school the privilege of sending up candidates to the Entrance examination, may be revoked for the current session, and that the school be permanently disqualified if it fails to show better results at the ensuing examination.

Read also an endorsement from the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, forwarding an application from the Secretary, Barajaguli H. E. School, and recommending that the order passed by the Syndicate withdrawing from the school the privilege of sending up candidates to the Entrance examination may be kept in abeyance until the results of the ensuing examination are published.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, Barajaguli H. E. School, be informed that candidates from his School will be allowed to appear at the ensuing Entrance examination.

286. Read a letter from the Head Master, Mahestala H. C. E. School, praying that under the circumstances mentioned therein, the order withdrawing the privilege of sending up candidates to the Entrance examination from the above school be suspended till the results of the ensuing examination are published.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, Mahestala H. C. E. School, be informed that candidates from the school will be allowed to appear at the ensuing Entrance examination.

287. Read a letter from the Superintendent, Seoni Mission High school, requesting that the order conveyed in this office letter No. 776, dated the 24th November, 1892, withdrawing from the School the privilege of sending up candidates to the Entrance examination be suspended until the ensuing examination is over.

RESOLVED—

That the Superintendent, Seoni Mission High School, be informed that candidates from the school will be allowed to appear at the ensuing Entrance examination.

288. Read a letter from the Principal, Canadian Mission College, Indore, stating, in reply to this office letter No. 770, dated the 22nd November, 1892, that he is willing to conduct and provide accommodation for the ensuing Entrance and F. A. examinations to be held at Indore.

RESOLVED—

That Indore be appointed a Centre for holding the Entrance and F. A. examinations.

289. Read a letter from the Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur, forwarding an application from Karavoodi Narsingh Rao, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Madras University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur, be informed that Karavoodi Narsingh Rao will be admitted to the F. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

290. Read an application from Matilal Raychaudhuri, supported by an affidavit made before a Magistrate, praying that his surname "Ray" may be changed to "Raychaudhuri" in his B. A. diploma.

RESOLVED—

That the application cannot be granted.

291. Read a letter from the Principal, Jaffna College, Ceylon, forwarding applications from S. Chinyyah Charles and J. C. Vijiaretnem, supported by the requisite permission from the Registrar, Madras University, praying to be admitted to the ensuing F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Jaffna College, be informed that S. Chinyyah Charles and J. C. Vijiaretnem will be allowed to appear at the ensuing F. A. examination.

292. Read applications from candidates for the ensuing B. A. examination, praying that the examination may be postponed for three weeks, in order to enable them to complete the prescribed course.

RESOLVED—

That the application can not be granted.

293. Read a letter from Mr. A. M. Bose, a member of the Senate, inviting attention to the correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of amending the Act of Incorporation of the University, and pointing out that the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council on the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Act have not yet been received.

RESOLVED—

That the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department :—

"To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

Home Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to invite your attention to your letter No. 95, dated the 24th of April, 1891, in which a separate communication was promised with reference to the recommendations of the Senate and the report of its Committee on the subject of amending the Act of Incorporation of the Calcutta University.

His Excellency the Chancellor was pleased to refer to this question of amending the Act in his last Convocation speech (p. 249, vol. 25, University Minutes) and to point out the necessity of proceeding with thought and deliberation in the matter, specially having regard to the desirability of making adequate provision for the representation of the minority in the election of a portion of the Fellows. It is not for the Syndicate to say whether a sufficient safe-guard may not be found in the recommendation of the Senate, to the effect that the method of election should be laid down not in the amending Act itself, which would give it an inflexible character incapable of being moulded by the varying requirements of the situation or the results of experience ; but that it should be left to be determined from time to time by Bye-laws to be made in that behalf, which would require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council before they could be passed. I am directed, however, respectfully to draw attention to the fact that the recommendations of the Senate related in addition to this question of election of a portion of Fellows, to certain other matters ; and one of the principal recommendations referred to the amendment of the preamble so as to remove the limitation at present imposed on the University by which its functions are confined to those of a merely examining body. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate observe that some instances of how this limitation has affected the working of the University were given by the mover of the Resolution which led to the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry (p. 18, vol. 34, University Minutes) and that both the newly created Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab enjoy freedom from this restriction.

I have, &c.,

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.'

294. The following Remuneration Bills for the M. A. and Premchand Roychand Studentship examinations were passed :—

NAMES.	Subject.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net amount.
A. E. Gough, Esq. ...	English ..	300 0 0		300 0 0	7 13 0	292 3 0
M. J. White, Esq. .		300 0 0		300 0 0	7 13 0	292 3 0
F. J. Rowe, Esq. ..			423 0 0	423 0 0	11 0 3	411 15 9
H. M. Percival, Esq. ..			423 0 0	423 0 0	11 0 3	411 15 9
H. R. James, Esq. ...			420 0 0	420 0 0	10 15 0	409 1 0
H. M. Percival, Esq. .	Latin .	300 0 0	9 0 0	309 0 0	8 0 9	300 15 3
Dr. M. A. Stein		300 0 0	9 0 0	309 0 0	8 0 9	300 15 3
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya	Sanskrit ...	200 0 0	18 0 0	218 0 0	5 10 10	212 5 2
,, Nilmani Mukerjee ...		200 0 0	18 0 0	218 0 0	5 10 10	212 5 2
M. M. Chandrakanta Tarkarlankar		100 0 0	9 0 0	109 0 0	2 13 5	106 2 7
Pandit Satyavrata Samashrami ...		100 0 0	9 0 0	109 0 0	2 13 5	106 2 7
Maulavi Abdul Khair Md. Siddiq	Arabic and Persian.	600 0 0	27 0 0	627 0 0	16 5 3	610 10 9
Sham-sul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani		600 0 0	27 0 0	627 0 0	16 5 3	610 10 9
H. M. Percival, Esq. ...	History .	300 0 0	27 0 0	327 0 0	8 8 3	318 7 9
M. Prothero, Esq.		300 0 0	27 0 0	327 0 0	8 8 3	318 7 9
A. Venis, Esq.	Philosophy ...	300 0 0	72 0 0	372 0 0	9 11 0	362 5 0
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee .		400 0 0	66 0 0	466 0 0	12 2 2	453 13 10
W. Booth, Esq. ...	Mathematics	300 0 0	90 0 0	390 0 0	10 2 6	379 13 6
G. W. Küchler, Esq. .		300 0 0	90 0 0	390 0 0	10 2 6	379 13 6
Dr. C. J. H. Warden ..	Chemistry ..	300 0 0	27 0 0	327 0 0	8 8 3	318 7 9
W. McMillan, Esq.		300 0 0	27 0 0	327 0 0	8 8 3	318 7 9
J. Eliot, Esq.	Physics ...	600 0 0	90 0 0	690 0 0	17 15 6	672 0 6
A. Macdonell, Esq .		600 0 0	90 0 0	690 0 0	17 15 6	672 0 6
Total Rs. ...		6,700 0 0	1,998 0 0	8,698 0 0	226 8 2	8,471 7 10

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net amount.
C. Little, Esq.	Pure Mathematics	400 0 0	24 0 0	424 0 0	11 0 8	412 15 4
G. W. Küchler, Esq.	Mixed Mathematics.	400 0 0	18 0 0	418 0 0	10 14 2	407 1 10
J. Eliot, Esq. ...	Physics	400 0 0	12 0 0	412 0 0	10 11 8	401 4 4
Dr. C. J. H. Warden	Chemistry	200 0 0		200 0 0	5 3 4	194 12 8
Total Rs. ...	...	1,400 0 0	54 0 0	1,454 0 0	37 13 10	1,416 2 2

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,
Vice Chancellor.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Officiating Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 8.

THE 14TH DECEMBER, 1892.

(In circulation.)

295. Read the following letters from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department:—

No. 4917-F.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Finance Branch.

FROM

J. A. BOURDILLON, ESQ., C.S.,

OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1892.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th November, 1892, stating that you have no objection to act as one of the trustees to administer the property offered by Sir Charles Elliott, to create an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor fears that your reply is not sufficient, as it appears to contain only your personal views in the matter. I am to request that the subject may be laid before the Syndicate of the University at an early date, and that the Government may be informed, through the Registrar of the Institution, whether the Syndicate will consent to their Vice-Chancellor for the time being, being appointed one of the trustees to administer the property in question.

3. I am to ask that an early reply may be sent to this letter, as it is intended that the scheme should take effect from the 1st January, 1893.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd). J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4028-F.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Finance Branch.

FROM

J. A. BOURDILLON, ESQ., C. S.,
OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, 3rd November, 1892.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter * from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from which it will be seen that Sir Charles Elliott has offered to vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890, a sum of Rs. 5,000, with the object of creating an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal, and has suggested that you should be appointed under section 5 (1) of the Act to be one of the trustees to administer the property.

* No. 172, dated the 27th September, 1892.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to report at your early convenience, whether you will accept the nomination.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 172.

FROM

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT.-GOVR. OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 27th September, 1892.

SIR,

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT is desirous of creating an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal. He proposes that the endowment shall consist of the sum of Rs. 5,000 invested in the Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and yielding an annual return of Rs. 200, and he hereby makes application that this sum may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, under Act VI

of 1890, and that a scheme may be settled for the administration of the endowment.

2. The outline of the scheme, as it presents itself to him, is as follows :—

(a). The prize, *i.e.*, the annual sum received as interest, is to be awarded, whether in cash or partly in the form of a gold medal and partly in cash, for any original essay, giving the results of original research or investigation in any branch of Physical, Chemical, Mathematical or Natural Science, composed and published during the Calendar year, on account of which the prize is given. It shall be called the "Elliott Prize for Scientific Research."

(b). Any native of Bengal, including any Eurasian or domiciled European residing in Bengal, may compete for the prize.

(c). The Trustees to be appointed under section 5 (1) of Act VI of 1890, to administer the property shall be—

The President of the Asiatic Society.
The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.
The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

(d). The Trustees shall have power to consult as experts—

The Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.
Do. Geological Survey.
The Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.
The Superintendent, Imperial Museum.
The Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
The Professor of Physiology, Medical College.
The Director or Managing Secretary to the Indian Association for the Advancement of Science.
The Professor of Physical Science, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Do. Chemistry do. do.
Do. Mathematics do. do.

(e). The endowment to have effect from 1st January, 1893. The essays of competitors to be sent in to the President, Asiatic Society, by the end of December of each year. The prize to be adjudged to the best competitor, and awarded publicly at the Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society in February.

(f). The Trustees to announce in January of each year, to which of the four branches of Science named in (a) the competitors for the prize shall address themselves.

(g). Preference will be given to researches leading to discoveries likely to develop the industrious resources of Bengal. In the case of no essay being deemed by the Trustees to be of sufficient merit, no prize to be awarded ; but the amount to be retained so that in any future two or more prizes

may be given or the prize enhanced in the case of an exceptionally good essay.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. CURRIE, CAPTAIN,

Private Secretary.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be directed to inform the Government of Bengal that the Syndicate consent to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, being appointed one of the trustees to administer the property of the endowment which Sir Charles Elliott intends to create for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 3.

THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1892

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

REV. J. P. ASHTON, M.A.
RAI KANAI LAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
BABU OMESHCHUNDER DUTT.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C.I.E.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
THE VERY REV. FR. E. LAFONT, S.J., C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ., M.A.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D. SC.
A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, ESQ., PH. D.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE DR. RASBIHARI GHOSH, M.A., D.L.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L.M.S.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE L. R. TOTTENHAM, C.S.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
MAULAVI ABDUL JUBBER, KHAN BAHADUR
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A. B.L.
J. MANN, ESQ., M.A.
THE MOST REV. PAUL GORTHALS, D.D., S.J.
BABU CHANDRANATH BASU, M.A., B.L.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMED, L.M.S.
BABU DURGAMOHAN DAS.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M.A.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., C.S.
BABU PRATAPACHANDRA MAJUMDAR
J. C. BOSE, ESQ., B. SC.
BABU SRINATH DAS
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. F. NORRIS, Q.C.
BABU SYAMACHARAN GANGULI, B.A.
BABU BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M.A.
REV. J. MORRISON, M.A., B.D.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.
ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, ESQ., C.S.
REV. A. P. BEGG, B.A.
BABU KAILASCHANDRA BASU, L.M.S.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA, M.A., B.L.

296. The first item of business was the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to revise the rules for the Affiliation of Colleges and the Recognition of Schools, and the opinions of the heads of Affiliated Institutions and recognised High Schools on the draft rules proposed by the Committee. The report having been circulated among the members of the Senate was taken as read. The rules were then considered *seriatim*.

Draft Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that Rule 1 of the draft rules for the Affiliation of Colleges which ran as follows be passed :—

"1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das.

The Rev. Father Lafont proposed as an amendment that after the words "in Arts" the words "or department of Arts" be inserted.

The amendment which was seconded by Babu Umeschandra Datta, on being put to the meeting was carried ; 20 voting for and 2 against it.

The motion, as amended, was then put to the meeting and carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule for the Affiliation of Colleges be passed :—

"2. The power of affiliation rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das, and was carried unanimously.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, proposed that the following rule be accepted :—

"3. In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das and was carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule for the Affiliation of Colleges be passed :—

"4. Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be accepted :—

"5. The application must contain the following information :—

(a) The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(b) The standard up to which the Institution is to be affiliated.

(c) A statement of the probable income of the Institution, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(d) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the members of the teaching staff.

(e) The scale of fees to be charged."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion.

The Rev. Fr. Lafont proposed as an amendment that clause (*c*) be omitted.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the meeting and was declared lost.

The original motion was then carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, proposed that the following rule be passed :—

"6. The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das, and carried unanimously.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"7. Before recommending for Affiliation an Institution in the neighbourhood of another Institution already affiliated, it shall be the duty of the Syndicate to enquire

whether the establishment of the new Institution is likely to be detrimental to the interests of sound education and discipline."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Justice Norris proposed as an amendment that the word "unfairly" be inserted after the words "likely to be" and before "detrimental," and that the words "such other institutions" be substituted for the words "sound education and discipline."

The amendment was seconded by the Hon'ble Ganeshchandra Chandra.

The amendment was put to the meeting and was declared lost; 6 voting for and 26 against it.

The original motion was then put to the meeting and was carried; 27 voting for and 6 against it.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, proposed that the following rule be passed:—

"8. An Institution shall be affiliated in the first instance for three years only, after which the affiliation may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of affiliation."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion.

Babu Asutosh Mukerjee proposed as an amendment that the word "five" be substituted for the word "three" before "years." The Hon'ble Justice Norris seconded the amendment.

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed:—

"9. In the month of July of each year the Principal of every Affiliated Institution shall submit a report to the Syndicate, shewing the staff maintained throughout the preceding year, and giving the names of all members of the staff at the time of submitting the report."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed:—

"10. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das.

Babu Umeschandra Datta moved that the following be inserted after the rule :—

"The recommendation of the Syndicate before being submitted to the Governor-General in Council, shall be placed before the Senate for confirmation."

The amendment was seconded by Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose. On being put to the meeting, it was declared lost ; 17 voting for and 26 against it.

The original motion was then put to the meeting and was carried ; 27 voting for and 4 against it.

Draft Rules for the Recognition of Schools.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"1. Before any school is allowed to send up candidates to the Entrance examination, it must be recognised by the Syndicate as a High School. Applications for the Recognition of Schools must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"2. In the case of a Government school, application must be made by the Inspector of Schools, or other chief educational authority of the division in which the school is situated. In the case of any other school, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of the school."

The motion on being seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das, was put to the meeting and carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"3. The application must contain—

(*a*) The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(*b*) A statement of the probable income of the school, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(*c*) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the teachers.

(*d*) The scale of fees to be charged.

(*e*) An assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das.

The Rev. Fr. Lafont proposed as an amendment that "80" be substituted for "50" in clause (*e*) of the rule.

The Rev. J. Morrison seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. M. Bose proposed as an amendment that clause (*e*) be omitted.

Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose seconded the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor said he thought the rule as it stood was far more useful than it would be if the clause was omitted. Discussion upon this question had hitherto proceeded solely with reference to the interests of the institutions. By saying so, he was far from implying that those interests ought to be overlooked. He only meant to say that at the same time there were other interests which ought not to be lost sight of, and these were the interests of the students. The question was whether it was possible for one man to teach an unlimited number of students, or even a class of 80 students. It must also be remembered that students in this country had to acquire knowledge through the medium of a difficult foreign language, which they could learn only by going through a course of regular exercise. All who were connected with education in this country were aware of this, and would bear him out in what he said. A very large number of students in a class would prevent these exercises being given to them. This rule was not a novel one. He would quote a passage from one of Mathew Arnold's books, which went to shew that the rule in Germany was that a class should not contain more than 40 students. It had been pointed out that a rule like this involved an undue interference with the freedom of action of the managing bodies of institutions. He was decidedly opposed to any undue interference with their freedom of action; but at the same time, when necessity arose, rules must be made. Only we must leave wide margins, to prevent schools from suffering, by reason of the funds available not being sufficient to maintain the requisite number of classes into which they had to be broken up. Schooling fees at the rate of three rupees per each scholar, with 50 in a class, gave Rs. 150 per mensem, which was more than sufficient to pay two teachers in the lower classes. Perhaps it would not make much difference if a class consisted of 60 boys; but they might well imagine the

confusion in a class of 80 little boys, just beginning to learn English, with one teacher in charge of the 80 boys. There was very good reason why there should be a reasonable limit to the number.

The second amendment was put to the meeting first and was declared lost ; 14 voting for and 26 against it.

The first amendment which was then put to the meeting was also declared lost ; 13 voting for and 30 against it.

Babu Syamacharan Ganguli proposed as an amendment that ' 60 " be substituted for " 50."

The amendment which was seconded by Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose was put to the meeting and was declared lost ; 17 voting for and 23 against it.

The Rev. A. P. Begg proposed as an amendment that the words " below the preparatory class " be added after clause *(e)*.

The Rev. J. Morrison seconded the amendment, which on being put to the meeting was declared lost ; 13 voting for and 27 against it.

The original motion was then put to the meeting and was carried ; 31 voting for and 8 against it.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

" 4. The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris proposed as an amendment that after the word "information" the following words be added :—" including information as to the situation and sanitary condition of the school, and suitability of the rooms used as class rooms."

Babu Debendranath Ray seconded the amendment.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was carried ; 33 voting for and 2 against it.

The amended motion was then put to the meeting and was carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

" 5. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognise any school, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the ex-

amination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard."

The motion on being seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das, was put to the meeting and carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"6. A school shall be recognised in the first instance for three years only, after which the recognition may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of recognition."

Babu Durgamohan Das seconded the motion.

Mr. Odling proposed as an amendment that "five" be substituted for "three."

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, moved that the following rule be passed :—

"7. The Syndicate may refuse to recognise any school that appears to be from any cause injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline, and may cease to recognise any school that shews year after year bad results."

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das and was carried unanimously.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra moved that the rules passed by the meeting for the Affiliation of Colleges and the Recognition of Schools be declared applicable to colleges and schools already affiliated to or recognised by the University.

The motion was seconded by Babu Durgamohan Das and was carried ; 22 voting for and 16 against it.

297. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that in the certificate appended to the application form for the Entrance examination, the word "and" be omitted in line 1 of page 75 of the University Calendar for 1892, and that the following words be added to line 2 of the same page :—

"and that I believe the subjoined account to be true."

Babu Syamacharan Ganguli seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

298. Babu Asutosh Mukerjee moved that the following addition be made to the Bye-Laws after the Bye-Laws relating to the Boards of Studies :—

Board of Accounts.

(1) A Board of Accounts consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being Members of the Syndicate, shall be, appointed annually by the Senate at its annual meeting.

(2) The Board shall meet ordinarily once in three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) The Board shall prepare the University Budget, examine and audit the University Accounts, and the Accounts of Endowments and Trust Funds ; consider ways and means, and make recommendations when necessary to the Syndicate, on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

(4) Members of the Board shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Senate. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their term of office. All vacancies in the Board occurring in the course of the year shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris seconded the motion.

Babu Rajaninath Ray proposed as an amendment that the following be substituted for Rule (3) :—

(3) The Board shall prepare the University Budget, examine and audit the University Accounts and the Accounts of Endowments and Trust Funds ; consider ways and means and the financial effect of any important measures in contemplation, and make recommendations when necessary to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University. It shall also make an annual report to the Senate on the special features of the finances of the last preceding year.

The mover accepted the amendment.

The motion, as amended, was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

299. Babu Rajaninath Ray moved that the practice of paying bonuses to the Registrar and the members of his office establishment be discontinued for the future, and that the work of tabulating and publishing the results of the University examinations be declared to form an integral part of the duties of the Registrar, and his office, covered by their fixed monthly salaries.

The mover said that in this matter he was sorry he had to differ from the decision of the Syndicate on his letter, and he begged leave to move the resolution of which he had given notice. To the extent of disallowing a separ-

ate fee to the Registrar for tabulating returns, the Syndicate had agreed with him, but the points on which he was at issue with that body were these: first of all, that the Registrar should be given extraneous aid for doing the work of tabulation, and secondly, that the members of his office establishment should be allowed bonuses annually as heretofore. Looking at the length of the agenda paper, it was unnecessary to go into details in recommending his proposals for acceptance.

As regarded extraneous aid to be given to the Registrar, the only reason assigned by the Syndicate was that he required help, and the speaker fully admitted the necessity of giving him help, but he did not see why that help should not be taken from the office, and if from outside, paid for separately. He did not know whether the Syndicate was of opinion that the office staff were incapable of performing simple operation in arithmetic in tabulating the returns of the University examinations. He took it for granted that the Syndicate had exercised a wise discretion in selecting the members of their office staff, and that they were not so helpless and ignorant as to necessitate the employment of highly paid gentlemen to perform this duty. He thought it was the best and most convenient way to have the Registrar's staff to help him, than to have gentlemen who would perhaps not be so amenable to his orders as his own subordinates. The work of tabulation had to be done very quickly, and the Registrar had to work long hours to get through it. It might be said that the members of the office staff were not reliable, and he left it to the Senate to say whether the two principal assistants were not competent men. He was also opposed to the second point, that is, giving fifteen months' pay for a twelve months' work.

Babu Debendranath Ray seconded the motion.

Babu Asutosh Mukerjee said he never rose from his seat with greater unwillingness than he did on the present occasion, and that for more than one reason, but considering the manner in which the question had been brought up for discussion, and considering that he possessed some practical experience of the subject, and had given it anxious consideration, he thought it his duty to place before the Senate what might be said on the other side. Before doing so, he would call attention to the last paragraph in the letter, because one of the resolutions of the Syndicate was that Babu Rajaninath Ray's

letter be laid before the Senate for consideration and orders. There could not be the slightest doubt that the decision of the Syndicate upon any subject was liable to be revised by the Senate, but the Syndicate had yet to learn that every individual member of the Senate was clothed with the right to abuse the Syndicate if he happened to differ from the Syndicate on any subject. He protested against such language being used towards the Syndicate by any member of the Senate, whatever his position and whatever his attainments might be. Again the annual accounts, during these twelve years had been regularly placed before the Senate, and the mover of the motion was a party to such accounts being confirmed. It was therefore clear that if the alleged waste of funds had been caused by the weakness of the Syndicate, it had also been partially caused by his friend not having earlier drawn attention to it. Now as to the main points involved. Two questions had been raised: (1) whether the Registrar ought to get any extraneous assistance for tabulating the results of the University examinations, and (2) whether bonuses ought to be paid to the clerks.

As regarded the first point, he (the speaker) had acted as tabulator for two years, 1889 and 1890. He was not going into details, as the matter could be fully threshed out by any one who chose to do so. Tabulating took from thirty days to six weeks, the usual number of entries to be made and checked being about two lakhs. Even the most careful men made mistakes, and as at the time of the examination the Registrar and his staff were fully occupied, there could be no doubt that if this work was entrusted to them, they would be overburdened and commit many mistakes. There was another question whether this work of tabulating ought to be entrusted to the clerks. It was a delicate question, and he did not care to discuss it at a public meeting where everything was reported. If the Senate took his advice, they would entrust this work only to the Registrar or to people occupying the same position as the Registrar, that is to say, people whom the Senate would have no hesitation in appointing as Registrar if it were necessary. As regarded bonuses to the clerks, this matter also engaged the attention of the Syndicate so far back as 1889, when a Committee was appointed for the reorganization of the office. The Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Presidency College

and the Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government were members of the Committee; they were men of much experience in these matters, and their report was to this effect that considering the amount of work the office clerks had to do, the long hours that they had to attend, the fact that they had no prospect of a pension, and other matters, a monthly salary as well as a bonus ought to be paid them. For these reasons the Syndicate had adhered to their former resolution.

On the whole, therefore, the speaker thought that the Senate should not interfere in the matter, and that it was neither dignified nor necessary for them to witness the spectacle of fifty Senators gravely discussing for half an hour how to starve their clerks.

Dr. P. K. Ray said that the results of examinations were a source of great anxiety to the Registrar, and he was sorry Mr. Tawney and Mr. Nash were not present to bear out his statements. The examinations caused great anxiety, and it was necessary that the results should be absolutely correct and published in time. He did not think that the office establishment would be able to bring out the results in time, and it was extremely desirable that the Registrar should get help to obtain correct results. The recommendations of the Syndicate for this purpose were very moderate, and he did not think the University could do too much to make the results accurate.

The Rev. Fr. Lafont said it struck him that the resolution amounted to sanctioning an impossibility, namely, to have this work performed by the office when the work was absolutely and undoubtedly urgent. It would be an impossibility to entrust the tabulation of results to the Registrar and his office. The resolution if passed, would be of great detriment to students, and the paltry Rs. 1,200 a year the University could well afford. He proposed as an amendment "that the correspondence be recorded."

The Vice-Chancellor said he did not wish to discuss the questions raised by the speakers who had preceded him, but he wished to say one word with reference to the imputation contained in the last paragraph of the letter of the mover of the resolution. They were all thankful to the learned gentleman for the suggestions contained in that letter, and he might have

been well content with them, without adding the last paragraph to it. It contained no information whatever which would be of value, and it should never have been penned. It was much to be regretted that the imputation contained in the paragraph should have been set out in the way it was. There was no occasion for it, and there was one obvious misleading effect which the paragraph would have : it only referred to the fact of the cost of tabulating having increased threefold ; but it overlooked the important fact that since 1879 the amount of work had increased to twice or thrice as much, the number of candidates having doubled for most of the examinations, and very nearly trebled for some.

The motion was put to the meeting and declared lost ; 3 voting for and 31 against it.

300. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that J. A. Thuraiappah Pillai be admitted to the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Senior Local examination of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Grierson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

301. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that in the form of application for admission to the Second M. B. examination, under the head " Particulars to be filled in by the candidate," the words " Whether he is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship " be inserted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Grierson, and was carried unanimously.

302. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, seconded by Mr. Grierson, the meeting was then adjourned to the 31st December.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
GOOROO DASS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 4.

THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, D.L.,

Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
THE VERY REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S.J., C.I.E.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D.SC.
A.F. RUDOLF-HOERNLE, ESQ, M.A., PH.D.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE RASHBIHARI GHOSH, M.A., D.L.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI.
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M.A.
RAI RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, C.E., A.M.I C.E.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L.M S.
E. A. BIRCH, ESQ., M.D
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ, B.A., C S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
BABU DINABANDHU DATTA.
RAJA PYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L., C.S.I.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M E., M.I.C.E.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BOSE, M.A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
NAWAB MEER MUHAMMAD ALI.
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
BABU BRAMHAMOHAN MALLIK.
BABU CHANDRANATH BOSE, M.A., B L.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A.
C E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
J. C. BOSE, ESQ., B.A., B.SC.
BABU SRINATH DAS.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F R A.S., F R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE GANESCHANDRA CHANDRA.
REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.
BABU SYAMACHARAN GANGULI, B.A.
REV. J. MORRISON, M.A., B.D.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.
ROMESHCHUNDER DUTT, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E.

303. The Vice-Chancellor said that the first item of business was to consider a recommendation made by the

Syndicate to introduce certain alternative subjects into the present Entrance course. The object of the proposed change was to adjust the course of studies for the Entrance examination, so as to meet the requirements of a large class of students who go up for the examination, not with a view to appear at any of the higher examinations, but with a view to obtain a certificate of fair education, and also with a view to secure the status of an under-graduate. The desirability of introducing a change of this kind was hinted at by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in a letter addressed to the Registrar of the University, which would be found printed in page 158 of the Minutes for 1891-92. That letter was considered by the Faculty of Arts in November, 1891. A Committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for widening the Matriculation course by the introduction of alternative optional subjects, calculated to facilitate the studies of candidates intended for professional careers. The Committee submitted a report recommending an elaborate scheme. When the scheme came before the Syndicate, the Syndicate requested the heads of affiliated colleges and recognised high schools to favour the University with their opinions. Those opinions had been received, and it would appear that a large majority of the authorities consulted—129 against 52—was against the adoption of the scheme recommended by the Committee of the Faculty of Arts. In that state of things the Syndicate did not feel justified in recommending for their acceptance the scheme as proposed by the Committee of the Faculty of Arts and approved by the Faculty. There was, however, a strong consensus of opinion in favour of the introduction of two particular useful subjects, and these two the Syndicate had thought fit to recommend as alternative subjects. The letter of the Director of Public Instruction, the report of the Committee appointed by the Faculty of Arts, and the opinions of the heads of Institutions upon that report had all been duly circulated, and it would be for the meeting to consider the recommendation of the Syndicate. When he said that they had been circulated, what he meant was that some of the documents had already been incorporated in the bound volume of Minutes, and this volume of Minutes had been circulated separately, so that he took it for granted that all the necessary papers had been circulated.

Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the follow-

ing changes be made in the Regulations for the Entrance examination :—

(*a*) For the words "*Geometry*.—The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions," there be substituted "*Geometry, Elementary Surveying and Book-keeping*—The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions, *or* the first two books of Euclid, with easy deductions, Elementary Surveying and Book-keeping."

(*b*) After "Drawing" add the words "and Short-hand," and after "held in drawing" add "and Short-hand."

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna seconded the motion.

Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur, proposed as an amendment that the opinions of the heads of affiliated institutions and recognised schools be duly circulated to members of the Senate for consideration. Unless they had perused these documents, they were precluded from making any remarks. It so happened that several of the members had no opportunity of having their attention directed to the opinions received from heads of colleges and schools. He thought it would be a better course to have the matter considered at a subsequent meeting, after the members had an opportunity of going through the papers.

Rev. Father Lafont seconded the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the amendment to the vote, and it was carried.

304. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay presented the report of the Committee appointed to revise the scheme for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination, and moved that the following rules be substituted for the existing rules for that examination:—

1. Five Studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand Studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the endowment.

2. Any graduate of the University of Calcutta, who has been admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, shall be eligible for only one of these Studentships during ten years from the time that he passed the Entrance examination.

3. Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, and shall be extended for a further term of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out some special investi-

gation in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded.

4. One election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship. Should the Examiners in any year report that no candidate has, in their opinion, shewn sufficient proficiency to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship in any subsequent year.

5. The Studentship shall be awarded in alternate years in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) English (for candidates whose vernacular is not English.)
(2) One of the following Classical Languages :—
Sanskrit. Arabic.
Greek. Latin.
(3) Philosophy.
(4) History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) Pure Mathematics.
(2) Mixed Mathematics.
(3) Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Technology.
(4) Organic Chemistry.
(5) Electricity, Magnetism and Sound (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally.)
(6) Heat, Molecular Physics, and Physical Optics (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally.)
(7) Botany.
(8) Physiology and Zoology.
(9) Geology and Mineralogy.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up more than two subjects.

6. The Syndicate shall have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization, as far as possible.

7. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the

subject or subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

Every candidate must also state, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which he intends, if elected to a Studentship, to carry on special investigations, with a view to retain the Studentship during the second term of three years ; and the examination will be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. A candidate may also state what contribution, if any, he has made to the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

The mover said :—" Gentlemen,—The reasons for the recommendations are all set forth in the report which has been already circulated. There is one point, however, to which I venture to draw your attention. You will observe that it is stated in the report that hitherto the Studentship has been awarded solely as a prize or reward for past work. It is now recommended that a part at least of so valuable a prize ought to be utilised by the University for the purpose of fostering in its graduates the habit of original and independent research. It is therefore recommended that the Studentship, instead of being tenable unconditionally for five years, should be tenable, in the first instance, for two years only, and should be extended for a further term of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out some special investigation or research in the subject in which the Studentship was awarded. It is not necessary for me to point out to you the importance of original research. Every one here is painfully aware how it has been repeatedly pointed out, not always by our friends, that while we have produced eminent doctors, eminent lawyers, and eminent public men, we have not yet produced one eminent man of science. Since the foundation of the University, the number of colleges affiliated to it has steadily increased, the number of students receiving instruction in these colleges has also uniformly increased, and the number of our professors and their emoluments have also increased, but of original research, the fountain-head of a nation's glory and wealth,

we have not yet seen even the germs. Nor should we be surprised at this state of things, for we have not yet made any efforts to develop the conditions under which alone scientific research can be successfully carried on For the purpose of promoting research, it is necessary, in the first place, that we should have a supply of well-qualified workers, and it is, in the second place, necessary that such workers when found should be placed and kept under the conditions most favourable to their efficient activity. Now, can we honestly say that any serious effort has been made to realise these conditions for developing and maintaining the true student-spirit in investigators? Can we say, that when an investigator has been found able and willing to devote himself to original research, any effort has been made to furnish him with means of subsistence, even just sufficient to make him feel secure and tranquil in the pursuit of science, and science alone, without wasting his energies in other inferior pursuits. On the other hand, if we are permitted to draw any inference from the cold and unsympathetic way in which the earnest appeals of the founder of the Science Association and of the Vice-Chancellor of this University have been received by the nobility of the province, it seems as if they have not yet awakened to a true sense of their grave responsibility in this matter. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that the University, whose proud motto is the 'Advancement of Learning,' should take the lead in the matter. I trust, therefore, that the present effort, however humble, will be regarded by you as a move in the right direction, and will meet with your cordial approval."

Rev. Father Lafont seconded the motion; the meeting then proceeded to discuss the rules separately.

Mr. A. M. Nash proposed as an amendment that in the second rule the word "twelve" be substituted for the word "ten."

The amendment was accepted by the mover.

Dr. Hoernle proposed the following amendment to Rule 5:—

The Literary subjects shall be as follows:—

"(1). One of the following languages—

English. Arabic.
Sanskrit. Greek.
Latin.

(2). Comparative Philology, Paleography and Epigraphy with reference to the language taken up.

(3). Logic and Mental Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(4). Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(5). History, Political Economy and Political Philosophy."

Dr. P. K. Ray seconded the amendment, and the mover accepted this amendment also.

Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee Bahadur moved that "fourteen" be substituted for "ten" in Rule 2; he said that if they wanted the research to be of any good to India or to any other country, and to be independent, they must have men with mature experience to come forward and compete for such a prize. He therefore hoped the Senate would accept his amendment to raise the time from twelve years to fourteen years.

Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari seconded the amendment.

Babu Debendranath Ray spoke against the amendment. The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. R. C. Dutt then proposed the following amendment to Rule 3 :—

That for the proposed Rule 3 the following be substituted :—

"(3). Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded. The Studentship shall be extended for a further period of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the student shall submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year."

The mover accepted this amendment also.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna moved as an amendment to Rule 7, that "three months" be substituted for "six months."

Rev. Father Lafont seconded the amendment.

Dr. Hœrnle thought that the time should rather be extended than reduced.

Mr. Nash said that six months was not too long a period.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna then withdrew his amendment.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra moved that the last sentence in Rule 7 be omitted.

Babu Rajaninath Ray seconded the amendment which was subsequently withdrawn.

There being no further amendments, the Chairman put the original motion as amended to the vote, and it was carried.

305. Dr. McConnell moved that an application be made through the Government of India to the General Medical Council in England for the recognition of the Medical Licence and Degrees (*viz.*, L. M. S.; M. B. and M. D.) of this University, for registration under Part II of the Medical Act of 1886.

Babu Debendranath Ray seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

306. The Hon'ble Dr. Rasbihari Ghosh moved—

I.—That the following addition be made to the certificates of candidates for the Entrance examination given at page 74 of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character. "That he has gone through a course of physical exercise."

NOTE.—The character of the exercise will be determined from time to time by the Syndicate.

II.—That the following addition be made to the certificates of candidates for the F. A. and B. A. examinations given at pp. 75 and 76 respectively of the Calendar for 1892, after the clause relating to moral character :—

"That he has gone through a course of physical exercise since passing his last University examination."

NOTE.—The character of the exercise will be determined from time to time by the Syndicate.

The Hon'ble mover in asking the meeting to accept the proposals, said he did not propose to make any elaborate speech, as he thought that there was hardly any occasion for it. They might remember that it was not quite six months since a requisition was submitted to the Registrar of the University, containing substantially the proposals now before them. The only difference between the proposals in the requisition and the proposals before them was that the details contained in the requisition had been omitted, and it was proposed now in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts, to leave the actual

carrying out of the resolution, in other words the details, to the Syndicate. The matter had been submitted to the Faculty of Arts in the first instance, and the Faculty of Arts voted in favour of the proposals, by what might be called, without exaggeration, an overwhelming majority. It was true the members of the Senate were not absolutely bound by the resolution, however overwhelming the majority might have been in the Faculty of Arts. Nor were they bound absolutely to accept the proposals, simply because they emanated in the first instance from a body of influential members of the Senate. But he was quite sure they could not altogether treat the matter as if it were, to use a technical expression, *res integra*. He pointed out on the last occasion when the matter was before the Faculty of Arts, that physical education had been made compulsory in most of the countries on the Continent; and if the system did not obtain in England, the reason was as everyone knew, that no Englishman required compulsion to take to physical training. But could they say the same thing of the boys of this country? It was true one gentleman whom he (the speaker) had the pleasure of seeing present at the meeting, the head of a well-known institution, had on the last occasion said that, as far as his experience went, the boys under his charge—Bengalee boys—took most kindly to out-door sports. All that he (the speaker) could say was that the experience of that gentleman must be very singular. When the matter was discussed in the Faculty of Arts, the same gentleman said that he was too good a friend of physical training to think of making it compulsory, because the moment it was made compulsory, the boys who now took so kindly to all manner of out-door sports, would immediately give up physical training. Another gentleman, also the head of an institution, said that he was a friend of physical training, but he was happy he did not sign the requisition, as the acceptance of such proposals would lower the status of the University. A third gentleman complained of the burden which would be thrown on the educational authorities but, he (the speaker) did not think that either the dignity of the University would be compromised or that much additional labour would be imposed upon the heads of institutions if the proposals, were carried. Such considerations, the speaker said, ought to form no ground for rejecting the proposals. But there was another line of objection taken,

which had been described as a practical objection, and that was that there were no playgrounds in this crowded town. The objection, however, did not seem to be of a very serious character, as pointed out by several experienced heads of institutions. His duty now was simply to ask the meeting to accept the proposals which had been carried in the Faculty by a majority of 22 against 5—and initiated as they all knew by nearly fifty members of the Senate.

Mr. R. C. Dutt seconded the motion. He said that in some districts they had already anticipated the proposal which was now before the Senate, especially in the district of Midnapore, where the District Board had passed some rules encouraging physical training to some extent. They required all the *patshalas* and all the schools in charge of the District Board to introduce some sort of physical training among the boys. He believed some other District Boards were going to follow the example, and it would not be long before the boys of all the *patshalas* and Middle schools in Bengal would be required to go through some sort of physical training every day and every week. He thought the objection taken to the scheme now before the Senate was not justifiable. The objection was based on the supposition that this sort of training would be irksome and compulsory. He (the speaker) himself did not think that much compulsion need be used in this matter. It had been a part of his duty during the last twenty years to inspect numerous schools and *patshalas* in the districts in which he had been employed, and he always found the boys of this country to be like the boys of other countries, *i. e.* fond of games if they were allowed an opportunity. He believed that if the teachers and proprietors of schools were to provide play-grounds for them, and instruct them in the games, the boys would probably profit by their example. He thought that if the scheme were really introduced in all the village *patshalas* and village schools in Bengal, it was time that this august body should frame some rules for introducing the same sort of physical training in high schools and colleges. Of course they were not going to drag unwilling boys to the play-ground from the school. But some rules should be framed by the Senate which would have the effect, not of forcing unwilling boys to join in games, but simply to induce their teachers and guardians to give willing boys facilities for joining in games. At present many of the boys had no play-grounds attach-

ed to their houses, and when they came back from school, they had absolutely no facilities whatever for any sort of game. He hoped the Senate would frame some rule which would have the effect of introducing physical training in schools and colleges in this country.

Mr. Grierson moved as an amendment that after the word "Syndicate" in each note the following be inserted "who may also exempt any candidate on his furnishing a satisfactory medical certificate." This amendment was accepted by the mover.

Mr. Odling said he was an advocate of physical exercise, but it was rather ridiculous for the University to bestir itself about it. It was the duty of the parents to look after that.

Rev. Father Lafont could not understand how such a subject could find a place in the programme of the University. He had heard most of the arguments urged in favor of the scheme, and he must confess that they applied, not to colleges but to schools. With regard to his own college he must say, and he hoped many would agree with him, that if any regulations were passed by the Senate to carry out a course of physical exercise in the College Department, it would be impossible to do so, as his College Department was overburdened with subjects, the whole time of the professors and students being taken up. If they were going to enforce physical exercise, by rendering it compulsory, he thought they would have reason to complain; besides it seemed there was no necessity for this compulsion. The native students, he saw, played cricket, foot-ball, and all manly exercises, in which they made themselves proficient. It was better therefore to let them alone, and not to legislate upon such subjects.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali did not think that his honorable friend intended to influence in any way the deliberations of the meeting by mentioning the fact that twenty two members of the Faculty of Arts were in support of this proposition. He was bound to say, he did not see how the question of physical training of students came within the legitimate province of the University, nor was he able to understand how the University could properly exercise any control over such training. The physical training of youths was the function of the school-master or the parents who had charge of their primary education. He did not know of any University which concerned itself with this

subject and it seemed to him that this University in requiring students coming up for its examinations to furnish credentials of having gone through a course of physical training more or less *bonâ fiae* was undertaking a most invidious work, it was charging itself with the task of seeing that each boy had gone through a course of physical exercise. Under the proposed rule physical exercise instead of being a recreation to the students, would become a burden to them after the hard study through which they had to go preparing for the Entrance and other examinations. They would not be inclined to bless the University, and thank the members of the Senate for framing a rule of this kind. Therefore, they should, without being influenced by the authority of the twenty-two members, consider the question from an independent point of view, and consider whether the proposal will be to the benefit of the students themselves. They had heard that schools in the mofussil had all taken up the subject of physical training ; it was wholly unnecessary therefore for the University to throw an additional burden on the students. As he had already said, the students had a number of subjects to prepare which were severe enough, and if they now insisted upon imposing on them, fresh burdens, it would lead to great danger. It would lead to the ruin of their health for which the learned members seemed so anxious. They would be beginning at the wrong end, and not at the right.

Raja Pyarimohan Mukerjee rose to oppose the motion. He asked the learned members present to consider this letter, not as any indication on the part of the signatories that they approved of the proposal, but to look upon it simply as a proposal for the discussion of this question. The letter was sent not for the purpose of the proposal being adopted, but it was sent simply that the Senate should discuss the matter They should regard it in that view. Several of the gentlemen had volunteered to him their opinions that they did not sign this letter with the understanding that they approved of the proposal. Some of them at least were prepared to vote against it. Now, he would not take up their time long, but wished to adduce a few arguments in support of his opposition. In the first place, he thought that the object of every training was to prepare a boy for his ocupation in life.That training should vary according to the future occupation of the boy. Gymnastic exercise was

perhaps a very good training for those who were to enter the Police, but they would all agree with him that gymnastic exercise was not at all suited for those persons who intended to become lawyers, &c. The best native athletes would be found wanting if they were to carry a loaded *plakie*, or a full water skin. It was a peculiar training required for those occupations in life. But for the pen-and-ink man, for brain work, what earthly necessity was there for such men to receive training as athletes. He knew of several of those young men who had been good gymnasts in their youth, came to grief by their early folly, that after they had settled as pleaders and moonsiffs and had been obliged to stop all exercise they had got, gout and rheumatism. He submitted, therefore, that if the object of training be to fit a man for practical life, and if, as he submitted to be the case, the future desire of all young men of this University be to earn their living by brain work, gymnastic exercise was not a necessary training for them. He did not for a moment question that the physique of native boys was not what it should be, or perhaps that it was degenerating. The necessity of having to study hard with a full stomach before the food was digested, was a condition altogether incongenial to their old habits and custom, and he did not wonder that they had been degenerating in physique. Their Shasters very wisely laid down the regimen and diet for people who were to follow different occupations in the world. The same thing might be said with regard to the gymnastic exercise. If young boys were to be forced to have some sort of gymnastic exercise without giving them adequate nutritious food, it would do them more harm than good.

It was not also wrong to say that they had no sort of physical education. Europeans and foreigners might think so. But those who were at all conversant with their religious observances and worships, would at once hold him out in saying that their religious observances were intended to develop the body and the mind. That a true Brahmin could never be in want of any physical exercise if he performed his religious observances. The greatest difficulty in the way of this proposal was in the case of private students and students of aided schools in the mofussil. If the learned members present be at all inclined to look favourably upon this proposal, he would move an amendment to the effect that the

Director of Public Instructions be asked to consult Inspectors of Schools as to whether they deemed it feasible for aided schools to provide for gymnastic exercise. He quite agreed with what had fallen from some of the speakers that, instead of lightening the labours of the young boys, it would be looked upon as a very great addition to their burden. He could not better conclude his remarks than in the words of a native journalist written long ago: "We Bengalees are a peaceful, if you like an effiminate race. Manliness, physical excellence, is not a thing we prize. God gave us brains instead; we are content to use them, and leave the development of thew and sinew to others."

The Rev. H. Whitehead said that this proposal was one which it would be extremely undignified for the University to adopt. It might be quite reasonable for *patshalas* and schools in the mofussil to make physical exercise compulsory, but the public should not take steps in the matter. It was entirely undignified and unnecessary for students who went up for their B. A. examination that the University should presume to regulate matters of physical exercise. It would be most vexatious to the University and intolerable vexation to the schools and colleges themselves.

Babu Chandranath Bose was very glad that this question of physical exercise had raised so much discussion, and that it had fallen to his poor lot to say something on the subject. He himself very much liked physical exercise, but the prescription that was intended to lay down with a view to the attainment of this object, was one that would be wholly inadequate and insufficient for the purpose. They had already a considerable amount of physical exercise in the mofussil, if not in Calcutta. In the mofussil the boys had to walk three, four and some times five miles every day to get to their respective schools and back again, and now if it were intended to increase that by introducing fresh physical exercise in spite of the hard study which the boys had to go through, the experiment would be found to fail. Then there was another point, and that was that it struck him as something very extraordinary that boys should be compelled to play. Play was in the nature of the boys, and if they did not play, it was because they had not the opportunity to do so. All he could say was that it would be inflicting upon them another tyranny if they were com-

pelled to play. Therefore, he begged to say that if this question of physical exercise was to be properly considered, it might be taken up when they had prepared room for its introduction, that is to say, when they had reduced the curriculum of study. It must be then, and not till then that the question should be taken up.

Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nayaratna said that after mature consideration he came to the conclusion that it was not the duty of the University to regulate the health of the schools. It belonged to the fathers of students.

Dr. Hœrnle thought that if it was the duty of the University to look after the moral character of the students, it was just as much their duty to look after the physical training of the students.

It had been said that it would be laying a great burden on the heads of Schools and Colleges if the University insisted upon physical exercise. He thought, on the contrary, that it would be giving them a helping hand. It was also said that it was undignified for the University to interfere in this matter. He thought it was right for the University to lend a helping hand to the schools which had been affiliated to the University. As to the objection that no University in any other country concerned itself with the physical training, it must be remembered that circumstances vary in different countries, and one must legislate to suit the circumstances of one's own country. In Germany the Government looked after the physical training of the boys and young men, therefore the University did not interfere. It was quite possible that if the Government did not see to it, the University there would take up the matter. Under these circumstances he hoped the University would give the schools the help which they deserved. It was necessary that the students should have a sound mind in a sound body.

Dr. P. K. Ray said he was not one of those who signed the requisition, but he fully agreed with the object. He thought they were all of one opinion as regarded the main object, that physical exercise should be encouraged, and that the boys should be trained in physical exercise. The main question now was whether the University should take up this matter. Dr. Hœrnle thought that if the University took up this matter, it would only help the heads of institutions in their attempt to enforce physical training. He thought the heads of all institutions aim at physical training. All their attempts and all their pro-

ceedings showed clearly that there was a general feeling about the matter, and every day they were doing something to promote physical training. He thought that the University as the head of institutions ought to promote physical exercise and physical training. Physical exercise was absolutely necessary for mental training. Without a strong body, without a strong brain, and without a healthy brain, it was impossible for anybody to stand strong mental training. He thought that the University should insist upon physical training, as it would only be indirectly promoting mental training and fitness for mental work. As the Government had done nothing in that respect, he thought the University should take up the matter.

Rai Lalmadhab Mookerjee Bahadur, said that he would like to move an amendment, and that is that the question be referred to the heads of schools and colleges for report.

Babu Debendranath Ray said that when the moral qualifications of the students were superintended, he did not see any reason why the physical training should not also be superintended by the heads of the institutions. He hoped that this resolution would be accepted in its entirety.

Rev. Father Lafont moved that the matter should be put to the vote without further discussion.

Dr. Birch seconded the motion.

The Rev. J. Morrison said that he had an amendment to move which would, he said, satisfy both sides, and that is, that the following words be added to the application of candidates for the Entrance application in page 74 of the rules, and after the words Calcutta University :—" Herewith forward certificates that I have gone through a course of physical exercise." That modification, the speaker said, would relieve the burden of necessity from the University, and would give a stimulus to such society as the society for moral training.

Dr. Hœrnle seconded the amendment.

Rai Lallmadhab Mookerjee Bahadur begged that the meeting should be adjourned to some other day. [Cries of " No, no."]

Dr. McConnell said that from a medical point of view physical exercise was highly approved of, and no doubt was conducive to health. But the point before them was whether it was the duty of the University to take up

this matter and enforce it. He thought that a movement of this kind must come from the students themselves. But he did not think that the University should go out of its way and take a peculiar position in attempting to demand certificates on this subject. The heads of schools should encourage physical exercise as much as possible ; and if they did that, he did not think they required the necessity from the Syndicate to enable them to do this. The Syndicate should not move in this matter and require a certificate with respect to that subject.

Rai Lalmadhab Mookerjee Bahadur agreed with the views of Dr. McConnell.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh having replied—

The Chairman summed up. He said :— "At this late hour of the day it would have been most agreeable to me as well as to you if I could induce myself to think that I should be discharging my duty by doing merely the mechanical part of it, that is, by simply putting the question to the vote. But considering the importance of the question and the discussion it has given rise to, I fear I shall not be doing my duty if I were not to place before you the arguments for and against the proposition that occur to me before putting it to the vote.

I do not agree in the view that the University need not concern itself with the physical well-being of its graduates and its under-graduates. By raising the standards of our examinations as we have been gradually doing, we have been imposing heavy intellectual labour on our students, and by means of our degrees and other marks of distinction we are offering them strong inducements to undergo that labour. It is therefore our duty to do all we can to enable them to strengthen their bodies to qualify themselves for all this hard intellectual labour. But what can we properly do in the matter. If we were to make rules for enforcing physical exercise, we must necessarily be obliged to make general rules, which would ignore the numberless peculiarities of individual cases, and would thus make their operation attended with inconvenience and hardship to many. It seems to me that the only thing we can do is to require our affiliated colleges and recognised high schools to encourage physical education, and this we can effectually do by making a rule that no college shall be affiliated and no high school recognised, which does not make sufficient provision for phy-

sical education. But there our interference must stop, and I must say I am not prepared to accept either the original proposition or the amendment now before you. Encourage physical exercise by all means. But the moment you begin to enforce it by rules, you not only make it irksome by depriving it of the element of pleasure with which voluntary physical exercise is always attended, but you may very often make it positively mischievous by requiring it of those whose surroundings must render it undesirable either wholly or to the extent you require. We have been cautioned by my honorable friend the mover of the resolution not to compare the great English Universities with our own, and some reasons have been stated why you should not readily make such comparisons. I will give you another reason why you should not do so. This University differs from other Universities in requiring its students to learn their different subjects through the medium of a difficult foreign language. This imposes upon its students an amount of labour which the students of no other University have to undergo, and yet we take no notice of this fact when prescribing our courses of study; and the result is that our students hardly find time to go through their courses of study. This I think is the main reason why our students do not take to physical exercise so freely as other young men; and the remedy proposed for this evil is to make a certain amount of physical training compulsory in addition to the intellectual training required of candidates for our examinations. The effect of such a remedy is obvious. You encroach upon a portion of the student's time for study by day, and he will be sure to encroach upon a portion of his time for sleep at night, to make up the loss, and is that a very desirable thing, or will it produce the desired effect of invigorating his health? It seems to me that if you wish really to have our graduates and under-graduates grow strong in body and mind, you must consider the whole subject. You must reduce in a reasonable way the courses of study, and give them time for physical exercise; and then without any further rule or compulsion they will take to exercise most cheerfully. But no good can come out of a half measure like the one that the resolution proposes. There is another reason why we should not make physical exercise compulsory. It would infringe against the principle of non-interference when it is not shown that such interference is become absolutely necessary.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Morrison was accepted by the mover. The motion as amended was then put to the vote and lost; 18 voting for and 19 against it.

307. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the undermentioned female candidates who have passed the B. A. and M. A. examinations of 1892 be admitted to their respective degrees:—

B. A.

Indira Tagore	...	Private Student.
Priyambada Bagchi	...	Bethune College

M. A.

Florence Holland	...	Private Student.

Rev. Father Lafont seconded the motion, which on being put to the vote, was carried.

308. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the undermentioned successful B. A. and M. A. candidates of 1892, who have not prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution, be admitted to their respective degrees:—

B. A.

Teachers.

Jogindranarayan De.
Muhammad Khan.
Jibankrishna Bandyopadhyay.
Kedarnath Bandyopadhyay.
Nripendra Gangopadhyay.
Sitaram Krishna Joshi.
Bisweswar Das.
Bhabendranath Basu.
Pramatheswar Gupta.
Rajanikanta Kundu.
Madho Narayan.
Atulchandra Bandyopadhyay.
Sureschandra Sarkar.
Nrityagopal Bhattacharyya.

M. A.

Private Students.

Annadaprasad Bhattacharyya.
Muhammad Azizul Huq.
Jogeschandra Ghosh.
Akshaykumar Chattopadhyay.
Bipinbihari De.
Upendramohan Mitra.
Ramdas Bhattacharyya.
Rajendramohan Ray.
Nalinikanta Mukhopadhyay.

Nilkrishna Mitra.
Krishnalal Sadhu.
M. Moniuddin Ahmad.
Anukulchandra Ray.
Surendranath Chattopadhyay.
Siddheswar Gangopadhyay.
Indumadhab Mallik.
Bhupendrakumar Basu.

Teacher.

Syed Kallan.

The Rev. Father Lafont seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
GOOROO DAS BANERJEE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 3.

THE 7TH JANUARY, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE DR. RASHBIHARY GHOSE, *in the Chair.*

BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA, B.L.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
THE VERY REV. FR. E. LAFONT, S.J., C.I.E.
A. PEDLER, ESQ. F.R.S.
P. K. RAY, ESQ, D. Sc.
A. F. R HOERNLE, ESQ., M.A., PH.D
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ, M.A.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ., M.A.
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M.A.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., M.A., LL.D.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ., M.A.
RAI RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKERJEE, BAHADUR.
BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M.A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M A., B.L.
J. MANN, ESQ., M.A.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR, M.A., B.L.
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ, B.A.
BABU HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M.A.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA SHAIKH MAHMUD GILANI.
C. LITTLE, ESQ., M.A.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
BABU SYAMACHARAN GANGULY, B.A.
BABU BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M.A.
REV. J. MORRISON, M.A, B.D.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA, M.A., B.L.

309. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay proposed that the Hon'ble Dr. Rasbihari Ghose take the Chair.

Babu Mahendranath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

310. Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay moved that the following resolution be adopted :—

"The Faculty desire to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Charles H. Tawney to the University. The Faculty have had frequent occasion to observe and admire his ripe experience, his varied scholarship, his conciliatory and generous spirit, and his liberal treatment of all matters arising out of the great objects of University Education ; and the Faculty take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the loss sustained by the University through his retirement."

The motion was seconded by Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, and was carried by acclamation.

311. Mr. Pedler moved that Dr. C. A. Martin be elected President of the Faculty for the remainder of the year 1892-93, in place of Mr. Charles H. Tawney, resigned.

The motion was seconded by Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.

The Rev. Father Lafont proposed as an amendment that Dr. Mahendralal Sircar be elected President.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra seconded the amendment.

A ballot having been taken, Dr. C. A. Martin was declared duly elected.

312. The Rev. Father Lafont moved that Dr. C. A. Martin be elected as one of the representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the remainder of the year 1892-93, in place of Mr. Charles H. Tawney, resigned.

Mr. Pedler seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
RASHBIHARY GHOSE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 9.

THE 14TH JANUARY, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor*, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.
MAULAVI ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD, L.M.S.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., C.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.

313. The Minutes of the meetings of the Syndicate held on the 10th and 14th December, were read and confirmed.

314. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, intimating that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Fellow of the University.

ORDERED—

That the letter be recorded, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pigot be attached to the Faculties of Arts and Law.

315. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, intimating that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Justice Pigot, B.A., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, in succession to Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L., resigned.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

316. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, intimating that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University :—

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, M.I.C.E.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy.
Mr. C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S.
„ Abul Hasan Khan.
Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
„ Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
„ Narendralal De, M.A., B.L.

ORDERED—

That the Fellows be distributed among the Faculties as follows :—

The Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy,
Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A.,
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.,
„ Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.,
„ Narendralal De, M.A., B.L., } *In Arts.*

Mr. Abul Hasan Khan,
Babu Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L., } *In Law.*

Mr. C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Babu Nilratan Sircar, M.A., M.D., } *In Medicine.*

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, M.I.C.E., *In Engineering.*

317. Read a letter from Mr. Charles H. Tawney, M.A., C.I.E., resigning his Fellowship of the University of Calcutta.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate deeply regret that by reason of the departure of Mr. Tawney from this country, they are deprived of his invaluable aid as a member of their body, and the University loses the distinction of counting him among its Fellows. It is not only the loss from amongst them of a scholar of such eminence that they regret, great as such a loss is, but in Mr. Tawney they also lose a colleague whose wide and varied knowledge of affairs, whose keen sagacity, whose high tone and sense of right, and whose unfalling sympathy and good feeling they will long remember with sentiments of respect and of regret. They wish him, after his return to his native country, a long life of successful labour in the cause of learning, which he is so well qualified to advance, and which has, during his residence in India, so signally benefited by his exertions and his example.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Charles H. Tawney, C.I.E.

318. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, dated the 7th January.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

319. Read a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, forwarding with reference to this office letter No. 877, dated the 19th December, 1892, a copy of a notification regarding the endowment created by Sir Charles Elliott, for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

320. The following dates were fixed for the submission of marks :—Entrance, 20th March, and F. A. and B. A., 3rd April.

321. Read a letter from Colonel A. D. McArthur, stating in reply to this office letter No. 918, dated the 6th January, that he will not be able to act as a member of the Board of Examiners for the ensuing Examinations in Engineering, as he will be shortly absent from Calcutta on leave.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. T. H. Toogood be appointed Examiner in Drawing for the ensuing Examinations in Engineering, in place of Colonel A. D. McArthur.

322. The Registrar enquired on what date the Annual Convocation for conferring degrees was to be held.

RESOLVED—

That the Annual Convocation be held on the 28th January.

323. The Registrar submitted the revised results of the M. A. examination in Sanskrit, and stated that in anticipation of the sanction of the Syndicate he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

1. Narayan Dajiba Wadegaonkar ... Hislop College, Nagpur.
2. Ramaballabha Misra ... Sanskrit College.

On the results of the M. A. examination in Sanskrit, the *Sonamani* Prize was awarded to Narayan Dajiba Wadegaonkar of the Hislop College, Nagpur.

324. The Registrar enquired when the new Rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination are to come into force, and what steps are to be taken to give effect to Rule No. 6.

RESOLVED—

That the Rules come into effect at the examination of 1894, and that the consideration of the second part of the question be deferred till the next meeting of the Syndicate.

325. The Registrar stated that it is desirable to add the following rule in the special Rules for examinations in Law, Medicine and Engineering :—

"The total number of marks must in every case be a whole number ; if the roll submitted by an examiner contains fractional marks, it will be returned to him for correction."

RESOLVED—

That the rule be adopted as suggested.

326. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners for the recent B. L. examination :—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE
B. L. EXAMINATION,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated the 22nd December, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the B. L. examination.

The number of candidates registered for the examination was 328, of whom 157 were successful, 30 were absent, and 141 failed. Of the successful candidates, 6 were placed in the First class and 151 in the Second.

We are of opinion that Gopalchandra Biswas, who stands first in the First Division, fully deserves a Gold Medal, and we accordingly recommend that the same may be awarded to him.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) AMEER ALI, *President.*
„ W. A. BONNAUD.
„ A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN.
„ JOGESCHUNDER DEY.
„ KARUNASINDHU MUKERJEE.

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the sanction of the Syndicate, he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

(i) That the action of the Registrar be approved.

(ii) That in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, a gold medal be awarded to Gopalchandra Biswas of the Ripon College.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

B. L. EXAMINATION.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

1.	Biswas, Gopalchandra ...	Ripon College.
2.	De, Satischandra, No. II ...	Ditto.
3.	Khan, Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
4.	Mukhopadhyay, Paradakinkar	Metropolitan Institution.
5.	Chattopadhyay, Jyotiprasad ...	Ripon College.
6.	Mitra, Narendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra, No. I	Ripon College.
2.	Sarkhel, Harakumar ...	City College.
3.	Mitra, Abinaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
4.	Kumar, Charuchandra ...	Ditto.
5.	Biswas Kunjabihari ...	City College.
6.	Niyogi, Hemkumar ...	Ripon College.
7.	Bhaumik, Rasiklal ...	Ditto.

8.	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanranjan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Adharnath	Ditto.
10.	Das, Satyendranath ...	Ditto.
11.	Ghosh, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
12.	Sen, Girischandra ...	Ripon College.
	Tiwari, Srischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Hariprasad ...	Ditto.
	Shaikh Mohomed Abdul Majid	Patna College.
	Jagannath Saran ...	Ditto.
17.	Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
18.	Sen, Annadacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
19.	Datta, Manindrakrishna ...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Jaygopal ...	Patna College.
	Maitra, Haridas ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Indubhushan ...	Ripon College.
23.	Bagchi, Kailaschandra ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bagalananda	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Kalachand ...	Metropolitan Institution.
26.	Kumar, Prankrishna ...	Ditto.
27.	Chakrabarti, Trailokyanath...	Ripon College.
	Krishnabullubh	Patna College.
29.	Ghosh, Bipinbihari ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Sriram ...	City College.
31.	Chakrabarti, Ramchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
32.	Niyogi, Sasikumar ...	Ripon College.
33.	Sinha, Lakshminarayan ...	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Rajaninath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
35.	Ahmadullah	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
	De, Brajendrakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
39.	Izad Bakhsh	Hughli College.
40.	Sen, Akshaykumar ...	Dacca College.
41.	Ghosh, Jaygopal ...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ramjiban ...	Ditto.
	Dassinha, Bipinbihari ...	Hughli College.
	Ghosha, Bhupendrasri ...	City College.
45.	Datta, Jnanendramohan ...	Ditto.
46.	Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
	Basu, Baradaprasad ...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhan Sahib Subhedar ...	Morris College.
51.	Chakrabarti, Kasichandra ...	Dacca College.
52.	Ray, Baradakanta ...	Ripon College.
	Datta, Atulchandra ...	City College.
	Bhattacharyya, Arunoday ...	Ripon College.
55.	Hajra, Ramdas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Rasikchandra ...	City College.
	Gupta, Haranchandra ...	Ripon College.
58.	Bhagavati Sahay ...	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Ghosh, Saratchandra ...	City College.

60.	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinikanta	Ripon College.
	Ukil, Tarakchandra ...	Dacca College.
62.	Manikji Merwanji Mulla ...	Morris College.
	Ghosh, Manmohan ...	City College.
64.	Bandyopadhyay, Matilal ...	Ripon College.
65.	Ghosh, Hemchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Mahendra-nath	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Kumudnath ...	Ripon College.
68.	Ghosh, Umeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Amritalal ...	Ripon College.
	Bhar, Benimadhab ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Maitra, Hemantakumar ...	Berhampur College.
	Ramchandra Balkrishna Wewaharey	Morris College.
	Ghosh, Taraknath ...	Ripon College.
74.	Bagchi, Satyendranarayan ...	Ditto.
75.	Amir Ali	City College.
76.	Datta, Atulkrishna ...	Ripon College.
	Guha, Mukundanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
78.	Sen, Mahendrakumar, No. II	Dacca College.
79.	Mukhopadhyay, Aswinikumar	Patna College.
80.	Ray, Girindralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
81.	Syed Gholam Darwash ...	Patna College.
	Mitra, Rameschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Thakurprasad S. Varma ...	Morris College.
	Rudra, Rajanikanta ...	Ripon College.
85.	Ghosh, Hiralal	City College.
	Soobh Narayan ...	Patna College.
87.	Adya Prasad	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Rasikbihari ...	Ripon College.
	Raghunath Ramchandra Buldeva	Morris College.
90.	Gupta, Bhubanmohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
91.	Datta, Debendranath ...	Ripon College.
92.	„ Chandicharan ...	Hughli College.
93.	Ray, Rajendranarayan ...	Ripon College.
94.	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bandyopadhyay, Satischan-dra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay Heramba-chandra	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Harinath ...	Ripon College.
98.	Bhattacharyya, Nandalal ...	Hughli College.
	Majumdar, Asutosh ...	Rajshahye College.
	Deb, Anandakisor ...	Ripon College.
101.	Sarkar, Abhaycharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Surendrachandra ...	Ripon College.
103.	Hui, Nibaranchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
104.	Maniruddin Hyder ...	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Ghosh, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
	Syed Ali Hassan ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Sasibhushan ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Gopalchandra ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Aswinikumar ...	Dacca College.

110.	Ray, Dolgobinda ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Daitari Prasad Sankhua ...	Ravenshaw College.
	Nandi, Jagatchandra ...	Dacca College.
113.	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra, No. I ...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dajee Jairam Panday ...	Morris College.
	Muhammad Tahir ...	Ripon College.
117.	Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra ...	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ...	Ripon College.
119.	Thakur, Radhakrishna ...	Berhampur College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Rakhaldas ...	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri Paresnath ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Kiranlal ...	Ditto.
	Ray, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
126.	Maitra, Pyarimohan ...	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Madanmohan ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Dasarathi ...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Krishnakumar ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Satischandra ...	Ripon College.
131.	De, Bipinbihari ...	City College.
132.	Das, Ramprasad ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Basu, Asutosh ...	Metropolitan Institution.
134.	Raychaudhuri, Paresnath ...	City College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bamacharan ...	Ripon College.
136.	Basu, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
137.	Dowerah Krishnaprasad ...	City College.
	Mitra, Sureschandra ...	Ditto.
	Ray, Brajendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dhar, Priyanath ...	Ripon College.
	Basak, Radhaballabh ...	Dacca College.
	Raymaulik, Binodbihari ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
142.	Bandyopadhyay, Debendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Satkari ...	Ditto.
	Fakhruddin ...	Patna College.
146.	Ray, Dewanchandra ...	Hughli College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ...	Ripon College.
	Adhikari, Kesablal ...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nilratan ...	Ditto.
	Beni Prasada ...	Patna College.
	De, Satischandra, I ...	Ripon College.

On the results of the B. L. examination, the Ritchie Prize was awarded to Gopalchandra Biswas of the Ripon College.

327. Read the following report of the Examiners for the examination for Honours in Law :—

"To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated the 23rd December, 1892.

SIR,

WE have the honour to report that we have examined the papers of Mr. Pringle Kennedy, who is the only candidate this year for Honours in Law.

We have fully considered the matter and we are at one in the opinion that Mr. Kennedy's answers are not of a standard which would justify us in recommending him for Honour.

We remain,

SIR,

Your obedient Servants,

(Sd.) J. G. APCAR.

„ NILMADHAB BOSE.

Examiners in Honours in Law."

328. Read a letter from Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur, a member of the Senate, suggesting that the wording of item No. 1 in the list of business for the Senate meeting of the 31st December last, in which the Syndicate recommended the introduction of certain alternative subjects into the present course for matriculation, should be amended before it is again brought up before the Senate for consideration.

RESOLVED—

That Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur, be informed that the Syndicate do not think it necessary to amend the wording of the item of business in question, as the matter, prior to its resubmission at a meeting of the Senate, will be circulated among the members in such a form as to afford them an opportunity to consider fully the opinions of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions and recognised High Schools on the subject.

329. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Vidyasagar Memorial Fund, making over to the University the sum of Rs. 560 to create an endowment for the purpose of awarding an annual Silver Medal, to be called the Vidyasagar Medal, to that student of the Presidency College who stands highest in Sanskrit at the

B. A. Honour examination, and does not obtain any other medal in that subject.

RESOLVED—

That the donation be thankfully accepted.

330. Read a letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding a letter from Babu Saradaranjan Ray, Professor, Metropolitan Institution, suggesting the establishment of Inter-University Cricket Matches.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate regret that they are unable to take any action in the matter.

331. Read letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, stating the precautions they propose to adopt for the safe custody of the examination papers while they remain in their possession.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

332. Read a letter from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, submitting in reply to this office letter No. 844, dated the 8th December, 1892, an approximate estimate of the cost of printing the Tagore Law lectures delivered by Maulavi Mahommad Yousoof, Khan Bahadur.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the letter from the Superintendent Baptist Mission Press, be forwarded to the lecturer, with the request that under the circumstances mentioned in the letter, and having regard to the terms in the will of the late donor of the endowment (p. 208, University Calendar for 1892), he will be so good as to help the Syndicate with his advice in the matter.

333. Read a letter from the Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, requesting to be supplied with a copy of the University Calendar for 1892, and all future issues of the publication.

RESOLVED—

That a copy of the University Calendar for 1892, and of all future issues of the publication, be supplied to the Registrar, High Court, N.-W. Provinces, as requested.

334. Read a letter from the Senior Medical Officer, North Station Hospital, Trimulgherry, requesting to be informed whether under the circumstances mentioned in the letter he may be allowed to appear at the M. B. or M. D. examination of this University without being required to undergo the prescribed course of study in an Affiliated Medical Institution.

RESOLVED—

That applicant be informed that the Syndicate regret that they cannot recommend to the Senate his admission to the M. B. or M. D. examination.

335. Read a letter from Jnanendranath Gupta, M.A., one of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, at present studying at Balliol College, Oxford, requesting that the Syndicate may be pleased to hold the next examination for the Premchand Roychand Studentship either simultaneously at Oxford and Calcutta, or to let the examination stand over till the middle of January 1894, in order to enable him to compete for the studentship.

RESOLVED—

That the applicant be informed that his request cannot be granted.

336. The Registrar reported that on the recommendation of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and subject to the sanction of the Syndicate, he had accepted the application of a private student named Kedarnath Mukerjee, for admission to the ensuing Entrance examination, after the last date fixed for submitting such applications had expired.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

337. Read a letter from the Principal, L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur, forwarding an application from Syamacharan Chakrabarti, and recommending that as a special case the applicant may be allowed to complete his six months' service as a teacher before the date fixed for the commencement of the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be authorised to accept the application of Syamacharan Chakrabarti for admission to the ensuing B. A. examination, provided the Principal,

L. M. S. College, guarantee that the candidate will complete his six months' service as teacher before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

338. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate he had allowed a candidate from the Presidency College, named Surendranarayan Sinha, who has attended a fresh course of lectures for one year in order to make up the deficiency in his attendance at lectures in the first-year class, to appear at the ensuing F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

339. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate he had authorised the Principal, Dacca College, to count the attendances in the fourth-year class of Amarchandra De, Rajnarayan Das, Abdul Aziz and L. G. R. Lucas, who were admitted into the College after the 1st August.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

340. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate he had authorised the Principal, City College, to count the attendances for the year of Madhusudan Bhaumik, who was admitted to the second-year class of the above College on the 6th of August, 1892.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

341. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, forwarding an application from Kiranprasad Sarbadhikari, praying that as he has made up the deficiency in his attendance at lectures by prosecuting a further course of study for a full session, he may be allowed to appear at the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Presidency College, be informed that Kiranprasad Sarbadhikari will be admitted to the ensuing B. A. examination.

342. Read a letter from the Principal, Sanskrit College, enquiring whether he can send up to the ensuing F. A. examination an unsuccessful candidate of last year,

whose percentage of attendance at lectures for 6 months has fallen short by ·34 in Mathematics and ·8 in Logic.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Sanskrit College, be informed that the student cannot be admitted.

343. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate he had allowed a candidate from the Hughli College, named Dasarathi Datta, who has attended a fresh course of lectures for a full year in order to make up the deficiency in his attendance at lectures, to appear at the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

344. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Hughli College, forwarding an application from certain B. L. students of the College, stating they have attended 24 lectures in each of the eight several groups of subjects prescribed for the examination, and enquiring whether they are still bound to attend further lectures in order to enable the Law Professor to complete the delivery of the minimum number of lectures in each group, as prescribed by the Regulations.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Hughli College, be informed that as the matter is purely a question of the internal management of the College, the Syndicate do not consider it necessary to express any opinion upon it.

345. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate he had accepted the applications of candidates from the Lakshmannath High School for admission to the ensuing Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

346. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Surendranath Lahiri, praying that under the circumstances stated in the application he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination of 1894 without being required to attend further lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that Surendranath Lahiri will be allowed to appear at the

F. A. examination of 1894 without being required to attend further lectures.

347. Read a letter from the Registrar, Punjab University, forwarding an application from Sukh Dayal Sahni, and stating that he has no objection to the applicant being admitted to the F. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Sukh Dayal Sahni be informed that he will be admitted to the F. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

348. Read an application from Vishnu Ramchandra Sathi, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be admitted to the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Vishnu Ramchandra Sathi be informed that he will be admitted to the B. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

349. Read an application from Bhudhargadkar Sadashiv Ramchandra, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Bhudhargadkar Sadashiv Ramchandra be informed that he will be admitted to the B. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

350. Read an application from Hari Sahamarao Sukthankar, supported by the written permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be admitted to the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That Hari Sahamarao Sukthankar be informed that he will be admitted to the B. A. examination, provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

351. On a reference from the Registrar, it was

RESOLVED—

That a bonus of Rs. 360, Rs. 210, Rs. 150, Rs. 90 and Rs. 75 be paid to the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Assistants respectively, being three months' pay in

each case, for extra work in connection with examinations.

352. Read a letter from Mr. William H. Solomon, requesting that, as his Vernacular is Indo-Portuguese, he may be allowed to appear at the M. A. examination in English.

ORDERED—

That the Principal, Richmond College, Galle, be asked to state what the real Vernacular of the applicant is.

353. Read a letter from the Principal, Holkar College, stating that, as prior to his appointment as Principal of the College, only the total number of lectures delivered and the total number of lectures attended by students were recorded, he cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the figures given in the applications of certain students sent up from the College to the ensuing F. A. examination, and requesting that as the College is still in its infancy, the Syndicate will be pleased to overlook the above irregularity.

RESOLVED—

That the applications be accepted.

354. Read a letter from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding applications from Anathbandhu Pal, Jyotiprasad Banerjee, and Ambikacharan Ghosh, for admission to the ensuing F. A. examination, and stating that the first two candidates have fallen short of the required percentages of attendance at lectures in History by ·6 only, and that the third student is deficient in his attendance by ·3 in Sanskrit, ·6 in Physics, ·1 in Chemistry, ·6 in History and by 3·8 in Logic.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Ripon College, be informed that Anathbandhu Pal, Jyotiprasad Banerjee and Ambikacharan Ghosh cannot be admitted to the ensuing F. A. examination.

355. Read a letter from the Principal, Berhampur College, recommending that Saratchandra Chatterjee, a student, who after passing the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, has completed two years' course of regular study in a College affiliated to this University, may be allowed to appear at the ensuing F. A. examination, and forwarding an authenticated copy

of the written permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, in support of his recommendation.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Berhampur College, be informed that Saratchandra Chatterjee will be admitted to the ensuing F.A. examination.

356. Read a letter from the Principal, Rangoon College, enquiring whether a student who has completed one full year of the F. A. course at a College affiliated to the Madras University, can be admitted to the second-year class of his College.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Rangoon College, be informed that the student may be admitted to the second-year class of his College, as he has attended lectures in a College affiliated to the Madras University.

357. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, forwarding an application, supported by a Medical certificate, from Mathuranath Biswas, praying that his admission to the first-year class of the above College from the 17th August last may be sanctioned, with a view to enable him to count the session.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Metropolitan Institution, be informed that under the circumstances mentioned in his application, Mathuranath Biswas is allowed to count the session.

358. Read a letter from the Principal, Berhampur College, forwarding an application from Bholanath Basu, a candidate for the ensuing Entrance examination, praying that in consideration of certain physical disabilities therein mentioned, the Syndicate will kindly grant him an extension of time in answering the questions, and will instruct the examiners not to deduct marks for his bad hand-writing.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Berhampur College, be informed that the prayer of the applicant cannot be granted.

359. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from H. Mullik, an

unsuccessful B. A. candidate of last year, praying that under the circumstances stated in the application the deficiency in his attendance at lectures for 6 months may be overlooked.

RESOLVED—

That the application be rejected.

360. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Prankrishna Saha, an unsuccessful candidate at the recent M. A. examination, praying that under the circumstances stated in the application his case may be reconsidered.

RESOLVED—

That the application be rejected.

361. Read an endorsement from the District Judge, Patna, forwarding an application from Naliniranjan Mukerjee, supported by his horoscope, praying that the age entered in his Entrance certificate may be changed from 16 to 18 years.

RESOLVED—

That the District Judge, Patna, be informed that the age of Naliniranjan Mukerjee, as stated in his Entrance certificate, cannot be changed.

362. The following remuneration bills for the Honours in Law and B. L. examinations were passed :—

Honours in Law remuneration bill—

NAMES.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
J. G. Apcar, Esq.	Jurisprudence, &c.	300 0 0	7 8 0	307 8 0	8 0 1	299 7 11
Babu Nilmadhab Bose	Hindu Law, &c.	300 0 0	7 8 0	307 8 0	8 0 1	299 7 11
TOTAL Rs ...		600 0 0	15 0 0	615 0 0	16 0 2	598 15 10

B. L. remuneration bill—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
W. A. Bonnaud, Esq.	Jurisprudence and Criminal Procedure.	120 0 0	1,146 4 0	1,266 4 0	32 15 7	1,233 4 5
A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman, Esq. ...	Contracts and Torts and Mahomedan Law.	160 0 0	1,120 0 0	1,280 0 0	33 5 4	1,246 10 8
Babu Jogeschandra De	Civil Procedure and Hindu Law.	160 0 0	1,117 8 0	1,277 8 0	33 4 3	1,244 3 9
Babu Karunasindhu Mukerjee ...	Real Property and Criminal Law.	120 0 0	1,137 8 0	1,257 8 0	32 11 11	1,224 12 1
Total Rs. ...		560 0 0	4,521 4 0	5,081 4 0	132 5 1	4,948 14 11

363. Read the following letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and the following extracts from the Resolutions of the Government of Bengal on the Reports on Public Instruction for 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

No. 9045.

"FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1892.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1890-91, and to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the same Government, on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1891-92, and to request that you will lay before the Syndicate a proposal that permanent Boards of Examiners may be appointed for all the examinations of the University. Vacancies on these Boards, arising from death, resignation or retirement to Europe, might be filled up by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculties immediately concerned. For instance the Syndicate might consult the Faculty of Medicine with reference to the filling up of any vacancy that might occur in the permanent Board of Examiners in Medicine. It seems probable that by adoption of the system indicated, uniformity of standard in the various examinations of the University might be attained to a greater extent than is at present the case.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Extract from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Report on Public Instruction for 1890-91.

"6. *University Education.*— * * * * * . The numbers of the successful candidates at the University

examinations during the last four years have varied as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
First Arts	481	629	996	693
Bachelors of Arts	323	366	399	231
Masters of Arts	43	58	62	57

The proportion of First Arts students successful is almost identical with last year, but the decrease in the number is due to fewer candidates having passed the Entrance examination in 1889 compared with 1888. The Government Colleges fully maintained a marked superiority in passing candidates, not only in total numbers, but also in places in the higher division, and in scholarships. The successful Bachelors of Arts fell from 40 per cent. of the candidates in 1890 to below 29 per cent. in 1891. These great variations in the ratio of success are very unsatisfactory. If due to the inferiority of the candidates it is inevitable; if to changes in the teaching staff it is avoidable, and should be avoided. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Director to see that the interests of the Professors are not considered before the interests of the students. If these variations are due to a difference in the standard, and to changes in the examination, this swing of the pendulum is discouraging and injurious to the spread of education. Efforts should be made to secure uniformity of standard, and this can only be attained by continuity in the examining body."

Extract from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Report on Public Instruction for 1891-92.

"7. A comparison of the tables shows that out of the 2,415 youths reading on the 31st December, 1891, for the F. A. examination, so many as 2,310 attended the examination; the proportion was lowest in the Aided Colleges. The increased number of candidates depends on the higher number passing the Entrance examination two years previously. The percentage of successful candidates has, it may be seen, risen from 36 to 44. In Government Colleges the percentage was 53, in Aided Colleges 39, and in Unaided Colleges 40. The most successful College was the Brajamohan Institution at Barisal, which sent up 43 candidates, of whom 38 passed; only one failed in Mathematics, and none failed in English. Among the candidates for the B. A. degree, the percentage of success has continued to fall from 40 in

1890 to 29 in 1891, and 24 in 1892. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows :—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total.
Government	25	58	33
Aided	19	40	20
Unaided	18	33	20
Total ...	20	47	25

It is satisfactory that only one failed out of the seven candidates in Physiology and Botany. More than half the candidates sent up from Bengal Colleges failed in Philosophy, and an explanation is offered that the students read notes and abstracts instead of the works prescribed by the University. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that a similar surmise might be hazarded in respect of other subjects besides Philosophy. Of the 128 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 46 passed, as compared with 57 out of 127 last year. The figures illustrating the ratio of success in the statement above are curious and important, as they prove that the F. A. examination is becoming easier every year, while the B. A. and M. A. examinations are made more difficult, thus illustrating the oscillation of the pendulum, and the varying fortunes in different years. It appears that, since the great reaction which followed the severe pluckings of 1889, the tendency has been for the Entrance examination to grow harder, the First Arts to grow easier, and the examinations for B. A., B. L. and M. A. to grow harder. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the Resolution on the report for 1890-91, expressed his opinion that efforts should be made to secure uniformity of standard, and that this could only be attained by continuity in the examining body. He is not aware whether the Director addressed the University authorities on this subject, or whether any notice has been taken of his remarks, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten."

Read also a letter from Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay on the same subject.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate consider that the present system of appointing Examiners should be retained.

They are very sensible of the importance of attaining and of preserving uniformity in the standard of exami-

nations; and they think that the present system secures this as far as is practically possible, while at the same time it enables the Syndicate to exercise a control in the matter, which it is desirable the Syndicate should retain.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That the Registrar be requested to convey to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in answer to his letter, the terms of this Resolution, and to point out in the letter the circumstances set out in lines 26 to 38 (to "1892" of p. 7) of the letter of Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay as illustrative of the substantial uniformity which prevails under the present system, and at the same time of the extent to which in the years therein mentioned, the Syndicate found it desirable to exercise its power of revision with respect to the *personnel* of the examining body.

364. Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A., and Mr. A. Thomson, M. A., were appointed to help the Registrar in tabulating the results of the ensuing Entrance, F.A. and B.A. examinations, on a remuneration of Rs. 600 each.

365. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed Moderators in Arts for 1893:—

C. A. Martin, Esq., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
A. M. Bose, Esq.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

366. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed to look over the answer papers of candidates for the ensuing Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations:—

ENTRANCE.

ENGLISH.

F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A., *Head Examiner.*
W. Billing, Esq., B.A.
C. F. De La Fosse, Esq., B.A.
Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.
J. N. Farquhar, Esq., B.A.
Rev. A. B. Wann, M.A., B.D.
„ A. Tomory, M.A.
E. M. Wheeler, Esq., M.A.
Babu Debendranath Basu, M.A.
„ Matilal Chatterjee, M.A.
„ Lalitkumar Banerjee, M.A.
Mr. Zahhadur Rohim Zahed, M.A.

Babu Jnanranjan Banerjee, M.A.
Rev J. Lamb, M.A., B.D.
Babu Dhanaballabh Set, M.A.
„ Durgadas Mukerjee, M A.
„ Lalgopal Chakrabarti, M.A.

MATHEMATICS.

W. Booth, Esq., M.A, *Head Examiner.*
Babu Baidyanath Basu, M.A.
„ Narendralal De, M.A.
„ Rajmohan Sen, M.A.
„ Kalipada Basu, M.A.
„ Kaliprasanna Chattoraj, M.A.
„ Mohinimohan Chaudhuri, M.A.
„ Kshetramohan Banerjee, M.A.
„ Mohinikanta Ghatak, M.A.
„ Syamadas Mukerjee, M.A.
„ Upendranarayan Sinha, M.A.
„ Jyotiprasad Chatterjee, M.A.
„ Hemendranath Mitra, M.A.
„ Gobindalal Set, M.A.
„ Gobindachandra Das, M.A.

SANSKRIT AND BENGALI.

Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.A., *Head Examiner.*
„ Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya, M.A.
„ Nakuleswar Banerjee.
„ Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A.
„ Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A.
„ Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
„ Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
„ Saratchandra Gupta, M.A.
Pandit Sibanath Sastri, M.A.
Babu Ramprasanna Mukerjee. (*To look over answer papers written in Uriya character.*)
„ Asutosh Sastri, M.A.
„ Biharilal Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Baradakanta Bidyaratna.
„ Harimohan Bidyabhushan.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A., *Head Examiner.*
„ Ambikacharan Mitra, M.A.
„ Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
„ Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A.
Mr. Abdul Hak Abid, B.A.
Babu Hemendranath Basu, M.A.
„ Sibendranath Gupta, M.A.
„ Ramananda Chatterjee, M A.
„ Mohitchandra Sen, M.A.

GEOGRAPHY.

Babu Ramendrasundar Tribedi, M.A.
„ Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.
„ Brajaballabh Datta, M.A.
„ Kumudinikanta Banerjee, M.A.
„ Jibanchandra Mukerjee, M.A.
„ Rajendranath Chatterjee, M.A.
„ Brajendranath Chatterjee, M.A.
„ Umeschandra Ghosh, M. A.

Greek ...	...	... C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Latin ...	...	... M. A. Stein, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
French ...	...	... Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S.J.
Arabic ...	...	... Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.
Persian ...	...	... Maulavi Syed Shams-ul Huda, M.A.
Urdu ...	...	... Maulavi Mahomed Yusuf Jafari. Maulavi Syed Rahim-uddin.
Hindi . .	...	... Babu Kanailal Sastri.
Uriya . .	...	... „ Ramprasanna Mukerjee.
Burmese ..	...	... A. W. Lonsdale, Esq.
Armenian . .	...	... T. Stephen, Esq.
Assamese .	...	... Rai Gunabhiram Buruya, Bahadur
Khasia ..	...	... J. Roberts, Esq.
Parbatia .	...	... Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee.
Mahrathi ..	...	... Mahadeo Jeshwant Dole, Esq.
Tamil ..	...	... R. Dhanasukhoti, Esq.
Telugu ..	...	... C. Narayan Swami, Esq.
Gujrathi ..	...	... D. D. Mehta, Esq.
Drawing ..	...	... W. H. Jobbins, Esq.

F. A.

ENGLISH.

Rev. A. P. Begg, B.A.
Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., B.D.
Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
W. B. Livingstone, Esq.
Abdur Rahim, Esq., M.A.
Babu Hirambachandra Maitra, M.A.

MATHEMATICS.

C. Little, Esq.. M.A.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
„ Mahendranath Ray, M.A.
„ Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
Babu Suryyakumar Karfarma, M.A.

SANSKRIT.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A.
„ Kailaschandra Datta, M.A.

Babu Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A.
" Nrisinhachandra Mukerjee, M.A.
" Umacharan Banerjee, M.A.
" Ramprasanna Mukerjee. *(To look over answer papers written in Uriya character)*
" Janakinath Bhattacharyya, M. A.

Bengali		Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A.
Arabic		Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani
Persian		Shams-ul-Ulma Maulavi Ahmed.
Latin		M. A. Stein, Esq., M.A., Ph.D
Greek		C. R. Wilson, Esq., M. A.
French		Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S.J.
Pali		J. Gray, Esq.
Armenian		T. Stephen, Esq.
Botany		D. Prain, Esq., M.B.
Physics		A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A. J. C. Basu, B.A., B. Sc. Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Chemistry		A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S. W. H. Wood, Esq., B.A., F.C.S. P. C. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
History		A. F. R. Hoernle, Esq, Ph.D. N. N. Ghosh, Esq. Babu Kalisankar Sukul, M.A.
Logic		Babu Nilkanta Majumdar, M.A. Brajendranath Sil, M.A. Babu Syamacharan Ganguly, B.A.

B. A.

ENGLISH.

H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
H. R. James, Esq., M.A.
N. L. Hallward, Esq., M.A.

PHILOSOPHY.

A. Venis, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
H. Stephen, Esq., M.A.

MATHEMATICS.

G. W. Küchler, Esq., M.A.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B.A.

SANSKRIT.

Babu, Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
" Rajendrachandra Sastri, M.A.
" Ramprasanna Mukerjee. *(To look over answer papers written in Uriya character.)*

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani.
Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

PHYSICS.

P. Brühl, Esq
A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.

CHEMISTRY.

C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.A.
W. A. McMillan, Esq., F.C.S.

LATIN.

M. A. Stein, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.

GREEK.

C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.

FRENCH.

Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S.J.

HISTORY.

M. Prothero, Esq., M.A.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
JONES Q. PIGOT,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 5.

THE 28TH JANUARY, 1893.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.
THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER MILLER, KT., Q.C.
NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF, BAHADUR C.I.E.
REV. J. P. ASHTON, M.A
THE HON'BLE MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M.D., C.I.E.
RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
COL. H. S. JARRETT.
BABU GAURDAS BASAK.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, ESQ., M.A.
BABU ANNADAPRASAD BANERJEE.
BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA, B.L.
BABU OMESHCHUNDER DUTT.
MAHARAJA SIR JATINDRAMOHAN TAGORE, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.
THE VERY REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S.J., C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ., M.A.
BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
C. J. LYALL, ESQ., B.A., C.S., C.I.E
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D.SC.
A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, ESQ., M.A., PH.D.
BABU TRAILOKYANATH MITRA, M.A., D.L.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE GOOROO DAS BANERJEE, M.A., D.L.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSE, M.A., D.L.
BABU SURYYAKUMARSARBADHIKARI.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN, M.A.
BABU HEMCHANDRA BANERJEE, B.L.
MAULAVI MUHAMMAD YOUSUFF, KHAN BAHADUR, B L.
BABU RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE, C.E., A.M.I C.E.
RAI LALMADHAB MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, L.M.S.
D. O'C. RAYE, ESQ., M.D., F R.C.S.
NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, KHAN BAHADUR, C I.E.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B L.
BABU DINABANDHU DATTA.
MAULAVI SURAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
RAJA PYARIMOHAN MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L., C.S.I.
BABU DEBENDRANATH RAY, L.M.S.
RAI RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI, BAHADUR, B.L.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHUNDERMADHUB GHOSE.
MAULAVI ABDUL JUBBAR, KHAN BAHADUR.
J. O'BRIEN, ESQ., M.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.

Babu Kshetranath Chatterjee, M.I.C.E.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, B.L.
Babu Isanchandra Basu, M.A., B.L.
Babu Pratapachandra Ghosha, B.A.
The Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M.A.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Nawab Meer Muhammad Ali.
C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D.
J. Mann, Esq., M A
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.
Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh.
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur, F.C.S.
The Most Rev. Paul Goethals D.D., S J.
The Very Rev. A Neut, S.J
Babu Brahmamohan Mallik.
Nagendranath Ghosh, Esq.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Chandranath Basu, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmed, L M S.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B.A.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A.
Babu Rajaninath Ray, M.A.
C. E. Buckland, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Shams-ul-Ulama Shaik Mahmud Gilani,
Babu Pratapchandra Majumdar.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.
J. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.
Babu Srinath Das.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., F.R.A.S, F.R.S.E.,
The Hon'ble Ganeshchandra Chandra.
Rev H. Whitehead, M.A.
Maharaja Sir Narendrakrishna, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmad.
Babu Syamacharan Ganguli, B.A.
Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
H. H Risley, Esq., B.A., C.I.E.
Rev J. Morrison, M.A., B.D.
Babu Sambhuchandra Mukerjee.
J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose, M.A., B.L.
Babu Mahendranath Ray, M.A., B L.
Romeschunder Dutt, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.
Rev. A. P. Begg, B.A.
Babu Kailaschandra Basu, L.M.S.
Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L.
F. J. Johnstone, Esq., M.I.C.E.
C. H. Joubert, Esq., M.B.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon W. MacCarthy.
Abul Hasan, Esq.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Ramcharan Mitra M.A., B.L.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
Babu Narendralal De, M.A., B L

367. The Senate was convened for the purpose of conferring degrees.

The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation opened, the Graduates of the year were admitted to their respective degrees in the usual manner.

His Excellency the Chancellor in calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation, said :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the fifth occasion upon which I have had the pleasure of meeting the members of the University in Convocation, and I hope you will regard it as some evidence of the in-

terest which I take in your affairs, that I should never have allowed any other engagement to stand in the way of that which I am now fulfilling.

I will, in accordance with my custom, refer very briefly to one or two matters in which, as your Chancellor, I have been specially concerned during the last twelve months.

I think you will, in the first place, expect me to make some acknowledgment of the services which have been rendered to this University by Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, who has lately resigned the Vice-Chancellorship. Himself a member of the University, he has shown himself thoroughly able to understand its wants. During his three years' tenure, he has discharged with much tact and ability the difficult duties of his office, and has succeeded in winning for himself the respect of all those with whom he has been brought into contact.

The University is fortunate in obtaining as Mr. Justice Banerjee's successor the learned gentleman who now occupies the Vice-Chancellor's chair. There is a Latin saying which we Englishmen are fond of quoting—*Uno avulso non deficit alter*, which I might translate freely by saying that the High Court has given us another Vice-Chancellor in all respects likely to fulfil worthily the duties of his high office. I believe I am right in saying that, if Mr. Justice Pigot's appointment has been criticised, it has been solely on the ground that he, like both his predecessors, has been a member of the High Court, and that it was time we looked elsewhere. Well, gentlemen, I should be sorry to admit that we could not find a Vice-Chancellor outside the High Court, but I venture to think that it is extremely fortunate that we are able to look to that eminent body as a frequent source of supply. The Judges of the High Court occupy a position of great dignity and independence. They bring with them a knowledge of the distinguished profession which a large number of students of this University are always likely to follow, and I think we may add to these qualifications another, namely, that at a time when the officials of the Executive Government are absent from Calcutta, and are commonly, but most erroneously, believed to be leading a life of careless ease at remote hill stations, the High Court Judges are to be found at their post within this city, and are consequently able to attend continuously to the business of the University. I am sure we are, all of us, grateful to Mr. Justice Pigot for having accepted an office which, as we well know, is far from being a sinecure.

I have on these occasions, more than once said a few words to you with regard to the election of fellows of the University. It has, as you are aware, been my object gra-

dually to reduce the number of the Senate, and to avoid conferring Fellowships upon gentlemen unconnected with this Province, or otherwise unlikely to take a useful part in the affairs of the University. In pursuance of this object we have, during the past four years, only filled up a portion of the vacancies which arose. At the end of last year there were 14 vacancies, and of these only nine have been filled up. Then you will remember that ever since 1889 I have asked the graduates of the University to assist me in selecting some of the new Fellows. During the last three years two Fellows per annum have been appointed on the recommendation of the graduates. On the present occasion the number has been increased to three, and this has provided an opportunity for allowing the graduates to elect for the first time a member of the Medical Faculty. I am glad to say that I have been assured by the Vice-Chancellor that the three gentlemen who have been elected are likely to fulfil, in respect of their character and qualifications, the expectation with which I resorted to this mode of selection for filling up a portion of the vacancies in the Senate. This leads me to mention that during the past year I have had a good deal of correspondence with gentlemen interested in this matter, both upon the subject of the qualifications of candidates for election, and also as to the qualifications of those members of the University by whom the Fellows are selected under this new arrangement. It was represented to me, and I think with good reason, that under the rules in force some gentlemen, in all respects deserving of the honour of a Fellowship, were not eligible for it, and also that the rule which restricted the franchise to M. A.'s or the holders of equivalent, or higher degrees, operated hardly with regard to some of the senior B. A.'s who had graduated before 1867. We have introduced certain changes in order to extend the qualification in each case. Under the present rules candidates for election must be (1) in the Faculty of Arts, M. A.'s or B. A.'s who graduate before 1867; (2) in the Faculty of Law, holders of the D. L. degree; (3) in the Faculty of Medicine, Doctors or M. B.'s of ten years' standing; and (4) in the Faculty of Engineering, Masters or B. C. E.'s of ten years' standing. The electors, on the other hand, must be either M. A.'s or holders of equivalent or higher degrees or B. A.'s who graduated before 1867. I have dwelt upon this subject because it is, I think, a good illustration of the necessity of proceeding experimentally when dealing with these somewhat intricate questions. There is one other observation which I should like to make with regard to the Senate of the University. It seems to me of special importance that we

should have a strong and thoroughly representative Senate, because it is by no means impossible that the Senate will, before long, have a novel and most important and responsible function entrusted to it. It is, I think, generally known that we are now awaiting the Secretary of State's official sanction to the introduction of new regulations, under which both the procedure and constitution of the Legislative Councils will be materially altered. This is not the occasion for a disquisition upon this momentous subject. You all know that our object is to render these Legislative bodies more representative than they have yet been and to give a wide scope for their utility by increasing their opportunities for taking part in public business. We have proposed—and I shall be disappointed if our proposal is not accepted—that the Senate of this University should be allowed to select one of the Additional Members of the Bengal Legislative Council. I have sometimes heard it said by strict educationalists that it was desirable that educational institutions should have as little to do as possible, with politics, and that it was consequently a grave mistake to allow Indian Universities to enter the political arena. That is no doubt on the face of it a plausible view, but it is one which a closer examination of the subject has led me not to accept. In the first place, it seems to me most important that what I may speak of as the literary class of the Indian community should not be unrepresented upon the reconstituted Councils, and I know of no quarter to which we can have recourse for this purpose with more likelihood of success than the Universities. I feel sure that they will exercise their choice with circumspection, and will give us Members likely to enhance the reputation alike of the Councils and of the Universities. As for the objection to encouraging members of the University to meddle in political questions, I have a shrewd idea that nothing which we can do or leave undone will prevent them from interesting themselves in such questions, and that every one will gain if we give them a regular and legitimate opportunity of making themselves felt as political factors.

There is one other matter about which I should like to say a few words. Some of you may recollect that when I addressed you here last year, I spoke with some anxiety of the position in which a great many of the students of the University find themselves when they come up to Calcutta to prosecute their studies. I dwelt upon the difficulties encountered by a merely examining University in dealing with a question of this sort, and I expressed a hope that some efforts might be made to provide for the moral supervision of the students, for the improvement of their sur-

roundings, and for the promotion of healthy physical exercises and recreation. I expressed my approval of an Association which some friends of the University had lately created for the promotion of the higher training of young men. The subject is full of difficulty, and it was not to be expected that much would be achieved by the Society or by any other within a short time. I am glad, however, to know that the matter is still receiving attention. It has been dealt with in a most able and suggestive manner in a recently published Resolution of the Bengal Government, which should be read with care by all who have not yet seen it. I rejoice to find that Sir Charles Elliott, than whom the students of this University have no warmer or more sympathetic friend, has given the weight of his high authority in favour of the view that the relations of the principals, professors, and teachers in Government colleges and schools to their students ought not to begin and end in the lecture-room, and that he has spoken in terms of well-merited commendation of those members of the educational staff who have "devoted themselves to joining their boys both in athletic games and in intellectual pursuits which lie outside the ordinary curriculum of the University." I feel no doubt whatever that His Honour is right when he says that the "kindly leading and influence thus exercised does more to train up the students to be gentlemen and scholars, useful citizens, and loyal subjects of the Queen than a wilderness of moral text-books could do." I hope that it may not be found impossible, either by private agency or by the University itself, to exercise some supervision over the quarters in which the students are accommodated within this great city. We all know that in the animal kingdom fishes, birds, insects are found frequently assimilating their form and colour to the natural objects by which they are surrounded. I believe it would be thoroughly in accord with scientific precedents that a lad who finds himself domiciled in a dirty or disreputable portion of the town should run an extremely good chance of becoming himself unclean and disreputable. It does not seem to me to be at all beyond the limits of possibility that, if we cannot go the length of providing proper hostels or accommodation for the students, we should at least insist upon the keepers of the lodging-houses in which the students live, taking out a licence which might be withdrawn from them if their premises were kept in a disorderly or objectionable manner.

There is one other subject as to which I should like to say a word before I resume my place. The Government of India have recently decided to offer facilities to the

London University for holding the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B. A. Examination in Calcuttta. The decision was not arrived at without previous consultation with the Syndicate and Senate of the Calcutta University, and I am glad to know that the University authorities have given their unreserved adhesion to the proposal. It was originally made mainly for the convenience of European students receiving their education in this country, but it is obvious that the indirect effect of these examinations upon those of the Calcutta University is likely to be considerable. The standard insisted upon by the London University is a high one, and the conditions of the examinations are strictly enforced. I do not see why this University should have anything to fear from a healthy rivalry of this kind; on the other hand, the stimulus which that rivalry will afford is likely to have an excellent effect upon the schools and colleges affiliated to the University. Mr. Vice-Chancellor as I said at the outset of these remarks, this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the pleasure of meeting the members of the University in Convocation, and it is not likely that in the ordinary course of events I shall again stand face to face with you in this Hall. Let me, therefore, take this opportunity, which may possibly be the last which I shall have, of expressing the satisfaction which it has been to me to be connected with your University as its Chancellor, and the interest which I have felt in the slight part which I have been able to play in the direction of its affairs.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The main business for which the Convocation for conferring degrees assembles is done when the degrees are conferred. But according to our established usage, it is my duty, before declaring the Convocation closed, to address you upon some topics connected with the University, and with the business which has called us to meet together. I shall do so very briefly.

I propose to say a few words of congratulation to you, upon the position which the University has attained. But before doing this, it is right to say a word of regret as to some of those whom the University has lost during the past year. The list of our losses is a long one. The premature death of Sir Henry Harrison is still mourned by the many friends and colleagues, both in and outside of this hall, who admired his great abilities and felt the genial influence of his kindly and sympathetic character. Another death has

removed from the list of Fellows a name well known here, and in the court of which I am a member. It is not merely as your Vice-Chancellor that I express regret for the death of Pundit Prannath Saraswati, a gentleman whose knowledge and culture were alike known here and in the court in which he was a pleader, and where his father held so worthily a place as Judge. By retirement, the Senate has lost a distinguished member of the Medical Faculty in Dr. McLeod; Mr. Justice Wilson, formerly Vice-Chancellor of this University, of the loss of whom, both to the University and to the court of which he was a member, it would be idle for me to speak; Sir John Edgar and many others. The last retirement, in point of time, is that which probably comes first in the minds of many who hear me. It is that of Mr. C. H. Tawney, whose resignation was signified to the Syndicate upon its last day of meeting. Gentlemen, it would be unseemly in me, when addressing you from this place as your Vice-Chancellor, were I to not do more than simply express regret at the severance of Mr. Tawney's connection with the University; and yet I feel that it would be presumptuous in a mere lawyer like myself to venture upon an estimate of the place filled in the University by a scholar of such attainments, or the loss sustained by his departure. I shall adopt the course taken by a former Vice-Chancellor and only read the resolution passed by the Syndicate of the University on the occasion of Mr. Tawney's resignation:—

"The Syndicate deeply regrets that, by reason of the departure of Mr. Tawney from this country, they are deprived of his invaluable aid as a member of their body, and the University loses the distinction of counting him amongst its Fellows. It is not only the loss from amongst them of a scholar of such eminence that they regret, great as such a loss is, but in Mr. Tawney they also lose a colleague whose wide and varied knowledge of affairs, whose keen sagacity, whose high tone and sense of right, and whose unfailing sympathy and good feeling, they will long remember with sentiments of respect and of regret. They wish him, after his return to his native country, a long life of successful labour in the cause of learning, which he is so well qualified to advance, and which has, during his residence in India, so signally benefited by his exertions and his example."

Gentlemen, as I said just now, I have to congratulate you upon the position of the University. As shown by the returns of the past year, the steady progress which has, in the main, marked its history for many years, continues. In 1892 there were 5,208 candidates for the Entrance examination, of whom 2,034 passed, the numbers for 1891 having

been 5,032 candidates, of whom 2,151 passed. The candidates for the F. A. examination were 2,489, of whom 1,124 passed; the numbers for the previous year were 2,058, of whom 762 passed. For the B. A. examination there were 1,235 candidates, of whom 303 passed; in 1891 there were 860 candidates, 240 of whom passed the examination. For the M. A. examination 121 candidates presented themselves, there being a decline in number as compared with 1891, when there were 134 candidates. But last year 56 passed the examination, while in the previous year only 52 succeeded.

Upon these figures, there appears on the whole, the usual steady increase in the number of candidates for examination. Nor do I think it can be said that the lower proportion of successful candidates for Entrance and B. A. is by any means a discouraging sign. The difference is not, I think, such as to excite misgiving. In the examinations for the degree of B. L. there is a falling off both in respect of number of candidates and of the proportion of those who were successful, and it may be that a further falling off may be found for a time in future examinations for this degree, when the new regulations, which come into full force in the present year, have full effect. It is of vital importance that this degree should be carefully guarded, both in respect of the course prescribed, and in respect of the strictness of the examination for it.

I need not trouble you with the figures relating to the examinations in Medicine and Engineering. It is enough to say that they show a steady, though moderate increase, both in the number of candidates, and in the number of those who were successful.

Upon this whole subject, I need only add that some fear might have reasonably been felt lest the recent establishment of Universities at Lahore and Allahabad should diminish the number of candidates presenting themselves at our examinations. We may congratulate ourselves that no such fear need now be felt, and that the demand for education in the country, and for the exercise of those powers of regulating and testing it which are possessed by an institution such as ours, seems destined to increase with every fresh opportunity that is afforded for satisfying it.

I shall not trouble you with any enumeration of that multitude of colleges and schools which crowd our lists of candidates. But I may invite your attention to the fact that the sphere of our influence is not limited to the provinces more immediately connected with the capital. Our lists contain the names of students from places far beyond even the wide circle of these provinces; candidates and graduates are to be found from Nagpore and Jubbulpore,

from Rangoon and Moulmein, from Kandy and Colombo, from Umritsur, Lahore and Delhi, from Patiala, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, and Indore. I do not pretend to have exhausted the list of such places, though I have nearly done so. I name them because I think that in doing so I show that we may, without exaggeration, affirm that the influence of our University, no doubt as an examining body only, but still in that capacity as a regulating and controlling one, is real and widespread.

No doubt the mere fact that the distinctions or certificates awarded by the University are eagerly sought by masses of students steadily increasing in number, and coming from distances, the area of which is constantly widening, is not, perhaps, enough in itself to show that the University has successfully answered its purpose as an examining body, that is, as a means of testing, stimulating, and guiding the education administered in the various centres over which it is placed, or with which it is connected. Upon such a question as this, statistics must be if not a silent, at least an imperfect guide. The experience of those best qualified to form an opinion can alone determine how far, in the practical affairs of life, the acquisition of the distinctions awarded by the University, and the knowledge necessary for the attainment of them, do contribute to success? I think it will be the judgment, better informed than mine, of those whom I address, as it certainly is from whatever experience and information I have had, my own, that the education required by the University as a condition for entrance, or for its degrees, has acquired and steadily retains a distinct value as an aid to success in the various walks of life; a value which, no doubt, should not be exaggerated, but which cannot, I think, be denied. No doubt that value might be exaggerated. It would be a mischievous error to speak of a University degree as a sure passport to employment or to success. We know that it is not that or anything approaching it. We know too, that the majority of our graduates as yet come rather from the poorer classes than from those possessed of means; it would be idle to hope that in the struggle for employment in our dense populations, the advantage belonging to our education could be more than one element of strength in favour of him who possesses it. It is in that sense that I believe it is, and is known to be an aid to success, and one of serious value.

But it is not merely because, as aids to practical success in the various walks of life, the distinctions we award have become popular, that we have reason to believe that the University has, in a large degree, attained one of the

chief purposes for which it was instituted. Certainly, one object held in view, when this institution as created was, not merely that through the gradual operation of its influence a standard of education should be established higher than any which had previously prevailed, but that it should be established upon a system such as to invite and attract to it many students from spheres hitherto quite outside the reach of any higher education. This has been to a considerable extent accomplished, and not merely for the reason just referred to. The kind of education which the University has promoted and controlled, and which not so very long ago had in many eyes an aspect foreign, unreal, and unnatural, has become in a great degree acclimatised, and largely, if not yet generally, accepted. It has already become, to some extent, a social requirement, a condition for the better rank of social intercourse. We are passing away from that stage of its progress, in this country, at which education was regarded chiefly or solely as a means of securing employment under Government, and derived, form its being regarded in that light, such importance as it had. The education which we encourage and exact has now taken some sort of rank as a thing needed for its own sake, independently of its value as a means of attaining success in the professions or in other walks of life.

Gentlemen, I now desire to address a few words to you upon the subject of this day's ceremony, looked at from a point of view which has often presented itself to my mind.

On these occasions Convocation assembles, and the degrees granted are conferred in furtherance of the design long ago adopted and steadily carried out for half a century. It was in 1835 that Lord William Bentinck said: "The great object of British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India." The gentlemen who have taken their degrees to-day have been educated and trained in a course of English education mainly originated and supported, directly or indirectly, by Government, in the pursuit of this object.

The character and the advantage of that education have been often examined and discussed from this place by my distinguished predecessors in this office, with a completeness of knowledge and an eloquence which I do not possess, and which would deter me from attempting to follow them in that path did I desire to do so. But it is not to that subject that I wish for a few minutes to invite your attention. The system of English education in this country is long firmly established, the need for it has been

created, and it is to reward success in that course of education that we are met to-day.

It is upon the character of the act done here to-day, by the young men whom we have welcomed to the degrees of the University, that I wish to say a few words.

To each of them, personally, the acceptance of his degree is, of course, an event of great importance, as that which marks his passage from the condition of pupilage to that of citizenship, and his entrance upon the labours and the struggles of active life. But from the point which I desire to suggest, it seems to me that, besides all this, the ceremony of this day is, on his part, a public act of no small moment.

He has now been for some years engaged upon the course of this study to which I have referred, which has been, after careful deliberation, shaped out, prepared for him, and placed before him. In the degree in which he has availed himself of it he has mastered or has come in contact with some at least of the masterpieces of European thought in literature, in history, or in science. At least they have been placed at his hand; the path to them has been prepared and made open for him; he has, we may hope, eagerly followed it, as many of his fellows have done. Now, as I have said, I will not here dwell on the benefits conferred by the mere possession of knowledge or on the moral good, and the wider and better sources of enjoyment, which are opened to him who acquires it. Great as those undoubted blessings are, I think it is not only for the attainment of them by those who pursue the course of study that has been referred to, that it has been instituted, at least it is not in that light alone that it should now be regarded.

The design with which it has been framed must be taken to involve what must follow from its success; that is, to bring the minds of those who pursue it into more or less complete harmony and intellectual communion with the minds of those who come from or who dwell in the West, with the minds of Englishmen.

With what purpose? Surely, not without some definite practical aim, for some ends of real and active life?

Whatever the purpose, the degree of this University, assumed this day, marks a step towards the attainment of it. If the purpose be a high and a great one, the public act which furthers it is an important and perhaps a solemn one. I suppose it is a good thing that every important act of a man's life should be, when it is possible, associated with some idea of a lofty and noble kind, which shall take him somewhat out of himself, and shall raise his

thoughts somewhat above the sphere in which they usually move. And if I am right in the character of this public act with which we have been concerned to-day, it is good that we and those whom we have in this day's ceremony adopted into the intellectual inheritance of the West, should consider the meaning of what has been done. They are entitled to feel a pride in the success in their scholastic career which we have this day crowned with the degrees awarded to them. I think if they consider, in the light in which I view it, the nature of the act in which they have taken part, this will stimulate in them a still greater pride, and, perhaps, in the minds of the most thoughtful among them not a little awe as well.

As I look at it, it seems to me that what they have done is this; after the due period of preparation and study designed to fit them for it, they have, being found fitted to do so, taken their place to-day as members, or a part, of the British polity to which by birth they belong. I call it the British polity, for no more suitable word occurs to me. There may be a better word for it. But this answers my purpose.

I mean by it that huge organisation, the heart and centre of which is in the British islands, which spreads out its giant frame round the whole earth which it envelopes; every part of which vibrates with the restless energy of incessant toil and boundless physical and intellectual activity; and in every part of which reigns absolute but ordered liberty and profound peace. That is one description or aspect of what I mean by the British polity.

It has often seemed to me that when a young man takes his degree in one of the Universities founded by our Government in India, he does by that act, in a special sense, enter upon and become a member of what I have so described. There are many populations and communities within its ample expanse whom it might be a little ludicrous to designate in such language. But he has been fitted for it. He has come into the light. Let us remind ourselves, in a moment's reflection, what it is, into the circles of which he has entered. It is, religion apart, and regarding it as merely human, the greatest enterprise (I will so call it) that the world has ever seen. We are so used to the magnitude of the huge empire which it owns, that we do not wonder at it, any more than we wonder at the sunlight which surrounds us. But when we turn to think of it, and remember what it embraces, the wide continents, the rich and populous islands, the busy and thriving cities included in this vast expanse which encircles the earth, and of which

this great continent where we are, is but a part, something like a feeling of awe seizes the mind as we contemplate a system so mighty and so beneficent, and surely, in us, who are a part of it and members of it, as are those young men who have this day joined us, there must come to us, and to them, along with that feeling of awe, a sense of pride, a noble and a legitimate pride in that which is our own.

I have called it an "enterprise," and perhaps the word so used struck you as sounding a little oddly. I used it deliberately, and for a reason. It is not to the mere worldly greatness of this huge dominion that my attention is for the moment turned: it is to one characteristic of it which is, indeed, its essential character, that I desire to advert. It is that which distinguishes it from all the great powers which have from time to time swayed the destinies of mankind. Greater it is, no doubt, in extent than any of them: greater, perhaps, in power, too. But in one respect it stands above them all, unapproached and alone.

The essence and spirit of this great enterprise is, that it carries with it, all over the world, wherever it holds sway, the principles of just and equal law. Wherever it prevails, it brings with it the principle of equal rights between man and man, between the individual and the State, of impartial justice. It is in the success with which pious obedience to these principles has been combined with a firm, and steady, and enlightened care for peace and order, that the British system stands, as I venture to say it does, alone in the history of mankind. It is the enterprise of combined order and liberty. Wherever the traveller may go, throughout the wide dominion subjected to its sway, he finds in full and energetic operation laws based upon these principles deliberately and carefully framed, administered by tribunals jealously shielded from all taint or suspicion of dependence on, or influence by, anything but the principles of law and justice, and he therefore finds, all over the regions (a world in themselves) over which floats the flag of the Queen, a respect for the laws and a straightforward and cheerful obedience to them which is characteristic of the British race. That strong sense of duty which saturates every part of British life is closely allied to, if it does not spring from, an hereditary obedience to just laws justly administered. It is one of the characteristic virtues of British life, and if men were to seek for the best example of a strenuous compliance with lawful duty, it would be found, where it might be hoped for, in the head of the British polity, in the Great Monarch whom we all serve, in

her who holds so firmly in her august hand the sceptre of many Empires.

It is, in part, that they may in their degree and place and in this part of the dominion of the British Crown share in the progress of this noble enterprise of peace and justice and civilization, that the young men who won our distinctions have, as I imagine, been prepared by the course of study designed for them under the long-established policy of Government, and on which they have been invited to enter. Probably there is no part of Her Majesty's dominions in which the presence and assistance of an educated class, trained as far as may be in the learning and literature of England, is of as great importance as in India. The frame of society and of thought in India is, where unaffected by Western ideas, saturated with the idea of personal privilege as distinguished from that of personal right, with which it is incompatible, and to which it is profoundly hostile; the principle of equal justice has no more formidable enemy. Time, and the gradual spread of enlightenment, can alone vanquish it. The blow which must finally destroy it will come best from an educated class of men, recruited from all sections of the community, and drawing their inspiration from systems of thought in which the principles of right and of justice hold the place which belongs to them, and assert that dominating power which one day they will here enjoy.

These are the considerations, gentlemen, which have occurred to my mind with reference to our ceremony of today. I hope I have not been wrong in submitting them to you. If I have, I am sure it has been not because they are not in themselves worthy of reflection, but because they are submitted by one who does not, as he is well aware, possess those gifts of cultured eloquence which have so often distinguished the addresses of the eminent men whose unworthy successor I am. I heartily wish that I could for the time have borrowed some of their power, so that I might have addressed you on the great subject I have dealt with in a style and language more worthy of it.

I will end by saying this:—Whatever be the aim or ambition of those who have this day come within the circle of our University: whether it be professional advancement or the pursuit of learning, commercial pursuits or the service of the State, I would urge them to continue to advance and perfect themselves in the learning in which they have so far made their way. I would ask them, too, to associate their efforts with some higher idea than that of mere personal success in whatever walk of life they may follow.

To aim at the best and highest, whether in the pursuit of learning or of the good of their fellow creatures, or the spread of peace and harmony throughout the society to which they belong, or in the advancement of science, will dignify the efforts they have already made in their career and those which they make in the future. I would say to them now, in this outset of their career in the venerable words which I hear every Sunday :—" Sursum corda :" lift up your hearts.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 10.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.
C. E. BUCKLAND, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P McCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.

368. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 14th January, were read and confirmed.

369. The Registrar reported that having, on the morning of the third day of the recent Entrance examination, received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, intimating that the paper in Geometry was not given to the candidates owing to an unavoidable accident, he caused a fresh paper in that subject to be set and printed, and forwarded 36 copies of the same to the Deputy Commissioner on Thursday last, with instructions that the examination in Geometry should be held on Saturday from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

370. Read a letter from the Joint Magistrate in charge of Barisal, reporting that on the morning of the first day of the recent Entrance examination held at that station, some afternoon papers were, through mistake, given to the candidates along with the morning papers, and trusting that as all possible care was taken not to allow the candidates, who had the afternoon papers in their possession for a very short time only, either to consult any

book or to talk with any one about the subject, the above mistake will not be allowed to interfere with the results of the examination.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

371. The Registrar reported that in anticipation of the sanction of the Syndicate, he had asked Mr. T. H. Holland to set and examine papers in Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography for the ensuing B.A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

372. The Registrar reported that subject to the sanction of the Syndicate, he had appointed Mr. S. Robson, Examiner in English for the ensuing B. A. examination, in place of Mr. H. R. James, resigned.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

373. The Registrar reported that as Dr. Leahy, Examiner in Anatomy for the ensuing L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, is shortly going away on leave, and as Dr. Drury, Examiner in Physiology, has been transferred to Lahore, he had, in consultation with the President of the Faculty of Medicine, appointed Dr. J. B. Gibbons and Dr. Moir in their places.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

374. Read a letter from Mr. N. L. Hallward, declining to accept the appointment of Examiner in English for the ensuing B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Rev. J. Hector be appointed Examiner in English for the B. A. examination in place of Mr. N. L. Hallward, resigned; that the Rev. A. Tomory be appointed Examiner in English for the F. A. examination in place of the Rev. J. Hector, and that the Rev. G. Bruce be appointed Examiner in English for the Entrance examination in place of the Rev. A. Tomory.

375. Read the following letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering :—

"FROM

C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E.,

TO

THE REGISTRAR UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st February, 1893.

SIR,

THE degrees at present given in Engineering seem to me to proceed on a false basis, inasmuch as they, in common with the Medical degrees, would appear to qualify graduates who have taken them to exercise their profession ; in Medicine this no doubt is the case ; in Engineering it certainly is not. Furthermore, at present the only College in Bengal in which instruction qualifying for the Engineering degree can be obtained is the Engineering College at Sibpur, whilst the purely scientific subjects required for the degrees in Engineering could be quite as well taught in the Calcutta Colleges, if the technical was separated from the scientific course. There is, moreover, the fact that many students join the Engineering College at Sibpur whose knowledge of English and Mathematics is such as to preclude their taking proper advantage of the lectures given there.

2. It is probable that these defects might, to a large extent, be remedied by, as at Edinburgh and Glasgow, giving degrees in Science instead of Engineering, which would be only one of the branches in which a Science degree could be obtained. The course might, as at present, be for four years, an intermediate examination on subjects (with one exception in which alternative courses might be allowed) common to all branches of Science being held. The first two years of the course might then be passed at any of the Calcutta Colleges, and the B. Sc. degree might, I think, advantageously replace the present B. A. degree in the B. Course, and not impossibly, so far as it goes, the Preliminary Scientific examination for the Medical degrees.

3. The course I would suggest which doubtless would require amendment at the hands of those more experienced in educational matters than myself, and which I only present as a basis for discussion, is as follows :—

Intermediate Examination in Science.

I. English, F. A. course.
II. Mathematics, F. A. course, and Mensuration.
III. Elementary Physics, F. E. course.
IV. Inorganic Chemistry, F. E. course.
V. Drawing.

And one of the following :—

VI*a*. Physical Geography.
VI*b*. Elementary Physiology.

The subject VI*a* would be compulsory for students who intended to proceed to the B.Sc. degree in Course B.

B. Sc. Final Examination.

COURSE A.—PURE SCIENCE.

Any two of the following subjects of which I or III must be one :—

I. Mathematics (pure and mixed), B. A. pass course.
II. Physics and Chemistry, B. A. pass course.
III. Physiology, Botany and Zoology, B. A. pass course.
IV. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography, B.A. pass course.

COURSE B —APPLIED SCIENCE (ENGINEERING).

I. Mathematics, B. E. course and F. E. course, so far as not included in the Intermediate Science examination.
II. Applied Mechanics, B. E. course.
III. Hydraulics, B. E. course.
IV. Geodesy, F. E. course.
V. Drawing and Estimating, B. E. course.

One of the following :—

VI*a*. Geology and Mineralogy, B. E. course.
VI*b*. Practical Chemistry.
VI*c*. Practical Physics.

NOTE.—With the sanction of the Syndicate, Mechanism and the Steam-engine might be substituted for Geodesy for students desirous of becoming Mechanical Engineers.

4. So far as Engineering students are concerned, it would be necessary that, for one year after obtaining the B. Sc. degree, they should obtain further instruction in practical surveying, engineering construction, and preparing projects, and also that the year at present spent on practical training on works should be continued. The students' proficiency in these respects is at present mainly, and, I think, necessarily and properly, judged by the Professors, and it would, I submit, be preferable that at the end of the course the students' proficiency in these subjects, which are entirely technical, should be attested solely by the diploma which is at present granted by the Sibpur Engineering College, rather than it should influence the University degree.

5. The adoption of the proposals sketched above would have the following advantages :—

I.—Students would enter the Sibpur Engineering College after passing the Intermediate examination in Science better prepared to take advantage of the course of instruction given.

II.—The first two years of the course for a degree in Science could be spent at any Arts College in which provision was made for instruction in Drawing.

III —The degrees of the University would be given solely for work done in the examination hall, practical work done outside being rewarded by the College diploma.

IV.—Engineering students during the first two years of their College life would be pursuing a course of instruction which would be useful in the event of their deciding not to take up the profession of Engineering.

V.—Science would be given a prominent and, as I think, a proper place in the University curriculum.

VI.—The College staff at Sibpur would, to a large extent, be relieved from teaching subjects which could equally well be taught elsewhere.

6. The degree of Doctor of Science would, no doubt, be required as a necessary corollary to that of Bachelor, but all I need say on this subject is that it should not, I think, be given for at least four years after the degree of Bachelor of Science had been taken, and that, as in the University of London, candidates should be expected to be so fully conversant with the branch of Science they profess as to be able to satisfy any test it might be thought expedient to apply

7. I request that you will be so good as to place this letter before the next meeting of the Syndicate, with the suggestion that, if my proposals commend themselves to the members thereof, a small Committee may be appointed to further consider the matter.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. W. ODLING,

President of the Faculty of Engineering."

RESOLVED—

That the matter be referred to a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, for consideration and report :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
The Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
Rai Radhikaprasad Mukherji, Bahadur, C.E., A.M.I.C.E
Babu Nilmani Mitra.
C. W. Odling, Esq., M E, M.I.C.E.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.

376. The following letter from the Government of Bengal and its enclosures having been circulated among the members of the Syndicate, were taken as read :—

"GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION—No. 151.

FROM

T. W. RICHARDSON, ESQ.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1893.

SIR,

IN forwarding herewith a copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 330, dated the 7th November, 1892, and of a

Resolution, No. 149, dated the 17th January, 1893, recorded by this Government on the subject of the use of forged certificates by persons desirous of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government Institution, I am directed to request that you will favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of your views as to the expediency of framing a rule similar to the one laid down in the Resolution, under which such offenders will be considered disqualified from entering the University.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) T. W. RICHARDSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

"NO. 330.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

Dated Simla, the 7th November, 1892.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 184 Jd., dated the 31st May, 1892, bringing to notice that the Calcutta High Court have recently ruled that the use of a forged certificate for the purpose of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government place of Education, is not an offence under the Penal Code. As this decision appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of a serious character, and likely to involve widespread consequences, His Honour suggests that legislation should be resorted to for the purpose of making such practices punishable offences.

2. The Government of India have since received a letter (No. 655, dated the 12th September, 1892,) from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, from which they have learnt with great regret that the prevalence of dishonest practices at examinations has compelled the Senate to propose changes in the University Regulations, specially directed against the use of forged certificates and the employment of substitutes in the examination room. An extract from this letter is enclosed for the information of the Bengal Government. I am to add that the changes referred to in the extract have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

3. His Excellency in Council, I am to say, doubts the expediency of extending the Criminal Law to meet such cases. The practices referred to in your letter, however reprehensible, are not punishable under the Criminal Law in the United Kingdom, and they have been declared by the High Court, on grounds from which the Government of India see no reason to dissent, to constitute no offence under the Penal Code. The objections to legislating with a view to make them punishable offences will readily present

themselves to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; and the Governor-General in Council is averse from legislation in this direction until all other available methods for checking the evil have been exhausted, and unless it is quite clear that the good which would result would outweigh the objections to this course.

4. One of the considerations which bear against the proposed legislation is the fact that the use of forged certificates is only one of many dishonest practices which may be carried on in connection with examinations. Malpractices in the examination room, for instance, such as copying or procuring assistance by forbidden means, are of frequent occurrence, and differ only in degree from other dishonest means of attaining success. The Government of India would not be willing to legislate with a view to create criminal offences in respect of all such malpractices, and it would, in their opinion, be difficult to justify a criminal penalty for the use of fabricated certificates alone. I am further to remind you that, even though a criminal offence were created, it would not be possible to punish the offender unless he was actually detected in it. Unless precautionary measures are taken, it will, as pointed out by the Registrar to the University in his letter, be very difficult to secure detection; and if such measures are taken, the practices in question may probably be rendered much more difficult of adoption, and can also, if detected, be met by disciplinary action otherwise than under the Criminal Law.

5. It appears therefore to the Government of India that it would be a preferable and probably a more effectual remedy, instead of resorting to legislation to create new offences, to invite the authorities connected with examinations or in charge of Government Institutions to adopt such precautionary measures as will exclude the possibility of the fraudulent and dishonest practices brought to notice. An example of the measures which might be taken is contained in the enclosed extract from the letter of the Registrar of the Calcutta University. Should further precautions unfortunately be necessary, the number of persons competent to grant certificates might be restricted up to any limit which may be considered advisable; they might be provided with counterfoil books, from which certificates are granted by them to the proper authorities. It would doubtless also be practicable, in order to prevent the employment of substitutes at examinations, to devise as strict a system as may be found necessary for the proper identification of the examinees.

6. The Government of India, I am to say, would be prepared to support any proposal which might be made by Local Governments and Administrations, and the authorities of the Universities, for proscribing from entering any Government School or University and from all Government employment, persons detected in the use of forged certificates or other serious malpractices in connection with examinations. It is believed that such a punishment would, on the whole, be not less deterrent in its practical working than a criminal penalty, while, at the same time, it would not be liable to many of the objections to which the latter is open. I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whether a rule might not at once be laid down, and publicly announced in Bengal, to the effect that any candidate detected in misconduct of this kind at an examination, or in order to obtain admission to

an educational institution, would be proscribed from entering the service of Government or (where the Law permits of this condition being laid down) of any Municipal or Local Authority.

Copy, with copy of the papers marginally noted, forwarded to other Local Governments and Administrations, and to the several Departments of the Government of India, for information."

(1.) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No 84 J d., dated the 31st May, 1892, and enclosures.
(2) Extract paragraph 1 of letter from the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 655, dated 12th September, 1892.

No. 655.

FROM

W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.,

Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

Home Department.

* *Dated Senate House, Calcutta, the 12th September, 1892.*

SIR,

UNDER paragraph VIII of the Act of Incorporation of the University of Calcutta, I have the honour, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to submit the following changes in the University Regulations, adopted by the Senate at their meeting held on the 27th ultimo, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council :—

(1). In Appendix A to the Regulations the words 'the Principal of an Affiliated College or' and 'or by the Head Master of a High School under public management' have been omitted from the marginal note to the application form for admission to the Entrance examination, and the following footnote has been added :—

'It shall be in the power of the Inspector to instruct a private student to attend the test examination of a Government or other High School instead of holding a test examination himself, and to authorise the Head Master of such School to sign the application from the student, which must afterwards be countersigned by the Inspector.

No private student will be admitted to a test examination unless accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the officer conducting the test examination.'

At present Principals of Affiliated Institutions, Inspectors of Schools, and Head Masters of High Schools under public management, are empowered to sign the certificates attached to the applications of candidates for permission to appear at the Entrance examination as private students. Thus, the number of persons authorised to sign these certificates is very large, and it is not possible for the Registrar to ascertain the genuineness or otherwise of the signatures. It is therefore easy for private students to manufacture certificates by imitating these signatures with very little risk of detection. Two such cases having been recently brought to the notice of the Syndicate, criminal proceedings were instituted against the offenders, but it was decided by the High Court that the offence committed was not punishable under the Law. Both cases would have escaped detection had there been no other irregularity in the applications. It is very

probable that many cases have escaped detection. The Syndicate and the Senate have therefore thought it advisable to withdraw from the Principals of Affiliated Institutions and Head Masters of High Schools under public management the power of sending up private students to the Entrance examination, and have, by the addition of the foot-note, sought to make it very difficult for private students to submit fabricated certificates without being detected.

The second part of the foot-note provides a safeguard against false personation."

"MALPRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH EXAMINATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1893.

RESOLUTION No. 149.

AS it has come to the notice of Government that forged certificates have sometimes been used for the purpose of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government place of education, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it expedient, for the purpose of preventing this and other serious malpractices, to lay down the following rule, which will come into force from the date of its publication :—

'Persons detected in the use of forged certificates or in other serious malpractices at examinations held under the authority of Government or of a Municipal or local body, or in order to obtain admission to an Educational Institution, or to gain any improper advantage in the examination, will be considered disqualified for entering the service of Government or of any Municipal or local body.'

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

RESOLVED—

That the Government of Bengal be informed that the practice of the University with respect to the matter is actually such as has been recommended by the Government of India in the above letter.

377. Read the following letter :—

"No. 45.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 902, dated the 2nd December last, on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Act of Incorporation of the Calcutta University.

2. I am to explain that the Government of India have delayed replying to Mr. Nash's letter No. 1118, dated the 21st March, 1891, on this subject, as certain proposals for altering the law applicable to another University in India have been under their consideration, and also because none of the amendments proposed by the Committee, whose Report was forwarded with Mr. Nash's letter, seemed to be of an urgent nature.

3. The most important of the Committee's recommendations relates to the nomination of Fellows. An experimental system of election is now being tried in the Calcutta University, has just been introduced for the first time at Bombay, and is likely to be tried also at Madras. The Government of India are of opinion that actual experience of its results should be awaited before any rules relating to the conditions and conduct of elections are established by law. Various suggestions for extending the system have recently been made for the consideration of His Excellency the Chancellor. and it seems desirable to maintain its experimental character for some time longer, and meanwhile to take advantage of any further proposals which may be put forward for improving it gradually and tentatively until the matter is ripe for legislation.

4. The Government of India understand that the reference made at the end of your letter to the limitation in the preamble of the Act is not suggested by any immediate need. They believe that the University is not at present in a position to undertake duties other than those of an examining body.

5. In these circumstances, and as none of the other amendments proposed appear to be of a pressing nature, the Governor-General in Council considers that it would not be advisable to attempt at present any alteration of the Act of Incorporation. I am, however, to add that the recommendations of the Senate and the Committee have received the attention of his Excellency in Council, and have been noted for further consideration.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant

(Sd.) C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India."

ORDERED—

That the letter be circulated amongst the members of the Senate, and be brought up for consideration at their next meeting.

378. Read a letter from Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., requesting that the following proposals may be submitted to the Syndicate for consideration :—

"(*i*) That a Committee be appointed to frame bye-laws relating to order of business and procedure generally at meetings of the Senate, the Faculties, and the Syndicate, as also to revise the existing bye-laws.

"(*ii*). That steps be taken to carry out the provisions of section VIII of the Act of Incorporation."

ORDERED—

To be deferred.

379. Read the following letter:—

"BAR LIBRARY, CALCUTTA;
7th February, 1893.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I WOULD ask the permission of the University to begin printing my Lectures as soon as possible in the style of the accompanying specimen "A," which has been furnished me by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

As regards the Printer, it is, of course, for the University to decide.

But as regards the style of printing, I am very anxious that the work should issue in an attractive and useful form, and I personally do not like the style in which the Tagore Lectures have been printed lately. The text type I have chosen is something between Mr. Mayne's Hindu Law and Mr Phillips' Tagore Lectures for 1875, and the notes are intended to be in the style of Mr. Bigilow's book on Estoppel.

In order to set off this kind of type, the paper must be good (*vide* "B"), and I would myself be prepared to pay something more to secure a clear type and stout paper, but as my book (including index and table of cases) will probably be smaller than usual, *viz.*, about 400 pages in all, I do not think the book printed in the style I have indicated, would cost the University more than the average in previous years.

I will send you estimates from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and the Baptist Mission Press as soon as I can.

I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly place this matter before the Syndicate, and obtain their permission to my commencing to print this month.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARTHUR CASPERSZ,"
Tagore Law Professor, 1893.

Read also letters from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, and from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., submitting estimates of cost for printing the Tagore Lectures in the style suggested by Mr. Caspersz, and enclosing specimen paper for approval.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Caspersz be authorized to have his Tagore Law Lectures printed at once by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., on the understanding that the University is not to pay more than Rs. 1,200; that the size of the pages is to be the same as usual; that the printing and paper to be such as Mr. Caspersz has selected subject to the above condition as to size; and that he bears one-third of the cost of composition.

380. Read a letter from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., requesting that they may be allowed to print the Tagore Law Lectures.

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. be informed that they will be allowed to print Mr. Caspersz' lectures, provided they can make satisfactory arrangement with the Registrar, and provided that the cost does not exceed Rs. 1,200.

That Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. be also informed that the Syndicate are unable to make any permanent arrangement with them with reference to the printing of future Tagore Law Lectures; as for the present year, the Syndicate hope that satisfactory arrangements for the printing of Mr. Caspersz' lectures will be made with them.

381. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., stating with reference to this office letter No. 708, dated the 21st September last, that as he is going to Orissa on deputation, he leaves it to the Registrar to fix the price of the new Sanskrit course for the Entrance examination, which is now ready for publication, and suggesting that a remuneration of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 be paid to Pandit Chandramohan Tarkaratna and Pandit Harimohan Bidyabhushan respectively, for correcting the proofs.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be requested to inform Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., that the Syndicate think that the remuneration recommended to be paid to the gentlemen named in the letter for correcting the proofs of the Sanskrit course are higher than they expected, and that Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna be requested to favour

the Syndicate with a further communication on the subject of the amount of remuneration to be paid.

382. Read a letter from the Principal, Jagannath College, enquiring whether students of 2nd and 4th year classes, who, for some reason or other, have held themselves back from the examinations of the year, can count attendance subsequent to the dismissal of those classes.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Jagannath College, be informed that the lectures attended by the students mentioned in the letter subsequent to the dismissal of their classes, cannot under the Regulations be counted towards the qualifying percentage of attendances.

383. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Ripon College, forwarding an application from Dwarkanath Chaudhuri, praying that under the circumstances mentioned therein, the break in his course of study for three months, from October to December 1892, may be excused, and that his admission to the 1st-year class of the Ripon College, from January last, may be sanctioned.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are not prepared to make any especial concession in the case of Dwarkanath Chaudhuri or to pass any order in the matter.

384. Read an application from Hemchandra Ganguli, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Allahabad University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the B. A. examination as a teacher.

RESOLVED—

That Hemchandra Ganguli be informed that he will be admitted to the B. A. examination as a teacher provided he satisfies the other requirements of the University.

385. Read an application from Kashinath Ramchandra Kharkar, supported by requisite permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination on his completing a regular course of study for one year only, on the ground of his having kept one year's term in a College affiliated to the Bombay University.

RESOLVED—

That Kashinath Ramchandra Kharkar be informed that he will be admitted to the F. A. examination on his completing a regular course of study for one year only, on the ground of his having kept one year's term in a College affiliated to the Bombay University.*

386. Read an application from Raghunandan Lal, supported by an affidavit made before a Magistrate, praying that the age in his Entrance certificate may be changed from 15 to 18 years.

RESOLVED—

That Raghunandan Lal be informed that the age stated in his Entrance certificate cannot be changed.

387. The Registrar enquired whether the Ghoosery Cotton Mill Shares were to be sold at the present market value.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be requested to secure the dividends, and to sell the shares afterwards.

388. Read the following letter:—

"BANK OF BENGAL,

DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT;

Calcutta, 8th February, 1893.

No. 85—271.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

SENATE HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG to advise the purchase of 4 per cent. Government Security for Rs. 500 (as per enclosed memo.) agreeably with instructions.

The Security is to be converted into stock and kept in a separate account.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. W. LINDSAY,

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

* See further resolution of the Syndicate passed at their meeting held on the 8th April.

MEMO. OF PURCHASE.

Account—Registrar, Calcutta University, on Account of Vidyasagar Memorial Fund.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4 per cent. Government Security, No. of 1842-43...	500	0	0						
Premium at Rs. 5-10 per cent.	28	2	0						
				528	2	0			
Interest from 1st February, 1893, to 3rd February, 1893, being yrs. mths. 2 days at 4 per cent.	0	1	9						
Less—Income-tax at 5 pie per rupee	0	0	0						
				0	1	9	528	3	9
To Commission at ¼ per cent.							1	5	1
,, Brokerage at $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.									
,, Renewing fee... ...									
,, Receipt Stamp ...									
,, Postages, &c									
						Rs. ...	529	8	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
DEPOSITORS' DEPARTMENT;
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1893.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 11.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

(*In circulation.*)

389. The Registrar reported that he had arranged with Babu Kunjabihari Basu, M.A., to look over the Entrance answer papers in History, allotted to Babu Hemendranath Basu, who had resigned.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 12.

THE 11TH MARCH, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D. F.R.C.P.

390. The Minutes of the meetings of the Syndicate held on the 11th and the 18th February, were read and confirmed.

391. Read a letter from the President of the Faculty of Arts, appointing Mr. A. Pedler to act in the Syndicate in the place of Mr. C. E. Buckland during his absence.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

392. The Registrar enquired what steps are to be taken to give effect to Rule No. 6 of the New Rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship.

RESOLVED—

That the matter be referred to the Boards of Studies in Science for an opinion as to the best mode of carrying out Rule 6 with regard to the Premchand Roychand examination of 1894, with the request that, if convenient to the Boards, their opinion may be communicated to the Syndicate by the end of April.

393. Read a letter from Babu Brajendranath Sil, Principal, Berhampur College, suggesting that the Premchand Roychand student elected under the new rules should be afforded means in the shape of facilities and

opportunities similar to those mentioned in the letter in order to carry on the work of literary or scientific research.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

394. Read the following report of the Committee appointed to consider a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering, suggesting the institution of special degrees in Science:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to consider a letter from the President of the Faculty of Engineering, suggesting the institution of special degrees in Science, have the honour to report that having considered the proposal, we are of opinion that whilst degrees in Science are highly desirable, the time has not yet arrived when they can be profitably instituted in this University.

(Sd.) E. LAFONT, S.J.
" RADHICAPRASAD MOOKERJEE.
" ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY.
" ALEX. PEDLER.
" MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.
" J. F. P. McCONNELL.
" J. S. SLATER.
" A. MACDONELL.
" W. GRIFFITHS."

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

395. The Registrar reported that as desired by the Library Committee, he had inspected the set of Curtis's Botanical Magazine which the Administrator-General had offered for sale, and had found that 7 out of the 82 volumes of the work are missing.

RESOLVED—

That the Administrator-General be informed that the Syndicate do not feel at liberty to purchase the book.

396. Read an endorsement from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding a letter from the Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, suggesting that the courses of lectures in Materia Medica should be reduced from 70 to 50, and that some provision should be made in the Regulations for extending the scope of practical instruction in that subject.

RESOLVED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration.

397. The Registrar enquired whether Colonel A. C. Talbot, at present employed under the Foreign Department of the Government of India as Resident in the Persian Gulf, can, under para. III. of the Act of Incorporation, retain his appointment as a Fellow of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate are of opinion that under para. III. of the Act of Incorporation, Colonel Talbot has not vacated his office as a Fellow of the University.

398. Read an endorsement from the Principal, Presidency College, forwarding an application from certain students of the College intending to appear at the M. A. examination of 1893 in English, enquiring whether they are to read the whole book entitled "Popular Government" by Sir H. S. Maine, or only a particular chapter in it headed "On the Nature of Democracy;" and the opinions of the Members of the Board of Studies in English on the application.

RESOLVED—

That a circular be issued to the Heads of Affiliated Institutions teaching up to the M. A. standard, intimating that the whole book entitled "Popular Government" by Sir H. S. Maine, including the chapter on "The Nature of Democracy," is to be read by the candidates intending to appear at the M. A. examination of 1893 in English.

399. Read a letter from Pandit Chandramohan Tarkaratna, submitting for the approval of the Syndicate the proof of the title page of the University Sanskrit Selections.

RESOLVED—

That Pandit Chandramohan Tarkaratna be informed that the Sanskrit Selections now passing through the Press have been prescribed for the Entrance examination of 1895 only, and that 12 annas has been fixed as the price of the Selections.

400. Read a letter from Babu S. C. Auddy, Publisher and Bookseller, offering to purchase 5,000 copies or the entire edition of the Sanskrit Selections for the Entrance examination of 1895, at a discount of 10 per cent. cash to be paid on delivery.

RESOLVED—

That Babu S. C. Auddy be informed that his offer cannot be accepted.

401. Read a letter from Messrs. Macmillan & Co., stating that they are prepared to reprint and issue in a single volume such portions of Clarke's "Class-book of Geography," Huxley's "Introductory Primer" and Geikie's "Primer of Physical Geography" as the University may prescribe for the Entrance candidates of 1895, and to offer the book for sale at a price not exceeding *2s. 6d.*

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Macmillan & Co. be informed that the Syndicate do not feel able to accept their proposal.

402. Read a letter from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., requesting to be informed whether their "School Geography for India" may be adopted as a text-book for the Entrance examination if its price be reduced to Rs. 3.

RESOLVED—

That Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. be informed that the Syndicate do not feel able to accept their proposal.

403. Read a letter from Babu Bholanath Pal, forwarding nine copies of his "Readings from Modern English Literature," and requesting that, if approved by the Board of Studies in English, the book may be adopted as the text-book in English for the Entrance examination of 1895.

RESOLVED—

That Babu Bholanath Pal be informed that the Syndicate do not wish to interfere in the matter.

404. Read a letter from the Rev. Lalbihari De, forwarding a copy of "A Course of Reading" which he has compiled, and requesting that the book may be prescribed as the text-book in English for the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Rev. Lalbihari De be informed that the Syndicate do not wish to interfere in the matter.

405. Read a letter from Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, Tagore Law Professor, 1892, stating in reply to this office letter No. 1225, dated the 15th February, 1893, that he has no objection to omit from the Lectures the 253 texts of the traditions both in English and Arabic, but that the rest of the items mentioned in the letter from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, should, in his opinion, be allowed to form part of the lectures.

RESOLVED—

That the Registrar be requested to send Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur's letter, together with the letter of the Registrar, dated 15th February, 1893, to which it is an answer, to the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, and to ask him to state as early as convenient (1) whether the Maulvie is correctly informed as to the amount of matter put in type, and (2) if so, when the particular portions put in type, were put in type.

406. Read a letter from the Head Master, National Institution, Chittagong, suggesting that at the Entrance examination of 1894, alternative papers in Sanskrit and History from the old courses prescribed for the examination of 1893, may be set for the unsuccessful candidates.

RESOLVED—

That the Head Master, National Institution, Chittagong, be informed that his suggestion cannot be accepted.

407. Read a letter from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, forwarding a copy of an application from V. Lakshmikantam, and enquiring whether an F. A. of the Madras University can be allowed to graduate in Engineering in this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Civil Engineering College, be informed that V. Lakshmikantam will be allowed to appear at the examination in Engineering of this University, provided he attends the lectures at the Sibpur Engineering College for the prescribed period.

408. Read a letter from the Principal, Canadian Mission College, Indore, enquiring whether a student who has kept two terms in the Ferguson College, Poona, in the Previous Examination Class, can be admitted to

the Second Year Class of his College, and can be permitted to appear at the F. A. examination of 1894.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Canadian Mission College, Indore, be informed that the student cannot be admitted to the F. A. examination of 1894.

409. Read a letter from the Principal, Wesley College, Colombo, recommending that Richard Gunesekera may be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Senior Local examination of the Cambridge University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that Richard Gunesekera be allowed to appear at the F. A. examination without passing the Entrance examination, on the ground of his having passed the Senior Local examination of the Cambridge University.

410. Read a letter from the Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna, recommending that H. P. Stockton and Murugesen Aruloasakam may be admitted to the F. A. examination of 1894, and forwarding certificates from the Registrar, Madras University, stating that he has no objection to the above named candidates being admitted to the F. A. examination of this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna, be informed that H. P. Stockton and Murugesen Aruloasakam will be admitted to the F. A. examination, provided they prosecute for two full academical years the course of study prescribed by this University for the examination.

411. Read a letter from the Assistant Secretary, Chaityanya Library, requesting that a copy of the University Calendar may be annually supplied to the Library.

RESOLVED—

That the Assistant Secretary, Chaityanya Library, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they are unable to comply with his request.

412. Read a letter from Mr. E. F. Mondy, requesting that in consideration of the facts stated in the letter, a remuneration may be paid to him for conducting the recent University examinations at Dacca.

RESOLVED—

That no sufficient reason has been shewn for changing the present system of examination at centres outside the Metropolis, which presumes voluntary co-operation on the part of the local officers interested in education.

413. Read a letter from Messrs. Macmillan & Co., enclosing a letter from Messrs. Hall and Stevens, containing a reply to the criticisms made by the Head Master, Dainhat H. E. School, with reference to their edition of Euclid.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

414. Read a letter from Mr. Arthur Caspersz, Tagore Law Professor for 1893, reporting the results of the recent Tagore Law examination.

ORDERED—

That the gold medal be awarded to Akshaykumar Thakur, and the silver medal to Jadunath Ta.

ORDERED ALSO—

That a copy of the Tagore Law Lectures delivered by Mr. Arthur Caspersz, be given to each of the first four candidates when published.

415. Read a letter from the Principal, St. George's College, Mussoorie, requesting to be informed whether candidates who have passed the Government Final Standard examination can be admitted to the F. A. examination without being required to pass the Entrance examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, St. George's College, Mussoorie, be informed that the certificate of having passed the examination for the Final Standard of the Code will be accepted as equivalent to a certificate of having passed the Entrance examination of this University.

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor.*

W. GRIFFITHS, *Offg. Registrar.*

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 3.

THE 18TH MARCH, 1893.

Present:

C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D., *President, in the Chair.*

NAWAB ABDUL LUTEEF, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
REV. J. P. ASHTON, M.A.
RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA, B.L.
BABU OMESHCHUNDER DUTT.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAY MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.
THE VERY REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S.J., C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ., M.A.
BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
P. K. RAY, ESQ., D.Sc.
BABU TRAILOKYANATH MITRA, M.A., D.L.
W. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., M.A.
F. J. ROWE, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSE, M.A., D.L.
A. M. NASH, ESQ., M.A.
NAWAB SYUD AMIR HOSSEIN, KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.
G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., B.A., C.S.
BABU GAURISANKAR DE, M.A., B.L.
MAULAVI SERAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
RAI RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI, BAHADUR, B.L.
MAULAVI ABDUL JUBBAR, KHAN BAHADUR.
H. M. PERCIVAL, ESQ., M.A.
RAI BANKIMCHANDRA CHATTERJEE, BAHADUR, B.L.
BABU ISANCHANDRA BASU, M.A., B.L.
REV. J. HECTOR, M.A.
BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M.A.
BABU NILMANI MUKERJEE, M.A., B.L.
SHAMS-UL-ULMA MAULAVI ABDUL HAI.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A. B.L.
J. MANN, ESQ., M.A.
RAI TARAPRASANA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ.
J. H. GILLILAND, ESQ., B.A.
BABU HARAPRASAD SHASTRI, M.A.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI AHMAD.
BABU UMESCHANDRA DATTA, B.A.
BABU RAJANINATH RAY, M.A.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA SHAIKH MAHMUD GILANI.
J. C. BOSE, ESQ., B.A., B.Sc.

BABU SRINATH DAS.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.
BABU BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M.A.
REV. J. MORRISON, M.A., B.D.
RAI GUNABHIRAM BARUYA, BAHADUR.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.
PRINCE JEHAN KADR MIRZA MUHAMMAD WAHID ALI, BAHADUR.
REV. A. P. BEGG, B A.
BABU UPENDRANATH MITRA M.A., B L.
C. R. WILSON, ESQ., M.A.
BABU NILRATAN SARKAR, M.A., M.D.
BABU RAMCHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
BABU NARENDRALAL DE, M.A., B.L.

416. The Faculty met to elect a President and five Representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1893-1894.

Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra proposed that the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E, be elected President of the Faculty for the year 1893-1894.

Mr. Pedler proposed that Dr. C. A. Martin be elected President for the year 1893-1894.

A ballot having been taken, Dr. Martin was declared duly elected.

The undermentioned gentlemen were proposed to be Representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the year 1893-1894:—

Nawab Abdul Luteef, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
A. M. Bose, Esq.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., B.A., C.S.
C. A. Martin, Esq., LL.D.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

A ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected :—

C. A. Martin, Esq, LL. D.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, F.R.A.S , F.R.S.E.
A. M. Bose, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
C. A. MARTIN,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 4.

THE 20TH MARCH, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI, C.I.E., *President, in the Chair.*

BABU KALICHARAN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L.
BABU TRAILOKYANATH MITRA, M.A., D.L.
MAULAVI SERAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, B.L.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE E. J. TREVELYAN.
BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA, M.A., B.L.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. F. NORRIS, Q.C.
BABU JOGINDRACHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., B.L.
BABU MAHENDRANATH RAY, M.A., B.L.

417. The Faculty met to elect a President and two Representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

RESOLVED—

(*i*) That the Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, M.A., D.L., be elected President of the Faculty for the year 1893-94.

(*ii*) That the Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, M.A., D.L., and Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, B.L., be elected representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

(Confirmed.)

AMEER ALI,
President.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES
OF
THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE
FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 2

THE 21ST MARCH, 1893.

Present:

J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P., *President, in the Chair.*

RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR, F.C.S., C.I.E.
BABU SURYYAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI
D. O'C. RAYE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S.
J. O'BRIEN, ESQ., M.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.
C. J. H. WARDEN, ESQ., M.D
RAI TARAPRASANNA RAY, BAHADUR, F.C.S.
BABU KAILASCHANDRA BASU, L.M.S.
C. H. JOUBERT, ESQ., M.B., F.R.C.P.
BABU NILRATAN SARKAR, M.A., M.D.

418. A letter from Dr. McConnell, suggesting that the courses of lectures in Materia Medica should be reduced from 70 to 50 each, having been circulated among the members of the Faculty, was taken as read. (See Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 11th March).

Dr. O'Brien moved that Dr. McConnell's suggestion be adopted.

Babu Kailaschandra Basu seconded the motion.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

419. The Faculty then proceeded to elect a President and Representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

RESOLVED—

(i) That Dr. J. F. P. McConnell be elected President of the Faculty for the year 1893-94.

(ii) That Dr. J. F. P. McConnell and Babu Kailaschandra Basu, L.M.S., be elected representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, M.D., F.R.C.P., LOND.,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. I.

THE 22ND MARCH, 1893.

Present:

C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E., *President, in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M.D., C.I.E.
J. S. SLATER, ESQ.
RAI RADHIKAPRASAD MUKERJEE, BAHADUR, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.
RAI MADHABCHANDRA RAY, BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.E.
J. H. APJOHN, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E.
A. MACDONELL, ESQ., M.A.

420. The proceedings of the meeting of the Committee appointed to revise the present course in Natural Science for the Engineering examinations held on the 4th February, 1892, having been circulated among the members of the Faculty, were taken as read.

RESOLVED—

(i.) That the proposal submitted by the Committee for a revised course in Natural Science for the Engineering examination be adopted.

(ii.) That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that the following changes be made in the Regulations for the F. E. and L. E. examinations :—

(a.) In the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering, page 65 of the University Calendar for 1892, for—

"II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

PHYSICS.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy."

the following be substituted :—

"II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

1. *Pure Chemistry.*—Preparation and properties of oxygen and hydrogen. Detonating mixture; synthesis and analysis of water; its physical and chemical properties. Direct oxydation of non-metals and metals. Fundamental laws of chemistry. The atomic theory. Chemical nomenclature and notation. Avogadro's law. Ozone. Hydrogen-dioxide. Preparation and properties of the halogens. Their compounds with hydrogen. Oxides and oxy-acids of chlorine. Sulphur; sulphuretted hydrogen; oxides and chlorides; sulphuric acid. Nitrogen; ammonia; nitric acid; oxides. Phosphorus; modifications; oxides and oxy-acids; chlorides. Arsenic and antimony; oxides, chlorides, sulphides. Hydrogen compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, antimony. Boron; boracic acid. Silicon; silicon dioxide, silicic acid; chloride and fluoride; hydrofluosilicic acid. Carbon; its oxides; carbon disulphide; methane, ethylene; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid. Composition of air; determination of moisture and carbon dioxide in air; combustion, nature of flame. Physical and chemical properties of metals. Action of air and acids on metals. Constitution and properties of acids, bases, and salts. Alloys and amalgams. General methods of preparing oxides, sulphides, hydroxides, haloid salts, nitrates, sulphates, carbonates, phosphates. General properties of salts; solubility; nature of solutions; mutual action of salts in solution; natural waters. The most important sources of the metals used in the arts; the chemistry of their methods of extraction. Determination of molecular formulas and atomic weights; vapour density; isomorphism; specific heat, atomic and molecular heat; depression of freezing point and of vapour pressure. Classification of elements according to atomicity. Theory of compound radicals. The periodic law.

II. *Chemical Energetics.*—A. *Thermo-chemistry.*—Object. Methods of investigation. Calorimeters for solutions and combustion. Thermo-chemical notation (Ostwald's).

Thermal units. The fundamental laws of thermodynamics. Cycles. Relation between chemical reactions and entropy. Allotropy. Hess' principle. Heat of combustion and formation; calculation of heat of formation. Neutralisation; behaviour of the more important mono, di, and tribasic acids. Dissociation; typical examples; connection with temperature and pressure. Thermal changes attending solution and hydration. Exothermal and endothermal reactions. Application of the principles of thermochemistry to the solution of technical problems.

B. *Photo-chemistry.*—Actinometers; Bunsen and Roscoe's experiments. The laws of photo-chemical induction. Contact effects. Assimilation of carbon by plants; storage of solar energy. Action of light on salts of silver, iron, chromium, uranium.

C. *Electro-chemistry.*—Faraday's laws. Electro-chemical equivalents. Calculation of E. M. F. of galvanic elements. Differences of potential due to contact of metals and electrolytes. Electrolytic conduction; polarization.

III. *Chemical Technology.*—Chlorine. Bromine. Iodine. Hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric acids. Softening of water on a large scale. Phosphorus. Coal gas. Caustic potash and soda. Nitre. Gunpowder. Pearlash. Potassium bichromate. Common salt. Borax. Sodium carbonate. Chili saltpetre. Sal ammoniac Magnesium. Quicklime. Mortar. Portland cement. Bleaching powder. Plaster of Paris. Glass, stoneware, pottery and porcelain. Alums. Blanc-fixe; zinc-white; white and red lead. Verdigris; silicate paint; chromes; oxide of iron paints. Silver-nitrate. Manufacture of tin plate; galvanized iron.

IV. *Practical Exercises.*—Qualitative analysis of solutions containing K. Na. NH_4. Mg. Ca. Sr. Ba. Zn. Ni. Co. Fe. Al. Cr. Cd. Cu. Hg. Pb. Bi. Sn. Sb. As. Au. Ag. Analysis of chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, nitrites, carbonates, phosphates and silicates. Quantitative analysis of brass, bronze, and bar-silver. Acidimetry and alkalimetry. Determination of iron in iron ores and in samples of iron by volumetric analysis. Assaying of iron ores in the dry way; Determination of sulphur and phosphorus in iron ores and pig-iron. Determination of carbon in commercial iron. Determination of gold by Skey's process. Action of water on lead. Testing of drinking

water for ammonia, nitrates, nitrites, sodium chloride, lead and copper ; colorimetric tests ; determination of hardness by Clark's soap test. Analysis of limestones.

PHYSICS.

I. Heat.

Expansion ; Ramsden, weignt-thermometer ; Pierre Regnault's experiments on the absolute expansion of mercury and the expansion of gases. Charles' law. Principles of thermometry. Temperature as measured by the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Mercurial thermometer ; air-thermometer. Thermometers for various purposes. Density of solids, liquids, and gases. Absolute temperature. Calorimetry. Specific heats of solids and liquids ; method of mixture, Regnault ; Bunsen's ice-calorimeter. Specific heat of gases—at constant pressure, Regnault ; at constant volume, Röntgen. Dulong and Petit's law ; Naumann's law modified by Regnault. Changes of state of aggregation. Regulation. Critical temperature ; Andrew's experiments. Measurement of heat of fusion and vaporisation. Influence of pressure on melting and boiling-point. Methods of liquefying gases. Maximum pressure of vapours ; Dalton, Regnault ; pressure of saturated steam below and above 100° C. Vapour densities ; Hoofmann's, V. Meyer's methods. Hygrometry ; Regnault's hygrometer ; Psychrometer. Conduction ; variable and permanent stages. Simple cases of steady flow across a plate and along a bar ; Wiedemann and Franz' experiments. Convection. Joule's determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

II. Statical Electricity.

Electrification by friction. Modern electroscopes. Ice-pail experiment. Induction. Ramsden's machine. Electrophorus. Voss' and Whimhurst's influence machines. Electric work and energy. Indicator diagram of electric work. Exploration of electric field. Potential at any point of the field. Lines and tubes of force. Equipotential surfaces ; lines of induction. Method of drawing lines of force and equipotential surface. Measurement of electricity ; torsion balance, attracted disc electrometer ; quadrant electrometer. Dimensions. Electrostatic units. Capacity. Condensers ; electrification of

two concentric spheres; Leyden jar, Lodge's hydraulic model. Specific inductive capacity. Absolute measurement of capacity; statical comparison of capacities; measurement of specific inductive capacity; standard air condenser.

III. CURRENT ELECTRICITY.

Chemical and thermal methods of producing currents; Daniell, Grove, Bunsen, Leclanché, Meidinger, Smee; thermopile thermo-electric battery. Pyro-electricity. Classification of bodies as regards transference of electricity. Electrolytic conduction. Electrolysis of fused compounds and saline solutions. Faraday's laws. The voltameter. Metallic conduction. Ohm's law. Kirchhoff's laws. Units of resistance. Poggendorff's rheochord. Resistance coils. Wheatstone's bridge. Resistance of battery. Resistance of galvanometer. Electromotive force. Standard cells—Raoult, Lodge, Latimer Clark. Determination of electromotive force; statical method; Fechner's and Ohm's methods. Poggendorff's compensation method. Relation of electricity to heat; Joule's law; Lenz' experiments. Caseous conduction. Disruptive discharge. Currents regarded as moving charges; Rowland's experiments. Flow of electricity and flow of electric energy; outlines of Poynting's theory. Phenomena attendant on the starting, stopping and varying of a current. Oscillating discharges.

IV. MAGNETISM.

Fundamental experiments. Magnetic field. The earth a magnet; magnetic elements; declination theodolite; dip-circle; bifilar magnetometer. Methods of magnetization. Relation of magnetism to electricity. Oersted's experiment. Tangent and sine-galvanometer; Thompson's reflecting galvanometer; Wiedemann's two-coil galvanometer. Electro-dynamic experiments; the solenoid. Solenoidal magnets and magnetic shells. Electro-magnets; types. Permeability and methods of measuring it; its relation to temperature and mechanical stress: critical temperature, its relation to other physical properties. Magnetic hysteresis. Magnetic flux, magnetomotive force, reluctance. The law of traction. Induction of currents; Lenz' law. Direction of induced currents specified by reference to lines of magnetic force. Movement of lines of force with change of magnetization. Self-

induction. Ruhmkorff's coil. Electro-magnetic units. Theories of magnetism.

V. Radiant Energy.

Laws of a vibrating particle. Harmonic vibrations. Transverse and longitudinal waves. Interference of waves travelling in the same and in opposite directions. Stationary waves. Composition of undulations; elliptical, circular, and rectilinear vibrations. Huyghen's principle. Reflection and refraction of thermal, luminous and electric waves. Velocity of propagation; Foucault's and Fizeau's experiments. Plane, spherical, and parabolic mirrors. Single and double refraction. Prisms and lenses. Minimum deviation. Determination of refractive indices of solids and liquids. Melloni's experiments on radiant heat. Hertz' experiments on electric radiations. Outlines of Maxwell's theory of light. Dispersion. Spectroscope and spectra. Conditions of achromatism. Absorption of ætherial waves: diathermancy and athermancy; coloured bodies.

VI. Applied Physics.

I. *Heat.*—Pyrometers: Wilson, Siemens, Le Chatelier. The double-acting steam engine, Ice-making machines, Otto's gas engine, Petroleum engines.

II. *Light.*—The sextant: Photometry; Ayrton's dispersion Photometer. Telescopes—Microscopes.—The camera obscura; principles of photography.

III. *Electricity and Magnetism.*—Electro-metallurgy. Telegraphy and Telephony. Batteries in common use. Signals. Single needle instrument; sounder; Siemens' ink-writer; Siemens' A. B. C. relative merits. Siemens' relay. Line current, local current, double current working translation. Duplex Telegraphy; differential and bridge principle. Overground lines, supports, their preservation; insulators. Faults; in instruments; on line; total, partial, intermittent. Testing; Whitstone's bridge; localising faults, loop test. Lightning conductors. Terminal, single and multiple points; earth connection, its importance; the conductor's proper material, form; joints; clips and brackets; ridge circuits; incidental connections, gas and waterpipes; space protected; protection of dwelling houses, magazines, chimneys; periodical inspection and

testing ; older and modern theories. The telephone and microphone. Electric bells and indicators. Dynamo-electric machinery. The ideal simple dynamo and motor connection between counter-electromotive force and maximum work. Efficiency. Causes of loss of energy. Types of armatures ; armature coils and cores. Field magnets. Pole pieces. Field magnet coils. Commutators. Collectors, brushes, brush-holders. Curves of potentials and induction. Reaction of armature and field. Lead of brushes ; angle of lead. Methods of exiting field magnets. Classification of dynamos. Examples of Dynamos. continuous and alternate, according to modern practice, Characteristics.

Transmission of electric energy. Accumulators. Transformers. Air-lines ; insulators, testing ; modes of attaching the wire ; materials for wires ; joints ; Thompson's lightning protector. Underground conduits ; the three-wire system, lead covered cables. Comparison with other methods of transmitting energy.

Motors. Reckenzaun, Immisch. Appliances : electric pumping plant, electric tramways, telpher lines ; electric mining machinery. Electric lighting. The Brush lamp. Incandescent lamps. Electric welding. Electric measurements and measuring apparatus. The volt and ampére. Ayrton's sulphuric acid voltameter. Calibration of galvanometers. Methods of shielding galvanometers. Proportional galvanometers. Ampére-meters and volt-meters. Ampére-balances. The ballistic galvanometers. Permanent magnet meters. Ayrton's spring meters ; Siemens' electro-dynamometer ; Ayrton's magnifying spring ammeter. Gravity control meters. Electro-magnetic control meters. Relative merits ; testing for accuracy ; calibration by the calorimeter and the voltameter methods. Cardew's voltmeter. The Ohm ; resistance coils ; the shunt-box. Commercial Ohmmeters. The Farad and microfarad. The Watt."

(*b.*) In the Regulations for the examination for Licence in Engineering, page 67 of the University Calendar for 1892, for

"II.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

Geology.—Excluding Palæontology and the stratigraphical classification based thereon, with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy.—The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy.—The metallurgy of iron, steel, tin, copper, zinc, lead, mercury, silver and gold."

The following be substituted :—

"II.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

Object of geology. Its relation to other sciences. The doctrine of uniformity ; its limits.

I. *Astronomical Geology.*—Information obtained from meteorites and by the spectroscope. The nebular theory. Origin of internal heat. Climate in its geological relations ; glacial and mild periods ; Croll's theory as modified by Wallace.

II. *Geognosy.*—The globe and its envelopes. Shape and nature of globe ; density ; probable internal condition ; evidences of pressure and internal heat. The age of the earth's crust. Tait's and Wallace's views. Persistence of continental ridges and abysmal depressions.

III. *Petrography.*—Microscopic characters of rocks. Microscopic elements ; their importance in the study of the history of rocks. Microscopic characters of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, augite, hornblende, calcite. Essential and accessory constituents. Classification of rocks. Microscopic characters and essential constituents of the following rocks : limestone, dolomite, quartzite, jasper, hornstone, amphibolite ; gneiss, micaceous and chloritic schists, phyllite ; granite, quartz-porphyry ; syenite, trachyte, phonolite, obsidian, pumice, diorite ; diabase, dolerite, plagioclase-basalt ; sand and gravel, sandstones, conglomerates, breccias, shale, clay ; laterites ; tuffs ; shell-marl, coral-limestone, chalk, crinoidal limestone ; tripolite, flint ; guano ; peat, lignite, coal, anthracite ; graphite, oil-shale, petroleum, asphalt ; bog-iron ore, clay-ironstone.

IV. *Dynamical Geology.*—Volcanic phenomena ; description of volcanoes : kind, shape, distribution ; theories of vulcanicity. Hot springs. Earthquakes. Upheaval and depression. Geological functions of air. Geological functions of water and ice ; denudation and deposition ; river valleys ; peculiarities of Indian rivers :

glacial erosion ; formation of lakes. Geological functions of plants and animals ; Coral Islands, Darwin's and Murray's theories.

V. *Petrogenetic Geology.*—Origin of granite, syenite, diabase, diorite, basalt. Origin of sedimentary rocks ; minerogen, phytogen, and zoogen sedimentary rocks ; theories on the origin of coal-beds and of petroleum ; origin of laterite. Origin of metamorphic rocks ; theories of metamorphism ; local and regional metamorphism ; origin of rockcleavage. Ore deposits ; origin and classification.

VI. *Architectonic Geology.*—Forms of bedding. Surface markings. Concretions. Relative persistence of state. Overlap. Uncomformability. Groups of strata. Jointing. Faults. Origin and kinds. Strike and dip ; outcrop. Monocline, syncline, anticline. Intrusive phase of eruptivity ; bosses, sheets, veins and dykes, necks. Interbedded phase of eruptivity ; lavas, tuffs.

VII. *Palæontological Geology.*—Object. Condition for the entombment of organic remains. Preservation of organic remains in mineral masses, fossilization. Uses of fossils in geology.

VIII. *General Historical Geology.*—Leading principles in stratigraphy. Equivalent strata ; absent strata and formations. Outline sketch of the geological record of Europe.

IX. *Indian Geology.*—Peninsular area. The metamorphic series. The transition series. Lower and Upper Vindhyans : Vindhyan basin. The Gondwána system ; geological positions and characters , probable fluviatile origin. Relation of Gondwána basins to existing valleys ; lower and upper groups : Talchir—Karharbari, Barakar ironstone shales, Raniganj ; Rajmahal. The most important coalfields. The Deccan trap series : area and petrology. Laterite : distribution age. Post-tertiary and recent formations ; older river gravels and clays ; kankar. The Indogangetic plane ; upland and alluvial soils, red soil, regur, peat. General outlines of the geology of the Himalayan area.

X. *Physiographical Geology.*—Terrestrial features due to disturbance of crust ; Monoclinal, symmetrical, unsymmetrical, reversed flexures ; alpine type of mountain structure. Features due to volcanic action ; the Deccan trap area. Features due to erosion. Indian examples.

XI. *Field Geology.*—Geological surveying instruments; tracing of boundaries and faults. Sections; how to find direction and amount of dip, Dalton's construction, clinometers. Levelling; surface profile, datum level, bench marks; methods of geological levelling; Abney's level. Lithology; practical exercises in the identification of Indian rocks.

MINERALOGY.

Province of mineralogy. Its relation to other sciences.

I. *Physical Mineralogy*—

(a.) Properties of minerals independent of direction. Density and specific gravity. Methods of determining specific gravities—hydrostatic balance; pyenometer; Jolly's balance; floatation methods.

(b.) Properties of minerals dependent on direction. *Elasticity.*—Relation of co-efficient of elasticity to direction. Surfaces of elasticity. Method of determining co-efficients of elasticity in minerals. Koch's apparatus, classification of minerals with reference to elasticity. Physical definitions of 'crystal.'

Cohesion.—Cleavage, Fracture, Hardness: Mohs' scale; sclerometric methods; Hertz' definition. Auerbach's experiments. Corrosion figures.

Optical properties of minerals.—Kind and degree of lustre. Double refraction and polarization; Nicol's prism, tourmaline forceps. Classification of crystals according to their optical properties. Examination of crystals in parallel and convergent polarized light; polarization microscope. Circular Polarization. Absorption of light; pleochroism.

Thermal properties.—Good and bad conductors; conductivity of single and double refracting crystals. Expansion.

Electric properties.—Good and bad conductors; pyro—, actino—, and piezo-electricity. Hankel's researches.

Magnetic properties.—Para—and diamagnetic minerals.

II. *Crystallographic Mineralogy*—

Relation of physical properties to geometrical form; arrangement of molecules. Crystalline form; faces. Planes

of reference ; axes ; parameters ; indices ; symbols. Law of rationality of indices. Principles of Miller's and Naumann's notation. Fundamental form ; its selection. Symmetry ; planes and axes of symmetry ; principal and common planes. Classification of crystals. The six crystallographic systems characterised with reference to planes of symmetry. Simple forms and combinations. The holohedral forms of the regular system considered as modifications of the hexakisoctahedron. Combinations of the hexahedron, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. The holohedral forms of the remaining five systems. Closed and open forms ; prismatic, tabular, and pyramidal habit. Nature of hemihedrism. Hemihedrism in the regular, hexagonal, and tetragonal systems. Nature of tetartohedrism ; trapezohedral tetartohedrism in the hexagonal system, quartz. Distinction between apparently holohedral forms and real ones. Hemimorphism, Crystallographic mimicry—leucite, sal-ammoniac. Groth's method of deducing hemihedral and hemimorphous forms from holohedral forms. Isomorphism and heteromorphism ; isomorphous groups of elements, the iso-heteromorphous series of the calcite-aragonite group, of the hornblende-augite group, and of the felspars. Morphotropism and Isogonism. Twinning ; twinning plane, twinning axis, composition plane ; twins, with parallel and non-parallel axes ; contact and penetration twins ; distinctive features of twins ; polysynthetic crystals ; twin striation and combination striation. Crystalline aggregates, druses. Pseudomorphism ; pseudomorphs by incrustation, substitution, and alteration ; paramorphs.

III. *Chemical Mineralogy*—

Calculation of formula. Groth's classification of minerals. Group tests.

IV. *Descriptive Mineralogy*—

A somewhat detailed description of the following minerals:—

Elements :—diamond, graphite, sulphur, bismuth, copper, silver, gold, platinum.

Sulphides :—pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, leucopyrite, pyrrhotite ; galenite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite, argentite, sphalerite, cinnabarite, antimonite.

Sulphosalts :—tetrahedrite.

Oxides :—cuprite ; corundum, hematite, menaccanite ; spinel, magnetite, chromite ; quartz, opal, cassiterite, pyrolusite ; gœthite, limonite.

Oxy-salts.—(*a*) *carbonates*—calcite, magnesite, siderite, dolomite ; aragonite, witherite, strontianite, cerussite, azurite, malachite.

(*b*) *Sulphates*—anhydrite, barite ; gypsum.

(*c*) *Phosphates*—apatite.

(*d*) *Silicates*—tourmaline ; epidote, olivine ; garnet, leucite ; nephelite ; muscovite, biotite, lithia mica ; chlorite, rhipidolite ; talc, serpentine ; apophyllite, stilbite, heulandite, scolecite ; augite, hornblende ; orthoclase, microcline, albite, indianite, oligolase, labradorite, kaolinite.

Haloid salts : halite ; fluorite ; cryolite.

V. *Determinative Mineralogy*—

Determination of specific gravities. Use of the scale of hardness. Exercises at the polarization microscope. Measurement of angles by the aid of contact and reflecting goniometers. Separation of rock-forming minerals by floatation and by the electro-magnet. Blowpipe analysis. Identification of Indian minerals by the aid of Brush's or any other manual of determinative mineralogy.

METALLURGY.

Physical properties of metals.—Testing machines ; influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper.

Alloys, Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys, with special reference to steel ; annealing, hardening, tempering.

Fuel.—Classification ; manufacture of coke ; Wilson's gas producer ; water gas ; absolute, specific, and pyrometric heating power ; assay of coal ; Wright's calorimeter.

Materials.—Ores ; fluxes ; slags ; oxidising and reducing agents ; calculation of furnace charges.

Furnaces.—Hearths ; for roasting and refining and liquation ; shaft furnaces ; iron blast-furnace, Rachette, Pilz, Cupola ; reverberatory furnaces ; pudding-furnace, furnaces used in the smelting for copper and tin, cupellation, closed vessel furnaces. Deville's blast furnace,

furnaces used in the reduction of blende and cinnabar, and in the manufacture of cement steel, the converter. Means of supplying air: chimneys, blowing engines, Cowper's and Whitwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification; outlines of typical processes: blast-furnace-process; puddling Dank's furnace; Siemens' open hearth; Siemens-Martin; Bessemer, bassic process; Darby's recarburisation process; tungsten steel, mitis metal. The Idria process. Tin smelting. Extraction of zinc by the Belgian and Silesian methods. Heroult's aluminium process. Welsh process of extracting copper from copper pyrite. Lead smelting. Flintshire. Extraction of silver from lead, Parkes, Patinson, Cupellation. Concentration of gold in batteries, modern pan amalgamation. Augustin's wet process as practised in America; Plattner's chlorine process. Methods of producing sound castings.

General Considerations. Capital and labour; causes of failure."

RESOLVED ALSO—

(*iii.*) That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that Selections from Ganot appointed for the course in Physics for the Engineering examinations given in pp. 198—200 of the University Calendar for 1892, be expunged.

421. Read the following extract from the will of the late Mr. George Sibley:—

Extract.

"This is the Last Will and Testament of me, George Sibley, of "the Mount," Whitehill, at Caterham, in the County of Surrey, Civil Engineer, * * * * * * * * * . I give and bequeath unto the Senate of the University of Calcutta, for the time being, all my shares (at present one hundred and fifty) in the Gooseri Cotton Company of Calcutta, upon trust to found Scholarships of the value of rupees fifty per mensem for graduates of the University in Civil Engineering, with power to divert from time to time any portion of the income not exceeding an equal moiety in any other way which may, in the opinion of the Senate, be better calculated to further the study of Engineering Science among the natives of India....."

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that one Scholarship (to be called the Sibley Scholarship) of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, be awarded annually (I) to any B. E. at the end of his practical course who

attends and works regularly in an electrical laboratory or in an electrical workshop, or (II) to any B. E. who is *bonâ fide* working in a mine.

The selection of the scholars to be according to their standing in the B. E. examination, and each scholar to be required to submit to the Registrar a certificate of good conduct at the end of each month. The scholarship to be forfeited if the conditions on which it is granted cease to be observed.

422. The Faculty then proceeded to elect a President and Representative in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. C. W. Odling, M.E., M.I.C.E., be elected President and Representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the year 1893-94.

(Confirmed.)
C. W. ODLING,
President.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 13.

THE 8TH APRIL, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
A. M. BOSE, ESQ.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.P.

424. The Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on the 11th March were read and confirmed.

Mr. Pedler drew attention to the resolution in the above minutes concerning Kashinath Ramchandra Kharkar's application.

RESOLVED—

That the resolution, dated the 11th February, 1893, with regard to Kashinath Ramchandra Kharkar, inasmuch as it goes further in the direction of exemption than appears upon examination of the records to be according to practice, be not treated as a precedent in similar cases.

425. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, dated the 18th March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

426. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Law, dated the 20th March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

427. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine, dated the 21st March.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

428. Read the Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering, dated the 22nd March.

RESOLVED—

That, as recommended by the Faculty, the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that—

(*i.*) The following changes be made in the Regulations for the F. E. and L. E. examinations :—

(*a.*) In the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering, page 65 of the University Calendar for 1892, for—

"II.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

PHYSICS.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and the Elements of Telegraphy."

The following be substituted :—

"II.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

1. *Pure Chemistry.*—Preparation and properties of oxygen and hydrogen. Detonating mixture ; synthesis and analysis of water ; its physical and chemical properties. Direct oxydation of non-metals and metals. Fundamental laws of chemistry. The atomic theory. Chemical nomenclature and notation. Avogadro's law. Ozone. Hydrogen-dioxide. Preparation and properties of the halogens. Their compounds with hydrogen. Oxides and oxy-acids of chlorine. Sulphur ; sulphuretted hydrogen ; oxides and chlorides ; sulphuric acid. Nitrogen ; ammonia ; nitric acid ; oxides. Phosphorus ; modifications ; oxides and oxy-acids ; chlorides. Arsenic and antimony ; oxides, chlorides, sulphides. Hydrogen compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, antimony. Boron ; boracic acid. Silicon ; silicon dioxide, silicic acid ; chloride and fluoride ; hydrofluosilicic acid. Carbon ; its oxides ; carbon disulphide ; methane, ethylene ; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid. Composition of

air ; determination of moisture and carbon dioxide in air ; combustion, nature of flame. Physical and chemical properties of metals. Action of air and acids on metals. Constitution and properties of acids, bases, and salts. Alloys and amalgams. General methods of preparing oxides, sulphides, hydroxides, haloid salts, nitrates, sulphates, carbonates, phosphates. General properties of salts ; solubility ; nature of solutions ; mutual action of salts in solution ; natural waters. The most important sources of the metals used in the arts ; the chemistry of their methods of extraction. Determination of molecular formulas and atomic weights ; vapour density ; isomorphism ; specific heat, atomic and molecular heat ; depression of freezing point and of vapour pressure. Classification of elements according to atomicity. Theory of compound radicals. The periodic law.

II. *Chemical Energetics*—A. *Thermo-chemistry*.— Object. Methods of investigation. Calorimeters for solutions and combustion. Thermo-chemical notation (Ostwald's). Thermal units. The fundamental laws of thermodynamics. Cycles. Relation between chemical reactions and entropy. Allotropy. Hess' principle. Heat of combustion and formation ; calculation of heat of formation. Neutralisation ; behaviour of the more important mono, di, and tribasic acids. Dissociation ; typical examples ; connection with temperature and pressure. Thermal changes attending solution and hydration. Exothermal and endothermal reactions. Application of the principles of Thermochemistry to the solution of technical problems.

B. *Photo-chemistry*.—Actinometers ; Bunsen and Roscoe's experiments. The laws of photo-chemical induction. Contact effects. Assimilation of carbon by plants ; storage of solar energy. Action of light on salts of silver, iron, chromium, uranium.

C. *Electro-chemistry*.—Faraday's laws. Electro-chemical equivalents. Calculation of E. M. F. of galvanic elements. Differences of potential due to contact of metals and electrolytes. Electrolytic conduction ; polarization.

III. *Chemical Technology*.—Chlorine. Bromine. Iodine. Hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric acids. Softening of water on a large scale. Phosphorus. Coal gas. Caustic potash

and soda. Nitre. Gunpowder. Pearlash. Potassium bichromate. Common salt. Borax. Sodium carbonate. Chili saltpetre. Sal ammoniac Magnesium. Quicklime. Mortar. Portland cement. Bleaching powder. Plaster of Paris. Glass, stoneware, pottery and porcelain. Alums. Blanc-fixe; zinc, white; white and red lead. Verdigris; silicate paint; chromes; oxide of iron paints. Silver-nitrate. Manufacture of tin plate; galvanized iron.

IV. *Practical Exercises.*—Qualitative analysis of solutions containing K. Na. NH_4. Mg. Ca. Sr. Ba Zn. Ni. Co. Fe. Al. Cr. Cd. Cu. Hg. Pb. Bi. Sn. Sb. As. Au. Ag. Analysis of chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, nitrites, carbonates, phosphates and silicates. Quantitative analysis of brass, bronze, and bar-silver. Acidimetry and alkalimetry. Determination of iron in iron ores and in samples of iron by volumetric analysis. Assaying of iron ores in the dry way; Determination of sulphur and phosphorus in iron ores and pig-iron. Determination of carbon in commercial iron. Determination of gold by Skey's process. Action of water on lead. Testing of drinking water for ammonia, nitrates, nitrites, sodium chloride, lead and copper; colorimetric tests; determination of hardness by Clark's soap test. Analysis of limestones.

PHYSICS.

I. HEAT.

Expansion; Ramsden, weight-thermometer; Pierre. Regnault's experiments on the absolute expansion of mercury and the expansion of gases. Charles' law. Principles of thermometry. Temperature as measured by the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Mercurial thermometer; air-thermometer. Thermometers for various purposes. Density of solids, liquids, and gases. Absolute temperature. Calorimetry. Specific heats of solids and liquids; method of mixture, Regnault; Bunsen's ice-calorimeter. Specific heat of gases—at constant pressure, Regnault; at constant volume. Röntgen. Dulong and Petit's law; Naumann's law modified by Regnault. Changes of state of aggregation. Regulation. Critical temperature; Andrew's experiments. Measurement of heat of fusion and vaporisation. Influence of pressure on melting and boiling-point. Methods of liquefying gases. Maximum pressure of vapours; Dalton, Regnault; pressure of saturated steam below and above 100° C. Vapour densities;

Hofmann's, and V. Meyer's methods. Hygrometry; Regnault's hygrometer; Psychrometer. Conduction; variable and permanent stages. Simple cases of steady flow across a plate and along a bar; Wiedemann and Franz' experiments: Convection. Joule's determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

II. Statical Electricity.

Electrification by friction. Modern electroscopes. Ice-pail experiment. Induction. Ramsden's machine. Electrophorus. Voss' and Whimhurst's influence machines. Electric work and energy. Indicator diagram of electric work. Exploration of electric field. Potential at any point of the field. Lines and tubes of force. Equipotential surfaces; lines of induction. Method of drawing lines of force and equipotential surface. Measurement of electricity; torsion balance, attracted disc electrometer; quadrant electrometer. Dimensions. Electrostatic units. Capacity. Condensers; electrification of two concentric spheres; Leyden jar, Lodge's hydraulic model. Specific inductive capacity. Absolute measurement of capacity; statical comparison of capacities; measurement of specific inductive capacity; standard air condenser.

III. Current Electricity.

Chemical and thermal methods of producing currents; Daniell, Grove, Bunsen, Leclanché, Meidinger, Smee; thermopile thermo-electric battery. Pyro-electricity. Classification of bodies as regards transference of electricity. Electrolytic conduction. Ectrolysis of fused compounds and saline solutions. Faraday's laws. The voltameter. Metallic conduction. Ohm's law. Kirchhoff's laws. Units of resistance. Poggendorff's rheochord. Resistance coils. Wheatstone's bridge. Resistance of battery. Resistance of galvanometer. Electromotive force. Standard cells—Raoult, Lodge, Latimer Clark. Determination of electromotive force; statical method; Fechner's and Ohm's methods. Poggendorff's compensation method. Relation of electricity to heat; Joule's law; Lenz' experiments. Gaseous conduction. Disruptive discharge. Currents regarded as moving charges; Rowland's experiments. Flow of electricity and flow of electric energy; outlines of Poynting's theory. Phenomena attendant on the starting, stopping and varying of a current. Oscillating discharges.

IV. Magnetism.

Fundamental experiments. Magnetic field. The earth a magnet; magnetic elements; declination theodolite; dip-circle; bifilar magnetometer. Methods of magnetization. Relation of magnetism to electricity. Oersted's experiment. Tangent and sine galvanometer; Thompson's reflecting galvanometer; Wiedemann's two-coil galvanometer. Electro-dynamic experiments; the solenoid. Solenoidal magnets and magnetic shells. Electro-magnets; types. Permeability and methods of measuring it; its relation to temperature and mechanical stress: critical temperature, its relation to other physical properties. Magnetic hysteresis. Magnetic flux, magnetomotive force, reluctance. The law of traction. Induction of currents; Lenz' law. Direction of induced currents specified by reference to lines of magnetic force. Movement of lines of force with change of magnetization. Self-induction. Ruhmkorff's coil. Electro-magnetic units. Theories of magnetism.

V. Radiant Energy.

Laws of a vibrating particle. Harmonic vibrations. Transverse and longitudinal waves. Interference of waves travelling in the same and in opposite directions. Stationary waves. Composition of undulations; elliptical, circular, and rectilinear vibrations. Huyghen's principle. Reflection and refraction of thermal, luminous and electric waves. Velocity of propagation; Foucault's and Fizeau's experiments. Plane, spherical, and parabolic mirrors. Single and double refraction. Prisms and lenses. Minimum deviation. Determination of refractive indices of solids and liquids. Melloni's experiments on radiant heat. Hertz' experiments on electric radiations. Outlines of Maxwell's theory of light. Dispersion. Spectroscope and spectra. Conditions of achromatism. Absorption of ætherial waves: diathermancy and athermancy; coloured bodies.

VI. Applied Physics.

I. *Heat.*—Pyrometers: Wilson, Siemens, Le Chatelier. The double acting steam-engine, Ice-making machines, Otto's gas-engine, Petroleum engines.

II. *Light.*—The sextant: Photometry; Ayrton's dispersion Photometer. Telescopes—Microscopes.—The camera obscura; principles of photography.

III. *Electricity and Magnetism.*—Electro-metallurgy. Telegraphy and Telophony. Batteries in common use. Signals. Single needle instrument; sounder; Siemen's ink-writer; Siemens' A.B.C. relative merits. Siemens' relay. Line current, local current, double current working translation. Duplex Telegraphy; differential and bridge principle. Overground lines, supports, their preservation; insulators. Faults in instruments; on line; total, partial, intermittent. Testing; Whitstone's bridge; localising faults, loop test. Lightning conductors. Terminal single and multiple points; earth connection, its importance; the conductor's proper material form; joints; clips and brackets; ridge circuits; incidental connections, gas and waterpipes; space protected; protection of dwelling houses, magazines, chimneys; periodical inspection and testing; older and modern theories. The telephone and microphone. Electric bells and indicators. Dynamo-electric machinery. The ideal simple dynamo and motor connection between counter-electromotive force and maximum work. Efficiency. Causes of loss of energy. Types of armatures; armature coils and cores. Field magnets. Pole pieces. Field magnet coils. Commutators. Collectors, brushes, brush-holders. Curves of potentials and induction. Reaction of armature and field. Lead of brushes; angle of lead Methods of exiting field magnets. Classification of dynamos. Examples of Dynamos, continuous and alternate, according to modern practice. Characteristics.

Transmission of electric energy. Accumulators. Transformers. Air-lines; insulators, testing; modes of attaching the wire; materials for wires; joints; Thompson's lightning protector. Underground conduits; the three-wire system, lead covered cables. Comparison with other methods of transmitting energy.

Motors. Reckenzaum, Immisch. Appliances: electric pumping plant, electric tramways, telpher lines; electric mining machinery. Electric lighting. The brush lamp. Incandescent lamps. Electric welding. Electric measurements and measuring apparatus. The volt and ampére. Ayrton's sulphuric acid voltameter. Calibration of galvanometers. Methods of shielding galvanometers. Proportional galvanometers. Ampére-meters and voltmeters. Ampére-balances. The ballistic galvanometers. Permanent magnet meters. Ayrton's spring meters; Siemens' electro-dynamometer; Ayrton's magnifying spring ammeter. Gravity control meters. Electro-magnetic control

meters. Relative merits; testing for accuracy; calibration by the calorimeter and the voltameter methods. Cardew's voltmeter. The Ohm; resistance coils; the Shunt-box. Commercial Ohmmeters. The Farad and microfarad. The Watt."

(*b.*) That in page 67 of the University Calendar for 1892, for—

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Mineralogy.—The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallugy.—The metallurgy of iron, steel, tin, copper, zinc, lead, mercury, silver and gold."

The following be substituted :—

"II.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

Object of geology. Its relation to other sciences. The doctrine of uniformity; its limits.

I. *Astronomical Geology.*—Information obtained from meteorites and by the spectroscope. The nebular theory. Origin of internal heat. Climate in its geological relations; glacial and mild periods; Croll's theory as modified by Wallace.

II. *Geognosy.*—The globe and its envelopes. Shape and nature of globe; density; probable internal condition; evidences of pressure and internal heat. The age of the earth's crust. Tait's and Wallace's views. Persistence of continental ridges and abysmal depressions.

III. *Petrography.*—Microscopic characters of rocks Microscopic elements; their importance in the study of the history of rocks. Microscopic characters of quartz orthoclase, plagioclase, augite, hornblende, calcite. Essential and accessory constituents. Classification of rocks. Microscopic characters and essential constituents of the following rocks: limestone, dolomite, quartzite, jasper, hornstone, amphibolite; gneiss, micaceous and chloritic schists, phyllite; granite, quartz-porphyry; syenite, trachyte, phonolite, obsidian, pumice, diorite; diabase, doler-

ite, plagioclase-basalt; sand and gravel, sandstones, conglomerates, breccias, shale, clay; laterites; tuffs; shell-marl, coral-limestone, chalk, crinoidal limestone; tripolite, flint; guano; peat, lignite, coal, anthracite; graphite, oil-shale, petroleum, asphalt; bog-iron ore, clay-ironstone.

IV. *Dynamical Geology.*—Volcanic phenomena; description of volcanoes; kind, shape, distribution; theories of vulcanicity. Hot springs. Earthquakes. Upheaval and depression. Geological functions of air. Geological functions of water and ice; denudation and deposition; river valleys; peculiarities of Indian rivers; glacial erosion; formation of lakes. Geological functions of plants and animals; Coral Islands, Darwin's and Murray's theories.

V. *Petrogenetic Geology.*—Origin of granite, syenite, diabase, diorite, basalt. Origin of sedimentary rocks; minerogen, phytogen, and zoogen sedimentary rocks; theories on the origin of coal-beds and of petroleum: origin of laterite. Origin of metamorphic rocks; theories of metamorphism; local and regional metamorphism; origin of rock cleavage. Ore deposits; origin and classification.

VI. *Architectonic Geology.*—Forms of bedding. Surface markings. Concretions. Relative persistence of state. Overlap. Unconformability. Groups of strata. Jointing. Faults. Origin and kinds. Strike and dip; outcrop. Monocline, syncline, anticline. Intrusive phase of eruptivity; bosses, sheets, veins and dykes, necks. Interbedded phase of eruptivity; lavas, tuffs.

VII. *Palæontological Geology.*—Object. Condition for the entombment of organic remains. Preservation of organic remains in mineral masses, fossilization. Uses of fossils in geology.

VIII. *General Historical Geology.*—Leading principles in stratigraphy. Equivalent strata; absent strata and formations. Outline sketch of the geological record of Europe.

IX. *Indian Geology.*—Peninsular area. The metamorphic series. The transition series. Lower and Upper Vindhyans: Vindhyan basin. The Gondwána system; geological positions and characters; probable fluviatile origin. Relation of Gondwána basins to existing valleys; lower and upper groups: Talchir—Karharbari, Barakar ironstone shales, Raniganj; Rajmahal. The most im-

portant coal-fields. The Deccan trap series; area and petrology. Laterite: distribution age. Post-tertiary and recent formations; older river gravels and clays; kankar. The Indogangetic plane; upland and alluvial soils, and red soil, regur, peat. General outlines of the geology of the Himalayan area.

X. *Physiographical Geology.*—Terrestrial features due to disturbance of crust; Monoclinal, symmetrical, unsymmetrical, reversed flexures; alpine type of mountain structure. Features due to volcanic action; the Deccan trap area. Features due to erosion. Indian examples.

XI. *Field Geology.*—Geological surveying instruments; tracing of boundaries and faults. Sections; how to find direction and amount of dip. Dalton's construction, clinometers. Levelling: surface profile, datum level, bench marks; methods of geological levelling; Abney's level. Lithology; practical exercises in the identification of Indian rocks.

MINERALOGY.

Province of mineralogy. Its relation to other sciences.

1. *Physical Mineralogy.*—

(*a.*) Properties of minerals independent of direction. Density and specific gravity. Methods of determining specific gravities—hydrostatic balance; pyenometer; Jolly's balance; floatation methods.

(*b.*) Properties of minerals dependent on direction. *Elasticity.*—Relation of co-efficient of elasticity to direction. Surfaces of elasticity. Method of determining coefficients of elasticity in minerals. Koch's apparatus, classification of minerals with reference to elasticity. Physical definitions of 'crystal.'

Cohesion.—Cleavage. Fracture. Hardness: Mohs scale; sclerometric methods; Hertz' definition. Auerbach's experiments. Corrosion figures.

Optical properties of minerals.—Kind and degree of lustre. Double refraction and polarization; Nicol's prism, tourmaline forceps. Classification of crystals according to their optical properties. Examination of crystals in parallel and convergent polarized light; polarization microscope. Circular polarization. Absorption of light; pleochroism.

Thermal properties.—Good and bad conductors; conductivity of single and double refracting crystals. Expansion.

Electric properties.—Good and bad conductors; pyro —, actino—, and piezo-electricity. Hankel's researches.

Magnetic properties.—Para—and dia-magnetic minerals

II. *Crystallographic Mineralogy*—

Relation of physical properties to geometrical form; arrangement of molecules. Crystalline form; faces. Planes of reference; axes; parameters; indices; symbols. Law of rationality of indices. Principles of Miller's and Naumann's notation. Fundamental form; its selection. Symmetry; planes and axes of symmetry; principal and common planes. Classification of crystals. The six crystallographic systems characterised with reference to planes of symmetry. Simple forms and combinations. The holohedral forms of the regular system considered as modifications of the hexakisoctahedron. Combinations of the hexahedron, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. The holohedral forms of the remaining five systems. Close and open forms; prismatic, tabular, and pyramidal habit. Nature of hemihedrism. Hemihedrism in the regular, hexagonal, and tetragonal systems. Nature of tetartohedrism; trapezohedral tetartohedrism in the hexagonal system, quartz. Distinction between apparently holohedral forms and real ones. Hemimorphism. Crystallographic mimicry—leucite, sal ammoniac. Groth's method of deducing hemihedral and hemimorphous forms from holohedral forms. Isomorphism and heteromorphism; isomorphous groups of elements, the iso-heteromorphous series of the calcite-aragonite group, of the hornblende-augite group, and of the felspars. Morphotropism and isogonism. Twinning; twinning plane, twinning axes, composition plane; twins, with parallel and non-parallel axes; contact and penetration twins; distinctive features of twins; polysynthetic crystals; twin striation and combination striation. Crystalline aggregates, druses. Pseudomorphism; pseudomorphs by incrustation, substitution and alteration; paramorphs.

III. *Chemical Mineralogy*—

Calculation of formula. Groth's classification of minerals. Group tests.

IV. *Descriptive Mineralogy.*—

A somewhat detailed description of the following minerals :—

Elements :—diamond, graphite, sulphur, bismuth, copper, silver, gold, platinum.

Sulphides :—pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, leucopyrite, pyrrhotite ; galenite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite, argentite, sphalerite, cinnabarite, antimonite.

Sulphosalts :—tetrahedrite.

Oxides :—cuprite ; corundum, hematite, menaccanite spinel, magnetite, cromite ; quartz, opal, casiterite, pyrolusite ; goethite, limonite.

Oxy-salts :—*(a) Carbonates*—calcite, magnisite, siderite, dolomite ; aragonite, witherite, strontianite, cerussite, azurite, malachite.

(*b*) *Sulphates*—anhydrite, barite ; gypsum.

(*c*) *Phosphates*—apatite.

(*d*) *Silicates*—tourmaline ; epidote, olivine ; garnet ; leucite ; nephelite ; muscovite, biotite, lithiamica ; chlorite, rhipidolite ; talc, serpentine ; apophyllite, stilbite, heulandite, scolecite ; augite, hornblende ; orthoclase, microcline, albite, indianite, oligolase, labradorite, kaolinite.

Haloid salts :—halite ; flourite ; cryolite.

V. *Determinative Mineralogy.*—

Determination of specific gravities. Use of the scale of hardness. Exercises at the polarization microscope. Measurement of angles by the aid of contact and reflecting goniometers. Separation of rock-forming minerals by floatation and by the electro-magnet. Blow-pipe analysis. Identification of Indian minerals by the aid of Brush's or any other manual of determinative mineralogy.

METALLURGY.

Physical properties of metals.—Testing machines ; influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper.

Alloys, Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys, with special reference to steel ; annealing, hardening, tempering.

Fuel.—Classification; manufacture of coke; Wilson's gas producer; water gas; absolute, specific, and pyrometric heating power; assay of coal; Wright's calorimeter.

Materials.—Ores; fluxes; slags; oxidising and reducing agents; calculation of furnace charges.

Furnaces.—Hearths; for roasting and refining and liquation; shaft furnaces; iron blast-furnace, Rachette, Pilz, Cupola; reverberatory furnaces; puddling-furnace, furnaces used in the smelting for copper and tin, cupellation, closed vessel furnaces, Deville's blast furnace, furnaces used in the reduction of blende and cinnabar, and in the manufacture of cement, steel, the converter. Means of supplying air; chimneys, blowing engines, Cowper's and Whitwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification; outlines of typical processes; blast-furnace process; puddling Dank's furnace; Siemens' open hearth; Siemens-Martin; Bessemer, bassic process; Darby's recarburisation process; tungsten steel, mitis metal. The Idria process. Tin smelting. Extraction of zinc by the Belgian and Silesian methods. Heroult's aluminium process. Welsh process of extracting copper from copper pyrite. Lead smelting. Flintshire. Extraction of silver from lead. Parkes, Patinson, Cupellation. Concentration of gold in batteries, modern pan amalgamation. Augustin's wet process as practised in America; Plattner's chlorine process. Methods of producing sound castings.

General Considerations. Capital and labour; causes of failure."

(*ii.*) That the selections from Ganot appointed for the course in Physics for the Engineering examination given in pp. 198—200 of the University Calendar for 1892, be expunged.

429. The Registrar stated that he had made over to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, the remaining 200 shares in the Ghoosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld., together with the dividend warrants for Rs. 800, with instructions to sell the shares at their present market value, and to invest the sale proceeds and the amount of dividend in 4 per cent. loan of 1865.

RESOLVED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That out of the interest of the above endowment, one scholarship (to be called the Sibley Scholarship) of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for 2 years, be awarded annually (I) to any B. E. at the end of his practical course, who attends and works regularly in an electrical laboratory or in an electrical workshop; or (II) to any B. E. who is *bonâ fide* working in a mine.

The selection of the scholars to be according to their standing in the B. E. examination, and each scholar to be required to submit to the Registrar a certificate of good conduct at the end of each month. The scholarship to be forfeited if the conditions on which it is granted cease to be observed.

430. The Registrar stated that a day should be fixed for holding the annual meeting of the Senate.

RESOLVED—

That the annual meeting of the Senate be held on the 29th April, at 3 P.M.

431. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners for the L. M. S. examinations:—

"FROM

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE L. M. S. EXAMINATIONS,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The 30th March, 1893.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the results of the L. M. S. examinations.

The number of candidates registered for the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination was 49, of whom 29 passed and 20 failed.

The number of candidates registered for the First L. M. S. examination was 49, of whom 26 passed, 20 failed, and 3 were absent.

The number of candidates registered for the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examinations was 3, of whom 1 passed the Combined examinations, and 2 attained the Standard of the Preliminary Scientific examination.

The number of candidates registered for the second L. M. S. examination was 17, of whom 11 appeared for re-examination in

the subject or subjects in which they were rejected at the examination of 1892. Of these 10 passed and 7 failed.

The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment.

We have, &c.,

(Sd.)	A. Crombie, M.D.,	Examiner in	Medicine.
„	J. O'Brien, M.D.,	Ditto	Surgery.
	Doyal Chunder Shome,	Ditto	Midwifery.
	Mahendranath Gupta,	Ditto	Materia Medica.
	C. R. M. Green,	Ditto	Hygiene.
	D. M. Moir,	Ditto	Physiology.
	Taraprasanna Ray,	Ditto	Medical Jurisprudence.

J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., President, Board of Examiners."

The Registrar stated that in anticipation of the orders of the Syndicate, he had published the names of the successful candidates in the *Gazette*.

RESOLVED—

That the report be adopted, and the action of the Registrar be approved.

The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Anukulchandra	...	...	Medical College
„ Jnanendranarayan	...	...	Ditto
Basu, Narendranath	...	...	Ditto
Chakrabarti, Satyasaran	...	...	Ditto
Das, Kisorimohan	...	...	Ditto
Datta, Chandrakumar	...	...	Ditto
„ Haridhan	...	...	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	Ditto
„ Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto
De, Syamacharan	...	...	Ditto
Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath	...	...	Ditto
Gupta, Kesablal	...	...	Ditto
Laha, Nagendranath	...	...	Ditto
Mitra, Dhanaindranath	...	...	Ditto
„ Jnanendranath	...	...	Ditto
„ Pasupati	...	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	...	...	Ditto
„ Sitanath	...	...	Ditto
Mustaphi, Jyotishchandra	...	...	Ditto
Pramanik, Nanilal	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Basantakumar	...	...	Ditto
„ Lalitmohan	...	...	Ditto
Samanta, Bankubihari	...	...	Ditto

Sarkar, Rameschandra	...	...	Medical College
Sen, Anangamohan	...	...	Ditto
„ Kalimohan .	...	...	Ditto
„ Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto
Sengupta, Satyacharan	...	...	Ditto
Sil, Sudamchandra	...	...	Ditto
Sinha, Hiralal	...	...	Ditto
Stotesbury, Ida	...	...	Ditto
Sur, Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto

FIRST L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Baksi, Rasbihari	...	...	Medical College
Barat, Syamlal	...	...	Ditto
Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	...	...	Ditto
„ Susilchandra	...	...	Ditto
Biswas, Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Gaurangaprasad	...	...	Ditto
„ Gopalchandra	...	...	Ditto
Das, Kailaschandra	...	...	Ditto
Datta, Narayanchandra	...	...	Ditto
De, Jaygopal	...	...	Ditto
„ Syamacharan	...	...	Ditto
Deb, Mahimlal	...	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Satyendranath	..	...	Ditto
Ghoshal, Chandicharan	...	...	Ditto
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto
Majumdar, Kedarnath	...	...	Ditto
Mitra, Satischandra	...	...	Ditto
„ Satyasaran	...	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Jaminikanta	...	...	Ditto
Pal, Jyotishchandra	...	...	Ditto
„ Ratanchandra	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Adharchandra	...	...	Ditto
„ Nepalchandra	...	...	Ditto
Sanyal, Bankimchandra	...	...	Ditto
Sarkar, Saradakanta	...	...	Ditto
Sen, Satyendranath	...	...	Ditto
Sinha, Surendranath	...	...	Ditto

SECOND L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Debendrachandra	...	...	Medical College
Bhaduri, Aghorchandra	...	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Brindabanchandra	...	...	Ditto
Dasgupta, Bisweswar	...	...	Ditto
Datta, Gaurchand	...	...	Ditto
De, Nrityagopal .	...	...	Ditto
Goswami, Surendranath	...	...	Ditto
Palit, Sagarlal	...	...	Ditto
Ray, Banamali	...	...	Ditto
„ Baradakanta .	...	...	Ditto

432. Read a letter from Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., stating in reply to this office letter No. 1293, dated the 4th March, 1893, that in recommending that Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 be paid to Pandit Chandramohan Tarkaratna and Pandit Harimohan Bidyabhushan, respectively, for revising the proofs of the Sanskrit course, prescribed for the Entrance examination of 1895, he was guided by the amount of remuneration previously allowed for similar work, and that on a reconsideration of the matter he does not think that his recommendations were too liberal

RESOLVED—

That as no rate appears to have been fixed at the time of employment of these gentlemen, the amounts of remuneration recommended by Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna be passed, but that in future the rate be fixed before the appointment is made.

433. Read a letter from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, stating in reply to this office letter No. 1302, dated the 15th March, 1893, that Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, has correctly stated the quantity of matter set up both in English and Arabic for his Tagore Law Lectures, and specifying the time when the particular portions were put in type

RESOLVED—

(*i.*) That the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, be instructed to complete the remaining portion of the publication in accordance with the terms contained in the letter of Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, dated the 12th February, 1893.

(*ii.*) That in future a complete estimate of the cost of printing the Tagore Law Lectures shall be required before orders are issued for printing any portion of it.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That in the present case the exceptional cost of the present publication be met from the residue of the interest remaining, after defraying the expenses in former years, in accordance with the provision contained in the founder's bequest.

434. Read a letter from the Principal, Richmond College, Galle, stating in reply to this office letter No.

1245, dated the 17th January last, that W. H. Solomon's Vernacular is Portuguese, and that he is, therefore, eligible for admission to the M. A. examination in English.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, Richmond College, Galle, be informed that Mr. W. H. Solomon will be admitted to the M. A. examination in English.

435. Read a letter from Babu Brajendranath Sil, M.A., Principal, Berhampur College, containing certain observations on the changes in the course for the B. A. examination in Philosophy, notified to come into effect next session.

RESOLVED—

That the letter be referred to the Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science.

436. Read a letter from Babu Bhagabati Sahay, M A., enquiring whether under the new rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination, a candidate who passed his Entrance examination in 1882, will be allowed to compete for the studentship in 1893.

RESOLVED—

That Babu Bhagabati Sahay be informed that the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination for 1893 will be held under the old rules, and that consequently a candidate who passed the Entrance examination in 1882, cannot be allowed to compete for the studentship in 1893.

437. Read an endorsement from the Principal, City College, forwarding an application from Rajendralal Mukhopadhyay, praying that under the circumstances mentioned in the application, he may be permitted to appear at the B. L. examination of 1893.

RESOLVED—

That the Principal, City College, be informed that the Syndicate regret that they are unable to grant the prayer of the applicant.

438. Read an endorsement from Dr. Nilratan Sarkar and Babu Narendralal De, members of the Senate, forwarding an application from Girischandra Sen, a candidate for the B. A. examination, praying that under the

circumstances mentioned in his application, the deficiency in his attendance at lectures in English by four days may be overlooked.

RESOLVED—

That Dr. Nilratan Sarkar and Babu Narendralal De be informed, that in accordance with the resolution contained in page 371, para. 377 of the University Minutes for 1890-91, under which a student who has failed to attend the prescribed percentage of lectures in any subject for any of the University examinations is required to go through another course of lectures in that subject in a subsequent year, and to attend the prescribed percentage of lectures in that course, the Syndicate regret that they are unable to grant the prayer of the applicant.

439. The Registrar enquired whether Mr. Tawney's English Selections should be retained for the Entrance examination of 1895.

RESOLVED—

That the English Selections compiled by Mr. Tawney be retained for the Entrance examination of 1895.

440. Read an application from Ganesh Ramchandra Patvardhan, who has passed the Previous examination of the Bombay University, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that he may be admitted to the B. A. examination on his keeping two terms in an institution affiliated to this University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate do not think it expedient to grant the prayer of the applicant.

441. Read an application from Balkrishna Dhunddeo Inamdar and Anant Pandorang Patankar, who have passed the Previous examination of the Bombay University, supported by the requisite permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, praying that they may be admitted to the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate do not think it expedient to grant the prayer of the applicants.

442. Read an application from Gupte Govind Keshav and Gupte Shanker Keshav, supported by the requisite

permission of the Registrar, Bombay University, stating that they have passed the P. E. examination of the Bombay University, and praying that they may be allowed to join the B. A. class of any of the Colleges affiliated to this University, so that after prosecuting a regular course of study for two years they may be allowed to present themselves at the B. A. examination.

RESOLVED—

That the applicants be informed that the Syndicate do not think it expedient to grant their prayer.

443. Read a letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute, requesting that copies of the University Minutes and Calendars may, in future, be supplied to the Library.

RESOLVED—

That the Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute be informed that the Syndicate regret that they do not feel able to comply with his request.

444. Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Chemistry, dated the 23rd March.

Read the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Mathematics, dated the 24th March.

Read also the Proceedings of the Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics, dated the 23rd March and 6th April.

RESOLVED by a majority—

That the Boards be communicated with on the subject of the possible danger to candidates for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination appearing in subjects in which no limits have been fixed as compared with those appearing in subjects, the limits of which shall have been fixed, and that the several Boards be asked whether it would be possible in communication with one another, or otherwise, to suggest a course which would guard against such a danger, if it exists.

445. Read the Annual Report of the Syndicate for 1892-93.

RESOLVED—

That the Report be laid before the Senate at their Annual meeting.

446. Read the following letter :—

"No. 1529J.

FROM

H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C.S.I.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th March, 1893.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

UNDER Rule II E. of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, it is laid down that the nomination to one seat on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta, and in accordance with the provisions of Rule IV of the above Regulations, I am now directed to request that, with the permission of the Honourable Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the necessary steps may be taken by the Senate of the University for recommending a person for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor to his Council.

2. Rule V of the Regulations provides that in the case of the Senate of the University the recommendation shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Senate, and I am to suggest that it will probably be the most convenient course to adopt a procedure for taking the votes of the members of the Senate, similar to that which has lately been followed by the University for taking the votes of Masters of Arts and other graduates for the nomination of Fellows.

3. The date fixed for taking of poll of the votes should, with reference to Rule VII of the Regulations, be fixed on such a date as to allow the recommendation of the Senate to be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor within a period of two months from the date of the receipt of this letter.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that every candidate for Council should be nominated by a member of the Senate, and that no member should be allowed to nominate more than one candidate, and that an early date should be fixed, after which no nomination will be received. It will be observed that no restrictions are laid down in the Regulations regarding the qualifications of a candidate, and that it is left entirely open to the Senate to recommend whom they choose. I am to suggest that it will be desirable to prescribe that voting papers, containing the names of all the candidates nominated, should be circulated to all the members of the Senate resident in India, and that these papers should either be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House at certain prescribed hours, or that they should be filled up in the presence of a Magistrate by whom the voting paper would be countersigned as a guarantee of the identity of the votes, and that all voting papers, after they have been filled up, should be lodged with the Registrar on or before a prescribed hour and date, after which none should be received.

5. It should be the duty of the Registrar, after taking the poll of the votes, to submit the result of the poll without delay to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. J S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal."

Read also a letter from Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur, a member of the Senate, suggesting that the election of a person to be recommended for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor to his Council should, so far as the members resident in Calcutta and the suburbs are concerned, be held at a meeting of the Senate by means of voting papers distributed thereat.

RESOLVED—

That the following notice be sent to all the members of the Senate not later than the 12th April :—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Under Rule II E. of the Regulations framed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the nomination to one seat on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations will be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta.

Rule V of the Regulations provides that in the case of the Senate of the University the recommendation shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Senate. No restrictions are laid down in the Regulations regarding the qualifications of a candidate, and it is left entirely open to the Senate to recommend whom they choose.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the rules of practice, framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate for the election.

The following Rules of practice have been made by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the election of a person to be recommended by the Senate for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council, under the Rules framed under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 :—

1. Every candidate must be nominated by a member of the Senate.

2. No member of the Senate shall be competent to nominate more than one candidate.

3. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing by a nomination paper which shall be signed by the member of the Senate making the nomination. A nomination paper in the form No. I appended to these Rules, will be forwarded to each member of the Senate. But any form of nomination will be sufficient, provided that it clearly describes the person who is to be nominated, and is signed by the member himself who nominates the candidate. The nomination paper should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar of the University.

4. A notice of the forthcoming election, together with a nomination paper and a copy of these rules, shall be sent to every member of the Senate by the Registrar on the 12th April, 1893.

5. The nomination papers must be sent to the Registrar of the University to his office in the Senate House on or before the 22nd April, 1893. No nomination paper reaching the Registrar after that date shall be of any effect.

6. The votes of members of the Senate for the candidates nominated shall be given by voting papers.

The voting papers shall be in the following form:—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Voting paper to be used at the election of a person to be recommended for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

ISSUED to....., Fellow of the Calcutta University.

I..... do hereby record my vote for.....as a person to be recommended by the Senate for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Signature.....

Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

Date.....

Counter-signature of the officer in whose presence the vote is recorded..... ...

Official Designation.

Date.....

No.

Issued on the 25th April, 1893.

.....

Offg. Registrar, Calcutta University.

On the back of each voting paper there shall be printed the names of all candidates who shall have been duly nominated, with the name of the member nominating each of such candidates. Should the number of candidates duly nominated be too great to allow of the names of each of them, with the name of the member nominating him, being printed on the back of the voting paper, then such additional page or pages shall be appended to each voting paper, with the names of the candidates duly nominated, and of the member nominating each candidate. The names of such candidates shall be printed on the back of the voting paper and on such additional page or pages in the order in which the nominations of such candidates shall have been received by the Registrar.

Should there be more nominations than one for any candidate received by the Registrar, there shall be printed on the back of such voting paper or such additional page, as the case may be, only the nomination of that member whose nomination of such candidate was first received by the Registrar.

7. The Registrar shall keep in his custody all nomination papers which may be received by him.

8. On or before the 25th April, 1893, the Registrar shall transmit by post to the recorded address of each member of the Senate a voting paper in the form and containing the particulars hereinbefore provided The Registrar shall fill in, in the place indicated for that purpose on the face of the voting paper, the name of the member to whom the voting paper is issued, and he shall countersign such voting paper in the lower left-hand corner. No voting papers shall be used for the recording of votes, save such as shall have been issued and countersigned by the Registrar.

9. With each voting paper issued on or before the 25th April, by the Registrar, he shall send a notice stating the day on or before which the voting paper duly filled up must be returned to and received by him. The day so to be stated shall be the 6th May, 1893, before 12 noon. The Registrar shall attend at the Senate House on the 6th May, 1893, from 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and shall receive the voting papers of such members of the Senate as may desire to give their votes before him.

10. Each member of the Senate who may desire to give his vote before the Registrar on that day shall hand

his voting paper to the Registrar, filled up and signed by him: and the Registrar shall, upon the same being duly filled up, receive it and record the vote thereby given in favour of the candidate whose name is written therein in a book to be kept by him for the purpose.

11. Any member of the Senate may, if he thinks fit, send or hand to the Registrar his voting paper, duly filled in and signed by him. In such case the signature must be acknowledged by such member before a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or in Calcutta before the Registrar or before a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or before either the Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northern or the Stipendiary Magistrate for the Southern Division. The officer before whom such acknowledgment is made, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall then countersign the signature to the voting paper, as having been acknowledged before him by the person whose signature it bears.

12. No vote shall be recorded by the Registrar unless the same shall have been either given before him at the Senate House on the 6th May, 1893, as before mentioned, or else by a voting paper duly filled in, and the signature on which shall have been countersigned in the manner hereinbefore provided.

13. All voting papers sent to or handed to the Registrar must be so sent to or handed to him that they shall reach him on or before the 6th May, 1893, by 12 noon.

14. All voting papers sent to or handed to the Registrar on or before the 6th day of May, 1893, shall be forthwith sealed up by him, and shall be kept in his custody until the said day, and shall be at 12 noon on that day opened, and the votes therein given, recorded in his book in like manner as is provided with respect to the votes given by members of the Senate who shall have given their votes on that day in person.

15. In case of loss by any member of the voting paper received by him from the Registrar, the Registrar shall have power to supply him with a fresh voting paper, which must bear the same serial number as that previously supplied to such member.

16. After all the votes given have been recorded, the Registrar shall forthwith put up all the voting papers and keep them in his custody in his office.

17. The Registrar shall then take the poll of the votes from the book wherein the same shall have been recorded, and shall draw up a report, stating the result of the election, which report shall, after the same shall have been countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor, be forwarded by the Registrar to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Nomination paper to be used at the election of a person to be recommended for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

I hereby nominate.

Name

Description.....

as a candidate for the election to be made of a person to be recommended by the Senate for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the rules framed under section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Signature..

Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

Date.....

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

447. The Syndicate resolved to recommend to the Senate that the Faculties for the year 1893-94 be constituted as follows :—

ARTS.

President:

C. A. MARTIN, ESQ., LL.D.

Members.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E.
Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F.C.S., C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Col. H. S. Jarrett.
G. King, Esq., M.B., LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S., C.I.E.
Maharaja Durgacharan Law, C.I.E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Babu Omeshchunder Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. O'Kinealy, M.A., LL.D., C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., C.S., LL.D., C.I.E.
Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Raja Jaykissen Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
Sir Syed Ahmed, LL.D., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, B.A., K.C.S.I.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
The Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., S C., C.I.E.
W. C. Bonerjee, Esq
Raja Sir Saurindramohan Tagore, Kt., Mus Doc., C.I.E.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D. Sc.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M A,
Col. A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, M.A., D.L.
Sir Edward Buck, Kt., C.S.I.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A., D.D.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B.L.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuf, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
The Right Rev. A. P. Bigandet, D.D.
J. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Nawab Syud Amir Hossein, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

G. A. Grierson, Esq., B.A , C.S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
Raja Pyarimohan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., C.S.I.
W. E. Ward, Esq , M.A , C.S.I.
Babu Pramadadas Mitra.
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, C.M.G.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.
Maulavi Abul Khair Mahamed Siddiq. B.A
J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.
Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, Bahadur, B.L.
The Hon'ble Raja Uday Pratab Singh.
Maulavi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur.
A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A.
W. Booth, Esq., M.A.
G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph D.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, B L.
Maulavi Dilwar Hussain Ahmed, B.A.
Babu Isanchandra Bose, M.A , B L.
Babu Pratapachandra Ghosha, B.A.
Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M A.
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The Most Rev. Paul Goethals, D D , S J.
The Hon'ble Raja Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur, C S I.
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T. C. Lewis, Esq., M A.
Raja Lachhman Singh.
The Very Rev. Father A Neut, S.J.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M A , Ph.D., C.I.E.
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J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B.A
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmed.

Babu Umeshchandra Datta, B.A.
Babu Rajaninath, Ray, M.A.
W. King, Esq., B.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.
C. E. Buckland, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Shams-ul-Ulama Shaik Mahmud Gilani.
G. W. Kuchler, Esq., M.A.
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C. Little, Esq., M.A.
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Babu Srinath Das.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
Maulavi Muhammad Abdur Rawaf.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. Norris, Q.C.
Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A.
Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Shamacharan Ganguli, B.A.
Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, B.A., C.I.E.
Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., B.D.
Babu Sambhuchandra Mukerjee.
Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur.
Rev. S. B. Taylor, M.A.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose, M.A., B.L.
Babu Mahendranath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Prince Jehan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali, Bahadur.
Romesh Chunder Dutt, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.
Alexander Macdonell, Esq., M.A.
Rev. A. P. Begg, B.A.
Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon McCarthy.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
Babu Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Babu Narendralal De, M.A., B.L.

LAW.

President:

THE HON'BLE RASHBEHARY GHOSE, M.A., D.L.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Alex. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
Nawab Abdool Lateef Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, B.A., K.C.I.E.
Henry Bell, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M.A.
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Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, M.A., B.L., C.I E.
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, K.C.I.E.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
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Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Tyrell, C.S.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B.L.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuf, Khan Bahadur, B L.
Nawab Syed Amir Hossein, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Maulavi Seraj-ul Islam, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
Raja Pyarimohan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., C.S.I
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Beverley, M.A., C.S.
Manmohan Ghose, Esq.
Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, Bahadur, B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E J. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chundramadhab Ghose.
Maulavi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq
K. M. Chatterjee, Esq., B.L.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A , B.L.
Nagendranath Ghose, Esq.
A F. M Abdur Rahaman, Esq.
Babu Durgamohan Das.
Babu Srinath Das.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., F.R A S., F.R S E.
The Hon'ble Ganeschandra Chandra.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. Norris, Q C.
Maharaja Sir Narendrakrishna, Bahadur, K C.I E.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghose, M A., B.L.
Babu Mahendranath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Khoda Baksh, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
Abul Hasan Khan, Esq.
Babu Raincharan Mitra, M.A., B L.

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President :

J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M D., F.R.C.P.

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Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F.C.S., C I.E.
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Babu Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.

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Rai Lalmadhab Mukerjee, Bahadur, L.M.S.
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S. C Mackenzie, Esq., M D.
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Babu Debendranath Ray, L.M.S.
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C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D,
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur, F C S.
J. Scully, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmed, L.M.S.
J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
A. Crombie, Esq , M.D.
Babu Kailaschandra Basu, L M.S.
C. H. Joubert, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.

ENGINEERING.

President :

C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M.I.C.E.

Members :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, G.C.B, G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Honb'le Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S I.
The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sarkar, M.D., C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Croft, M.A , K.C.I.E.
J. Eliot, Esq , M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq , F.R S.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
Rai Radhikaprasad Mukerjee, Bahadur, C.E., A M.I.C.E.
Franklin Prestage, Esq.
Babu Nilmani Mitra.
R. B Buckley, Esq , M.I.C.E , M.I.M.E.
Babu Khetranath Chatterjee, M.I C.E.
Rai Madhabchandra Ray, Bahadur, B.A., B.C.E.
W. Booth, Esq., M.A.
C. J. H. Warden, Esq., M.D.
Col. C. W. I. Harrison, R. E.
F. J. E. Spring, Esq , L C.E , M.I.C.E.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq , R A.
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.
W. King, Esq., B.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.
J. H. Apjohn, Esq., M.A., M.I C.E.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.
A. Macdonell, Esq., M.A.
F. J. Johnstone, Esq., M.I.C.E.

448. The following contingent bills for the months of October, November and December, 1892, and January, February and March, 1893, were passed :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Bill, Punkha-pullers' wages for the Month of September, 1892 ...	6	6	4
2	Bills, Collector to the Corporation, House, Water, Police and Lighting Taxes, 3rd quarter, 1892-93 ...	292	8	0
2	„ Ditto ditto 4th quarter, 1892-1893	292	8	0
2	„ Messrs. W. Newman & Co., for printing Jobs	66	12	0
1	Bill, Ditto ditto ...	19	8	0
3	Bills, Ditto ditto ...	124	4	0
2	„ Ditto ditto ...	464	8	0
3	„ Ditto ditto ...	300	8	0
1	Bill, Secretary, S. P. C. K. Press, for printing Examination Papers ...	6	4	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	9	10	3
1	„ Manager, Catholic Orphan Press, for printing Jobs	3	0	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	29	4	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	6	0	0
1	„ Duftry for binding Result Book ...	1	0	0
1	„ Superintendent, Government Stationery, for Stationery Articles ...	481	5	9
1	„ Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., for Books	100	1	0
2	Bills, Ditto ditto ...	200	0	0
1	Bill, Ditto ditto ..	4	9	0
1	„ "Bengali" for Advertisement ...	12	0	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	8	0
1	„ "Amrita Bazar Patrika" ditto ...	11	4	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	8	0
1	„ "Pioneer" for Advertisement ...	10	13	0
1	„ "East" ditto ...	11	12	0
1	„ "Indian Nation" ditto ...	8	8	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	2	12	0
1	„ "Hindu Patriot" ditto ...	13	0	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	0	0
1	„ "Englishman" ditto ...	10	12	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	4	0
1	„ "Reis and Rayyat" ditto ...	12	4	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	12	0
1	„ "Bengal Times" ditto ...	11	8	0
1	„ "Indian Daily News" ditto ...	10	8	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	3	12	0
1	„ "Statesman" ditto ...	10	0	0
1	„ "Indian Mirror" ditto ...	5	14	0
1	„ Ditto ditto ...	4	0	0
	Carried over	2,563	11	4

			Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward ...	2,563	11	4
1 Bill,	"Bombay Gazette" for Advertisement		20	8	0
1 „	"Madras Mail" ditto ...		16	8	6
1 „	Ticca Men employed during the M. A. examination		2	8	0
1 „	Ditto Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations		13	8	0
1 „	Ticca Duftries employed during the M. A. and B. L. examinations ...		10	3	0
1 „	Ditto Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations		21	6	0
1 „	Ditto L. M. S. examinations ...		2	4	0
1 „	Collector of Stamps, Service Labels		100	0	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		100	0	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		200	0	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		200	0	0
1 „	Reporter's Fee for reporting the Senate Meeting		25	0	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		25	0	0
	Bank of Bengal, Postage ...		0	1	6
	Ditto Receipt Stamps ...		3	0	0
1 „	Director of Public Instruction, Rangoon, Examination Expense ...		8	0	0
1 „	Samiruddin Patwar for Livery ...		184	0	0
1 „	Freight paid for Railway Parcel ...		309	2	6
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		177	11	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		47	11	9
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		18	7	9
1 „	Master of the Mints for Medals ...		266	8	2
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		803	14	7
1 „	Nabakrishna Bhattacharyya, fee for correcting the proofs of the Calcutta University Bengali Selections		100	0	0
1 „	Messrs. Traill & Co., for Copy Books		5,415	2	0
1 „	Ditto ditto for Envelopes, &c.		16	4	0
1 „	Messrs. Harman & Co., for safe custody of Gowns		50	0	0
1 „	Expenses incurred during the Examinations held at Burdwan ...		81	14	3
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		53	11	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		114	0	0
1 „	Ditto Sylhet		72	5	0
1 „	Ditto Ranchi ...		44	11	9
1 „	Ditto Chittagong ...		61	12	3
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		23	4	6
1 „	Ditto Lahore ...		67	12	6
1 „	Ditto Presidency College		639	0	0
1 „	Ditto ditto ...		127	1	9
2 Bills,	Ditto ditto ...		918	4	6
1 Bill,	Ditto Hughli ...		154	1	0
		Carried over ...	13,058	6	7

				Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward	...	13,058	6	7
2	Bills,	Expenses incurred during the Examinations held at Barisal	...	187	11	3
1	Bill,	Ditto Krishnaghar	...	78	4	9
1	„	Ditto Agra	...	32	7	0
1	„	Ditto Berhampur	...	187	5	0
1	„	Ditto Baulia	...	64	14	0
2	Bills,	Ditto Jabalpur	...	37	4	0
1	Bill,	Ditto Dacca	...	275	9	6
4	Bills,	Ditto Katak	...	82	5	0
1	Bill,	Ditto Rangoon	...	79	0	0
1	„	Ditto ditto	...	37	15	0
1	„	Ditto ditto	...	9	8	0
1	„	Ditto ditto	...	10	0	0
1	„	Ditto Simla	...	23	13	0
1	„	Ditto Gauhati	...	28	9	0
1	„	Ditto Shillong	...	46	13	6
1	„	Ditto Darjeeling	...	19	0	0
1	„	Ditto Bhagalpur	...	44	10	0
2	Bills,	Ditto Patna	...	173	8	1
1	Bill,	Ditto Midnapur	...	100	0	0
1	„	Ditto Debrugarh	...	33	11	6
1	„	Ditto Cooch Behar	...	83	9	6
1	„	Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books ...	...	300	0	0
1	„	Ditto ditto	...	100	0	0
1	„	Ditto ditto	...	100	0	0
1	„	Chhannoo Duftry, for supplying Cloth-lined Envelopes	...	82	8	0
1	„	Packerman, for supplying Packing Cases	...	90	12	0
1	„	Repairing Furniture ...	...	4	4	0
1	„	Mankhan for Chairs ...	...	27	6	0
1	„	Conveyance hire to Teacher for superintending the Examination		12	0	0
13	Bills,	Conveyance hire to Teachers, for superintending the University Entrance Examination held at Dacca	...	168	0	0
2	„	Conveyance hire to Surgeons of the Medical Colleges for Superintending the L. M. S. Examination		33	0	0
1	Bill,	Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division, for repairing the Senate House during the Convocation...		738	4	3
		Refund of F. A. fees paid by— Jyotiprasad Banerjee, Anathbandhu Pal, Ambikacharan Ghosh, Sadananda Mukerjee		80	0	0
		Carried over	...	16,430	6	11

			Rs.	A.	P.			
		Brought forward ...	16,430	6	11			
		Refund of Entrance fee paid by Ganes Das	10	0	0			
		Ditto ditto by Lakshman Prasad	10	0	0			
1	Bill,	Controller, University Press, Oxford, for printing Examination Papers for 1893, £134-1-9 ...	2,774	12	3			
1	„	Prof. Leudesdorf, for correcting the proof of the Examination papers, £35						
1	„	Dinabandhu Mukerjee for fencing the Northern Verandah ...	18	8	0			
1	„	Contingencies	4	2	0			
1	„	Ditto	12	15	0			
						19,260	12	2
		Tagore Fund.						
1	Bill,	"Indian Daily News," for Advertisement...	8	8	0			
1	„	"Statesman," for Advertisement ...	8	12	0	17	4	0
		Saradaprasad Fund.						
1	„	Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books				12	8	0
		Jaynarayan Fund.						
1	„	Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books				30	0	0
		Radhakanta Fund.						
1	„	Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				138	0	0
		Herschel Fund.						
1	„	Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				71	13	2
		Hemantakumar Fund.						
1	„	Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				99	12	0
		Padmavati Fund.						
1	„	Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				148	0	0
		Kesabchandra Fund.						
1	„	Master of the Mint, for Medal ...	138	0	0			
1	„	Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books	80	0	0			
						218	0	0
		Carried over				19,996	1	4

					Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward ...				19,996	1	4
	Prasannakumar Fund.						
1	Bill, Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				48	2	5
	Sir J. M. Tagore Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				159	8	0
	Mouat Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				138	0	0
	Trevor Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				19	4	0
	Goodeve Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				19	4	0
	Peary Chand Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				19	4	0
	McCann Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				19	4	0
	Jatindrachandra Fund.						
1	„ Master of the Mint, for Medal ...				19	4	0
	Ambikacharan Chaudhuri Fund.						
1	Bill, Messrs. Hamilton & Co., for Medal				48	0	0
	McLeod Fund.						
1	„ Messrs. Hamilton & Co., for Medal	50	0	0			
1	„ Master of the Mint, for a Die ...	75	0	0	125	0	0
	Philip Smith Fund.						
1	„ Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books				40	0	0
	Sonamani Fund.						
1	„ Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., for Prize Books				39	14	4
	Ishan Fund.						
1	„ Nandalal Mukerjee's Scholarship				500	0	0
	TOTAL Rs. ...				21,190	14	1

449. The following Remuneration Bills were passed :—
Second L. M. S. remuneration Bill :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for oral and practical examinations	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur ...	Medical Jurisprudence, &c.	70 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	112 0 0	2 14 8	109 1 4
Dr. A. Crombie	Medicine ...	70 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0	214 0 0	5 9 2	208 6 10
Dr. J. O'Brien	Surgery ...	70 0 0	16 0 0	80 0 0	166 0 0	4 5 2	161 10 10
Babu Dayalchandra Som	Midwifery ...	70 0 0	22 0 0	110 0 0	202 0 0	5 4 2	196 11 10
Dr. D. D. Cunningham	Pathology ...	70 0 0	18. 0 0	45 0 0	133 0 0	3 7 5	129 8 7
Dr. C. R. M. Green	Hygiene ...	70 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	126 0 0	3 4 6	122 11 6
Total ...		420 0 0	108 0 0	425 0 0	953 0 0	24 13 1	928 2 11

First L. M. S. and Combined Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Remuneration Bill :—

Names.	Subjects.	Fee for setting.	Fee for examining answer papers.	Fee for oral and practical examinations.	Total.	Income Tax.	Net Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dr. C. J. H. Warden	Chemistry ...	50 0 0	104 0 0	520 0 0	674 0 0	17 8 10	656 7 2
Dr. D. Prain	Botany ...	50 0 0	104 0 0	260 0 0	414 0 0	10 12 6	403 3 6
Dr. D. M. Moir	Physiology ...	50 0 0	100 0 0	245 0 0	395 0 0	10 4 7	384 11 5
Dr. J. B. Gibbons	Anatomy ...	50 0 0	98 0 0	490 0 0	638 0 0	16 9 10	621 6 2
Babu Mahendranath Gupta ...	Materia Medica ...	50 0 0	98 0 0	490 0 0	638 0 0	16 9 10	621 6 2
Total ...		250 0 0	504 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,759 0 0	71 13 7	2,687 2 5

(Confirmed.)

JONES Q. PIGOT,

Vice-Chancellor.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 14.

THE 11TH APRIL, 1893.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

BABU MOHINIMOHAN RAY.
A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S.
BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

450. Read the following letter from Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra :—

"Under Bye-law No. 12 relating to the Syndicate, I request you will be good enough to place this letter before the Syndicate for such action that to it may deem proper.

I understand that in the matter of the election by the Senate of a person to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, the procedure adopted by the Syndicate is to send voting papers to the members of the Senate to be returned by them to the Registrar duly signed.

I venture to think the procedure so adopted will be illegal.

By section IX of the Act of Incorporation, 'all questions, &c., shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present: and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.'

Bye-law 3, relating to the Senate, contains the following clause :—

'and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.'

I have looked into Act 55 and 56 Vic., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act of 1892), and there is no provision

in it modifying or superseding those of Sec. IX, Act II, of 1857.

I think therefore the question which the Senate will have to decide must be decided at one of its *meetings* by the votes of the majority of the members *present*.

I may notice that the appointment of the Tagore Law Professor (a matter which the Senate has the right to make, page 198, U. Calendar for 1891,) is always made by the Senate at one of its *meetings*."

RESOLVED—

That the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate having carefully considered the construction of Rule V, retain the opinion that the proposed rules are in conformity with the scope of Rule V, and are necessary for the purpose of a due election, in conformity with it, by the majority of the Senate. They are of opinion that the election now in contemplation is not one of the matters contemplated by, and coming within, the scope of the Act of Incorporation.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed).
JONES Q. PIGOT,
Vice-Chancellor.

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

The usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering; and a tabular statement is appended, showing the results and affording a comparison with the results of the previous year. The total number of candidates who appeared at this year's examinations was 9,612 against 8,632 in the previous year.

Entrance examination.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance examination held in February 1892, was 5,208, of whom 2,034, passed, 3,091 failed, 82 were absent, and 1 was expelled. Of the successful candidates, 429 were placed in the first division, 953 in the second, and 652 in the third. Of the 3,091 candidates who failed, 2,467 were rejected in English, 568 in Mathematics, 657 in the Second Languages, 2,496 in History and Geography, and 32 in the aggregate. The number of candidates was greater by 176 than in 1891, and the percentage of successful candidates decreased from 42·74 to 39·05.

263 candidates took up Drawing (optional subject) of whom 24 passed and 239 failed.

The following table shows the number of candidates that came up from each province, the number passed, and the precentage of successful candidates for the years 1891 and 1892:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

	February 1891.			February 1892.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed	Per-centage.
Bengal ...	4,206	1,836	43·65	4,263	1,712	40·15
Assam ...	150	64	42·66	157	90	57·32
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31	7	22 58	40	18	45·
Rajputana ...	6	..	...	8	...	.
Panjab ...	170	59	34·7	186	42	22 58
Central Provinces ..	295	100	33·89	321	92	28·66
Central India States	41	20	48·78	58	15	25·86
Nepal ...	3	3	100	2	...	..
Burmah ...	87	46	52·87	106	30	28·3
Ceylon	43	16	37·2	67	35	52·23
Total ...	5,032	2,151	42·74	5,208	2,034	39·05

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each province and the optional languages taken up; (2) the divisions in which the successful candidates were placed :—

	No of candidates.	Second Languages.												Number passed.			Total.		
		Latin.	Greek.	French.	Hebrew.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Uriya.	Burmese.	Armenian.	Tamil.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	
Bengal ...	4,263	87	1	28	...	3,048	7	397	10	117	542	21	...	5	...	375	779	558	1,712
Assam ...	157	6	...	...	...	96	...	18	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	12	53	25	90
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	40	19	...	7	...	2	...	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	5	18
Rajputana ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab ...	186	16	...	3	...	13	...	142	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	19	16	42
Central Provinces ...	321	8	...	...	...	253	...	44	1	13	...	2	...	...	...	14	50	28	92
Central India States ...	58	...	1	...	...	33	...	12	2	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	6	15
Nepal ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah ...	101	4	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	89	4	...	4	19	7	30
Ceylon ...	67	57	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	8	...	8	20	7	35
Total ...	5,203	197	2	46	1	3,447	7	617	34	146	581	23	89	13	...	429	953	652	2,034

The following table shows the number of candidates who took up the several vernacular languages:

	No. of candidates.	Bengali.	Hindi.	Uriya.	Mahrathi.	Urdu.	Burmese.	Parbatia.	Assamese.	Telugu.	Gujrathi.	Khasia.	Tamil.	English.
Bengal ...	4,263	3,483	241	67	...	362	...	...	1	...	...	.	.	109
Assam ...	157	123	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	40	1	5	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rajputana ...	8	...	4	...	...	4	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab ...	186	2	4	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	22
Central Provinces ...	321	1	98	15	157	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Central India States ..	58	...	10	...	36	7	...	...	..	..	3	1	2	...
Nepal ..	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	.	..	...	...
Burmah ..	106	1	...	...	...	1	82	...	...	...	...	.	4	18
Ceylon ...	67	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	59
Total ...	5,208	3,611	362	82	193	577	82	2	29	1	4	6	14	245

A statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only is subjoined :—

English ...	... 423	Second Language ...	15
Mathematics .	... 19	History and Geography	397

The following is a classification of the candidates according to the stations at which they were examined and the second languages they took up :—

BENGAL.

	No. of candidates.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Hebrew.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Uriya.	Burmese.	Armenian.	Tamil.
Bankura ...	65	...	...	...	...	39	26	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Barisal ...	156	...	...	...	...	127	25	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bauleah ...	56	...	...	...	...	49	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur ...	106	...	...	...	...	101	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Bhagalpur ...	160	...	...	...	..	102	11	...	35	9	3	.	...	..	...
Burdwan ...	205	...	...	...	...	183	18	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1,800	1	60	14	...	1,410	258	1	48	.	2	1	...	5	...
Chittagong ...	69	...	..	...	...	54	11	1	3	.	...	...	...	..	...
Cooch-Behar ...	46	...	...	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dacca ...	530	...	...	..	..	395	114	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	36	..	24	6	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Hughli ...	161	...	...	8	.	131	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katak ...	82	...	2	...	.	53	..	1	7	...	2	17	..	...	..
Krishnagar ...	118	...	...	...	.	105	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapur ...	113	...	...	...	..	84	25	...	1	...	..	3	...	...	...
Patna ...	527	...	1	...	.	150	8	4	266	96	2	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	23	..	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	..	...
Rungpur ...	26	.	...		.	24	..	...	2				...	...	...

ASSAM.

	Number of candidates.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Hebrew.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Uriya.	Burmese.	Armenian.	Tamil.
Debrugarh ...	21	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
Gauhati ...	38	...	...	...	...	24	9	...	5	..	...	...	...	..	...
Shillong ...	11	...	6	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...
Sylhet ...	73	...	...	...	...	43	19	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	...

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Agra ...	41	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	12	7	8	...	...	..	...
Mussoorie ...	8	...	7	...	..	1	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...
Naini Tal ...	9	..	1	7	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...

PANJAB.

Lahore ...	166	...	6	3	...	11	1	...	134	..	11	..	...	..	..
Simla ..	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jabalpur ...	89	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	33	2	1	1	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	190	...	8	...	...	171	...	...	5	6	...	.	...	...	...
Sagar ...	31	...	...	...	...	19	...	.	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	12	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	.	...	1	..	..	...

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Indore ..	48	1	...	...	..	33	..	...	6	5	2	..	...	...	1
Sehore ..	9	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...

BURMAH.

Akyab ...	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	14	...	...
Maulmein ...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Rangoon ..	79	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65	...	4

CEYLON.

Colombo ...	23	..	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandy ...	20	...	19	1	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Jaffna ...	24	...	16	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	8

The divisions in which the successful candidates from each province were placed, and the religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal	(a)4,263	(b) 375	(c) 779	(d 558	1712
Assam	157	12	53	25	90
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	(e) 40	(f) 8	(g) 5	(h) 5	18
Rajputana	8	...	...	...	...
Panjab	(i) 186	(j) 7	19	16	42
Central Provinces	321	14	50	28	92
Central India States ...	58	1	8	6	15
Nepal	2	...	...	...	...
Burmah	(k) 106	4	(l) 19	7	30
Ceylon	(m) 67	(n) 8	(o) 20	7	35
Total ...	5,208	429	953	652	2,034

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	(p)3,771	337	701	497	1,535
Mahomedans	286	10	40	35	85
Christians	(q) 144	(r) 22	(s) 23	(t) 17	62
Others	(u) 62	6	15	(v) 9	30
Total ...	4,263	375	779	558	1,712

ASSAM.

Hindus	129	9	46	19	74
Mahomedans	20	3	4	4	11
Christians	7	...	2	2	4
Other	1	...	1	...	1
Total ..	157	12	53	25	90

(a) Of these 35 were females.
(b) ,, 7 ,,
(c) ,, 4 ,,
(d) ,, 5 ,,
(e) ,, 8 ,,
(f) ,, 3 ,,
(g) ,, 2 ,,
(h) ,, 1 was a female.
(i) ,, 6 were females.
(j) ,, 2 ,,
(k) ,, 9 ,,
(l) Of these 1 was a female.
(m) ,, 3 were females.
(n) ,, 1 was a female.
(o) ,, 1 ,, ,,
(p) ,, 2 were females.
(q) ,, 26 ,,
(r) ,, 7 ,,
(s) ,, 4 ,,
(t) ,, 3 ,,
(u) ,, 7 ,,
(v) ,, 2 ,,

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	6	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	1	...	...	...	...
Christians	(a) 32	(b) 8	(c) 5	(d) 5	18
Other	1	...	...	...	...
Total	40	8	5	5	18

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	6	...	...	...	...
Others	2	...	...	...	...
Total	8	...	...	...	...

PANJAB.

Hindus	85	4	8	6	18
Mahomedans	45	...	3	5	8
Christians	(e) 37	(f) 3	3	3	9
Others	19	...	5	2	7
Total	186	7	19	16	42

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	285	13	47	25	85
Mahomedans	23	1	3	2	6
Christians	11	..	...	...	...
Others	2	...	...	1	1
Total	321	14	50	28	92

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus	48	1	7	6	14
Mahomedans	4		1		1
Christians	3				
Others	3				
Total	58	1	8	6	15

(a) Of these 8 were females.
(b) ,, 3 ,,
(c) ,, 2 ,,
(d) Of these 1 was a female.
(e) Of these 6 were females.
(f) ,, 2 ,,

NEPAL.

	No. of candidates.	Number Passed. First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	2				

BURMAH.

Hindus	3		1		1
Mahomedans	8		1	1	2
Christians	(a) 37		(b) 8	2	10
Others	58	4	9	4	17
Total ...	106	4	19	7	30

CEYLON.

Hindus	12	3	1	1	5
Christians	(c) 51	(d) 5	(e) 19	6	30
Others	4				
Total ..	67	8	20	7	35

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years that came up from each province, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates :—

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total	Percentage.
Bengal	1,466	23	244	251	518	35·33
Assam	53	1	17	15	33	62·26
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7			1	1	14·28
Panjab	35		2	3	5	14·28
Central Provinces ...	144	6	33	17	56	38·8
Central India States...	16		3	3	6	37·5
Rajputana ...	4					
Burmah	34	1	3	1	5	14·7
Ceylon	7	1	2		3	42·85
Total ...	1,766	32	304	291	627	35·5

(a) Of these 9 were females.
(b) ,, 1 was a female.
(c) ,, 3 were females.
(d) Of these 1 was a female.
(e) ,, 1

The following schools having failed, after due warning, to show improved results at the last Entrance examination, the privilege of sending up candidates to the Entrance examination was withdrawn from them :—

Barajaguli H. E. School.
Lakshmannath H. E. School.
Mahestala H. E. School.
Seoni Mission High School.

On a representation made by the authorities of these schools, the Syndicate allowed them to send up candidates to the recent Entrance examination, and the order withdrawing from them the privileges of recognition has been kept in abeyance until the results of the examination are published.

At the Entrance examination held in February 1893, there were 5,719 candidates.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates registered for the First Examination in Arts held in February 1892, was 2,489, of whom 1,124 passed, 1,249 failed, and 116 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 56 were placed in the first division, 261 in the second, and 807 in the third. Of the 1,249 candidates who failed, 729 were rejected in English, 804 in Mathematics, 510 in the Second Languages, 385 in Physics, 714 failed to secure the minimum in History, 497 in Logic, 284 in Chemistry, and 86 in the aggregate.

A comparative statement of the number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of passed candidates from each province, for the years 1891 and 1892 is subjoined.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

	February 1891.			February 1892.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
Bengal ...	1,969	711	36·10	2,357	1,035	43·91
Assam ...	2	1	50·	...	...	...
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	1	...	...	4	3	75·
Rajputana ...	1	1	100	...	...	
Panjab	3	...	...	9	8	88 88
Central Provinces ...	60	40	66·66	87	59	67 81
Central India States	8	1	12·5	9	4	44·44
Burmah	8	5	62·5	14	11	78·57
Ceylon	6	3	50·	9	4	44·44
Total ...	2,058	762	37·02	2,489	124	45·15

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each province and the languages taken up by them; (2) the divisions in which the successful candidates were placed :—

	No. of candidates.	Second Languages.								Passed.			
		Greek.	Latin.	French.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arabic.	Persian.	Pali.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal	2,357	6	36	10	2,115	2	6	182	...	52	216	767	1,035
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	4	..	4	..	...	.		...	..	1	1	1	3
Panjab	9	..	6	..	2	..	..	1	...	...	3	5	8
Central Provinces ...	87	.	3	..	66	..	1	17	...	2	32	25	59
Central India States ...	9	.	...	...	8	..	...	1	...	1	1	2	4
Burmah	14	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	3	11
Ceylon	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	4
Total ...	2,489	6	58	10	2,191	2	7	201	14	56	261	807	1,124

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English	51
Mathematics	63
Second Language	23
Physics	11

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following results :—

BENGAL.

	No. of candidates.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Sanskrit	Bengali.	Arabic.	Persian	Pali.
Calcutta ...	1,261	6	28	8	1,171	2	..	46	...
Hughli ...	61	...	...	2	53	.	...	6	...
Burdwan ...	122	.	...	...	120	...	...	2	...
Dacca ...	299		1	...	288	..	1	9	...
Krishnagar ...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	..	...
Berhampur ...	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	186	...	1	...	86	...	2	97	...
Bhagalpur ..	50	..	...	...	36	...	...	14	...
Midnapur ...	44	.	...	...	42	...	...	2	...
Katak ...	43	...	..	...	37	...	3	3	...
Barisal ...	79	..	1	...	78	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ..	24	...	...	..	23	...	...	1	...
Baulia ...	54	...	...	...	52	...	...	2	...
Darjeeling ...	4	.	4	...	...	.	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

	No. of candidates.	Greek	Latin.	French.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arabic.	Persian	Pali.
Agra ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mussoorie ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

PANJAB.

Lahore ..	5	...	2	...	2	..	...	1	...
Simla ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

BURMAH.

Rangoon. ...	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jabalpur ...	41	...	...	...	23	...	1	17	...
Nagpur .	46	...	3	...	43	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Indore ...	9	...	...	...	8	..	...	1	...

CEYLON.

Colombo ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandy ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following tables show the divisions in which the successful candidates from each province passed, and the religions professed :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division	Total.
Bengal...	(a) 2,357	(b) 52	(c) 216	(d) 767	1,035
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4	1	1	1	3
Panjab...	9	..	3	5	8
Central Provinces	87	2	32	25	59
Central India States ..	9	1	1	2	4
Burmah	14	...	8	3	11
Ceylon	9	...	...	4	4
Total ...	2,489	56	261	807	1,124

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	2,108	46	187	700	933
Mahomedans	144	..	13	34	47
Christians	(e) 46	2	7	(f) 15	24
Others	(g) 59	(h) 4	(i) 9	18	31
Total ...	2,357	52	216	767	1,039

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Christians	4	1	1	1	3

PANJAB.

Hindus	2	...	1	1	2
Christians	7	..	2	4	6
Total ..	9	.	3	5	8

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	76	2	28	23	53
Mahomedans	4	...	3	...	3
Christians	4	.	...	1	1
Others	3	...	1	1	2
Total ...	87	2	32	25	59

(a) Of these 9 were females
(b) ,, 2 ,,
(c) ,, 1 was a female.
(d) ,, 2 were females.
(e) ,, 6 ,,
(f) of these 2 were females.
(g) ,, 3 ,,
(h) ,, 2 ,,
(i) ,, 1 was a female.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

	Number of candidates.	Number Passed.			Total.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	
Hindus	8	1	1	2	4
Other	1	..	...	...	...
Total ..	9	1	1	2	4

BURMAH.

Others	14	...	8	3

CEYLON.

Hindu	1	...		1	1
Christians	7	...	...	2	2
Other	1	..	.	1	1
Total	9	...	...	4	4

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years that came up from each province, and the number passed :—

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.				Percentage.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.	
Bengal	689	1	32	286	319	45·29
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	...	...	1	1	100
Panjab	1	...	...	1	1	100
Central Provinces ..	15	...	7	4	11	73 33
Central India States...	1	...	...	..	..	...
Ceylon	1	..	...	1	1	100
Total ...	708	1	39	293	333	47·03

At the First Arts examination of February 1893, there were 2,408 candidates.

B. A. Degree Examination.

The number of candidates registered for the B. A. examination held in February 1892 was 1,235, being 375 greater than in the year 1891 ; of these, 1,020 took up the A. course against 697 in 1891, and 215 took up the B. course against 163 in 1891.

Of the 1,020 candidates in the A. course, 211 or over 20 per cent., were successful; and 809 (including 58 absentees), or over 79 per cent. failed. Of the successful candidates, 170 were placed in the Pass list and 41 in the Honour lists. Of the latter, 5 obtained Honours in two subjects. Of the 46 names thus appearing in the Honour lists, 2 were placed in the first division and 44 in the second.

Of the 215 candidates in the B. course, 92 or over 42 per cent., were successful; and 123 (including 8 absentees), or over 57 per cent., failed. Of the successful candidates 67 were placed in the Pass list and 25 in the Honour lists. Of the latter, three obtained Honours in two subjects. Of the 28 candidates who gained Honours, 3 were placed in the first division and 25 in the second.

Of the whole number examined, 303 or over 24 per cent., passed, against 27 per cent. in the year 1891.

Of the 932 candidates who failed, 455 were rejected in English, 595 in Philosophy, 112 in Mathematics, 160 in the Second languages, 135 in History, 48 in Physics and Chemistry, and 64 in the aggregate.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates, from each Province for the years 1890 and 1891 :—

	February 1891.			February 1892.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
Bengal	820	224	27·31	1,170	275	23·5
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	...	...	...	1	..	..
Assam	1	...	...	1	1	100·
Rajputana ...	1	..	...	1	1	100·
Central Provinces ...	35	15	42·85	55	20	36·36
Panjab	1	..	...	...	...	...
Burmah	1	1	100·	4	4	100·
Ceylon	1	..	..	3	2	66·6
Total ...	860	240	27·9	1,235	303	24·53

The following tables show (1) the number of candidates from each province who took up the A. and B. courses respectively, (2) the optional subjects taken up by the A. and B. candidates and (3) the divisions in which the successful candidates were placed :—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

A. Course.

	Number of candidates.	Second Languages. Pass. Latin	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Honours. Latin.	Sanskrit	Persian.	French.	History. Pass.	Honours	Mathematics. Pass.	Honours	Passed With Honours. First Division.	Second Division.	Without Honours.	Total.
Bengal	981	3	548	52	2	2	29	16	1	213	1	109	5	2	33	157	192
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rajputana ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Provinces ...	33	2	21	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	10	15
Ceylon	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	1020	6	569	54	2	2	35	16	1	218	1	111	5	2	39	170	211

B. Course.

	No. of candidates.	Physics and the Elements of Chemistry. Pass.	Chemistry and the Elements of Physics. Honours.	Pass	Physiology and Botany. Pass.	Passed With Honours. First Division	Second Division.	Without Honours.	Total.
Bengal ...	189	112	25	45	7	3	21	59	83
Central Provinces ...	22	16	2	2	2	..	1	4	5
Burmah	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	4	4
Total ...	215	132	27	47	9	3	22	67	92

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	58
Philosophy	180
Mathematics	19
Second Language	1
History	36
Physics and Chemistry	4

The divisions in which the candidates from each province passed, and the religions which they professed, are shown in the following tables :—

PROVINCES.	Number of candidates.	PASSED			Total.
		WITH HONOURS.		Without Honours	
		First Division.	Second Division.		
Bengal	(a)1,170	(b) 5	54	(c) 216	275
Assam	1	..	...	1	1
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1	...	...	...	...
Rajputana ...	1	.	...	1	1
Central Provinces ...	55	...	6	14	20
Burmah	4	...	...	4	4
Ceylon	3	..	1	1	2
Total ...	1,235	5	61	237	303

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

Hindus	1,038	3	41	197	241
Mahomedans	64	1	5	8	14
Christians .. .	17	...	1	4	5
Others	(d) 51	(e) 1	7	(f) 7	15
Total	1,170	5	54	216	275

ASSAM.

Hindu	1	...	..	1	1

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Christian ...	1	..	...	...	...

RAJPUTANA.

Hindu	1	...	..	1	1

(a) Of these 4 were females. (b) Of these 1 was a female.
(c) Of these 1 was a female.
(d) Of these 4 were females. (e) Female.
(f) Of these 1 was a female.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of candidates.	Passed			
		With Honours.		Without Honours.	Total.
		First Division.	Second Division		
Hindus	51	...	6	13	19
Mahomedans ...	2	...	...	1	1
Others ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	6	14	20

BURMAH.

Others	4	...	..	4	4

CEYLON.

Christians ...	3	...	1	1	2

The following statement shows the number of unsuccessful candidates of previous years who came up from each province and the number passed :—

A. Course.

	Number of candidates.	Passed				Percentage.
		With Honours.		Without Honours.	Total.	
		First Division.	Second Division.			
Bengal ..	357	...	5	61	66	18 48
Assam	1	...	...	1	1	100
Central Provinces ..	9	...	1	2	3	33·3
Rajputana ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Total ...	368	...	6	65	71	19·29

B. COURSE

	Number of candidates.	PASSED				Percentage.
		WITH HONOURS.		Without Honours.	Total.	
		First Division.	Second Division.			
Bengal	59	...	5	19	24	40·67
Central Provinces	6	...	...	1	1	16 6
Total	65	..	5	20	25	38·46

At the B. A. examination of February 1893, there were 1,279 candidates.

The M. A. examination was held in November 1892. There were 121 candidates for that degree, of whom 56 were successful and 65 (including 11 absentees) failed. Of the 14 candidates who were placed in the first class, 6 passed in English, 1 in Latin, 2 in Sanskrit, 1 in Philosophy, and 4 in Physics (C.)

Examination for the degree of M. A.

The institutions from which the candidates came up, the subjects of examination, and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

M. A EXAMINATION.

Names of Institutions	English.		Latin.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		Persian.		History.		Philosophy.		Mathematics.		Chemistry (A.)		Physics (B.)		Physics (C.)		Total.	
	No. of candidates.	No passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No passed.	No. of candidates.	No passed.	No. of candidates.	No passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No passed.
City College	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	4	2	...	..	5	3
Dacca College ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	4	2
General Assembly's Institution ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1
Hislop College ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1
Hughli College ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	1
M. A. O. College	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1
Metropolitan Institution ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	5	3
Presidency College	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	4	4	44	24
Private Students	33	11	1*	1*	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	6	...	3	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	51	18
Sanskrit College	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1
St. Xavier's College ...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	..
Teachers	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1
Victoria College, Cooch Behar ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	1	..
Total ...	77	33	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1	10	4	3	3	8	4	4	4	121	56

* Female.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

The examination for the Premchand Roychand Studentship was held this year in Scientific subjects. Applications were received from 3 candidates, of whom 2 presented themselves for examination. Of these one retired. On the result of the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1,600 a year, tenable for five years, was awarded to Mohinikanta Ghatak of the Presidency College.

Law Examination.

At the B. L. examination held in November 1892, there were 328 candidates, of whom 157 were successful, 30 were absent, and 141 failed. Of the successful candidates, 6 were placed in the first division and 151 in the second. On the recommendation of the Examiners, the Syndicate awarded a gold medal to Gopalchandra Biswas, of the Ripon College, who stood first in the first division. The Colleges from which they passed are shown in the following tables :—

	Number of candidates	Number Passed. First Division.	Second Division.
Agra College ...	1	...	...
Berhampur College ...	5	...	2
City College ...	48	...	21
Dacca College ...	13	...	7
Hughli College ...	11	...	6
Jagannath College ...	1	...	...
Krishnagar College ...	2	...	—
Metropolitan Institution ...	78	2	36
Morris College ...	7	...	6
Muir Central College ...	1	...	...
Patna College ...	27	...	11
Presidency College ...	1	...	...
Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	1	...	...
Rajshahye College ...	3	...	1
Ravenshaw College ...	2	...	1
Ripon College ...	176	4	53
T. N. Jubilee College ...	7	...	4
Victoria College, Cooch Behar ...	4	...	3
Total ...	328	6	151

For the examination for Honours in Law held in November 1892, there was only one candidate who failed.

Examinations in Medicine.

For the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination held in March 1892, there were 44 candidates, including 2 females; of whom 29 passed (including one female), 13 failed, and 2 were absent.

For the First L. M. S. examination held in March 1892, there were 35 candidates, of whom 20 passed, 14 failed, and 1 was absent.

For the combined Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examination held in March 1892, there were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed and 2 failed in the First L. M. S. examination, but passed the Preliminary Scientific examination.

For the Second L. M. S. examination held in March 1892, there were 33 candidates, of whom 19 passed and 14 failed.

For the Preliminary Scientific L. M S. examination held in March 1893, there were 49 candidates, including 1 female.

For the First L. M. S. examination held in March 1893, there were 49 candidates, including 1 female.

For the combined Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examination held in March 1893, there were 3 candidates.

For the Second L. M. S. examination held in March 1893, there were 17 candidates, of whom 11 appeared for re-examination.

For the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination held in May 1892, there were 44 candidates, including 2 females, of whom 2 passed in the first division, 11 in the second, 2 were absent, and 29 failed. Of the candidates who failed, 19 attained the Standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, 9 of whom had already passed that examination.

For the First M. B. examination held in May 1892, there were 11 candidates, including 1 female, of whom 3 passed in the first division, 5 in the second (including 1 female), and 3 failed.

For the combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examination, held in May, 1892, there were 18 candidates, one of whom passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in the second division and the First M. B. examination in the first division; 2 passed both the examinations in the second division and one passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in the second division, but failedin the First M. B. examination. 3 candidates obtained enough marks to pass the Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examinations; 3 candidates attained the Standard of thePreliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, one of whom had already passed that examination and 8 failed.

For the second M. B. examination held in May 1892, there were 9 candidates, of whom 2 were placed in the first division, 2 in the second, 1 attained the Standard of the Second L. M. S. examination, 1 was absent, and 3 failed.

For the examination for Honours in Medicine, there were 2 candidates who passed.

Examinations in Engineering.

There were 14 candidates for the First examination in Engineering, of whom 11 passed and 3 failed. Of the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the first division and 10 were placed in the second. There were 9 candidates for the Licence in Engineering, of whom 2 passed and 7 failed. Of the successful candidates, one was placed in the first division and one in the second. There were 5 candidates for the B. E. examination, of whom 4 passed and one failed. Of the successful candidates, 1 was placed in the first division and 3 were placed in the second.

Tagore Law Professorship.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 27th of August, 1892, Mr. Arthur Caspersz was elected Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, from the 1st of November, 1892. The subject on which the professor has delivered a course of lectures is the Law of Estoppel in British India.

New Fellows.

The following gentlemen were appointed Fellows of the University by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in January 1893:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
F. J. Johnstone, Esq., M.I.C.E.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy.
C. H. Joubert, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Abul Hasan Khan, Esq.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
,, Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
,, Narendralal De, M.A., B.L.

The last three Fellows were, under the orders of His Excellency the Chancellor, elected by the Masters of Arts or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty, and Bachelors of Arts who graduated before the year 1867.

They were distributed by the Syndicate as follows:—

In Arts.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy,
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
,, Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
,, Narendralal De, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Q. Pigot, B.A. Abul Hasan Khan, Esq. Babu Ramcharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.	In Law.
C. H. Joubert Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S. Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.	In Medicine.
F. J. Johnstone, Esq., M.I.C.E.	... In Engineering.

The following Institutions have been affiliated in Arts and Law :—

In Arts.

Behar National College, Bankipur, up to the B. A. Standard.

In Law.

Behar National College, Bankipur | Rangoon College.

Changes in the Regulations.

The following additions and alterations in the Regulations have been sanctioned by the Senate, and have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council :—

(*i.*) (A) The following revised rules for the examination for Honours in Engineering have been substituted for paras. 1—6 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering (pp. 71-72 of the University Calendar for 1892), and the word "Civil" has been omitted in the heading of the Regulations :—

1. An examination for Honours in Engineering shall be held annually, in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be notified approximately in the Calendar for the year.

A candidate may be examined in one or more of the following subjects :—

I. Civil Engineering.
II. Mining Engineering.
III. Electrical Engineering.

2. Any candidate who has passed in that or any previous year, the examination for the degree of "Bachelor in Engineering" or for a "Licence in Engineering" shall be be eligible for admission to examination for Honours.

3. Every candidate shall send in his application to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable by each candidate, and no candidate shall be admitted until he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees one hundred on each occasion.

5. The subjects of examination are defined as follows:—

I. CIVIL ENGINERING.

(*a*).—MATHEMATICS.

(1.) Statics. The composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane on a particle or rigid body. Moments. Bending moments. Conditions of equilibrium of a particle or rigid body acted on by forces in one plane. Force diagram of a system of forces in equilibrium. Meaning of virtual work and work done by a force. Applications of the above to the solution of problems (the candidate to be allowed the option of adopting the graphic method of solution). Equilibrium of constrained bodies and the simple machines. Determination of centroids. Friction. The funicular polygon. The catenary. Application to roofs and bridges.

(2.) Dynamics. *Kinematics.* Velocity and acceleration, uniform and variable. Angular velocity. Numerical value of velocity or acceleration dependent on units of time and length. Relative velocities and accelerations. Composition and resolution of velocities and accelerations. Formulæ connecting time and distance described. Velocity and acceleration.

Kinetics. Newton's laws of motion, especially the scholium to the third law, with applications and illustrations of the same in the working of examples. The doctrine of the dimensions of physical quantities. Relation between force, mass moved, and acceleration produced. Attwood's machine. Motion of projectiles in vacuo. Direct impact of bodies. Coefficient of restitution. Constrained motion of bodies sliding down smooth curves. The doctrine of the simple harmonic motion with application to the pendulum. Uniform motion in a circle. Conical pendulum. The principles of work and energy. Conservation of energy. The motion of a rigid body in two dimensions, in particular round a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity. The compound pendulum. The ballistic pendulum. Moments of inertia.

(3.) Geometrical Optics. The reflexion and refraction of light. Mirrors, prisms, lenses. The formation of images. The microscope, the telescope, and Hadley's sextant. The spectrum, the spectroscope.

(4) Spherical Trigonometry. Euclid, Book XI., propositions 1—21. Elementary formulæ for the trigonometrical functions of the parts of a triangle. Napier's analogies. Gauss's theorems. The solution of triangles.

(*b*).—ENGINEERING.

(1.) Applied Mechanics.
(2.) Hydraulics.
(3.) Theory and practice of building. Properties of building materials. Road, railway, canal, and river engineering.

(*c*).—GEODESY.

General principles of surveying, with the theory and use of instruments used in surveying. Measurement of base lines with corrections for level and temperature. Reduction of angles to the plane of the horizon. Reduction to the centre. Spherical excess. Method of distributing errors. Calculation of sides of triangles by the method of chords, by Legendre's theorem, or by spherical trigonometry Determination of latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths. Heights of stations and terrestrial refraction. Measurement of arcs of latitude and longitude. Determination of the figure of the earth by geodetic measurement and by the pendulum.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects:—

(1.) Statics and Optics.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Geodesy.
(4.) Do.
(5.) Applied Mechanics.
(6.) Do. do.
(7.) Hydraulics.
(8.) Do.
(9.) Practice of Building.
(10.) Do. do.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

(*a*.) Mathematics, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

(*b*.) Electricity in its application to Mining, with special reference to electric bell signalling, electric light installation, and electric transmission of power under-ground

(*c.*) Principles of Mining, together with a knowledge of the Machinery used in Mining.

Preliminary research. Trenching. Costeaning, &c. Deep boring, and apparatus employed. Tools used in various mining operations. Methods used in ventilating, lighting and draining mines. Sinking of shafts. Driving levels, &c., and the methods adopted for protecting them by timbering, masonry, &c. Tubbing. Exploiting. The different systems used in working excavations, &c., and the methods employed for securing them while kept open. Management of shafts for hoisting, travelling, and ventilation purposes and the methods adopted for the prevention of accidents. Management of under-ground roads, carriage, hauling and transport of minerals, &c. Mechanical preparation and dressing of ores. Different methods of working coal, &c.

(*d.*) Geology and Mineralogy.

Geology.—Petrology; Architectonic Geology; General Geology of India, with a special knowledge of the Gandhwana system. Transition series, and the Metamorphic series.

Mineralogy.—Practical determination of minerals.

(*e.*) *Metallurgy*, including the treatment and analysis of coal, the knowledge of the candidate to be tested practically.

Physical properties of metals.—Testing machines; influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper.

Alloys.—Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys, with special reference to steel; annealing, hardening, tempering.

Fuel.—Classification; manufacture of coke; Wilson's gas producer; water gas; absolute, specific, and pyrometric heating power; assay of coal; Wright's calorimeter.

Materials.—Ores; fluxes; slags; oxidising and reducing agents; calculation of furnace charges.

Furnaces.—Hearths; for roasting and refining and liquation; shaft furnaces; iron blast-furnace; Rachette, Pilz, Cupola; reverberatory furnaces; puddling-furnace, furnaces used in the smelting for copper and tin, cupellation, closed-vessel furnaces. Deville's blast-furnace, furnaces used in the reduction of blende and cinnabar, and in the manufacture of cement steel, the converter. Means of supplying air: chimneys, blowing engines, Cowper's and Withwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification; outlines of typical processes: blast-furnace process; puddling Dank's furnace; Siemens' open hearth; Siemens-Martin; Bessemer, bassic process; Darby's recarburisation process; tungsten

steel, mitis metal. The Idria process. Tin smelting. Extraction of zinc by the Belgian and Silesian methods. Herouit's aluminium process. Welsh process of extracting copper from copper pyrite. Lead smelting, Flintshire Extraction of silver from lead, Parkes, Patinson, Cupellation. Concentration of Gold in batteries, modern pan amalgamation. Augustin's wet process, as practised in America; Plattner's chlorine process. Methods of producing sound castings.

General Considerations.—Capital and labour; causes of failure.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects:—

(1.) Statics and Optics.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Electricity.
(4.) Geology.
(5.) Do.
(6.) Mineralogy.
(7.) Mining.
(8.) Do.
(9.) Metallurgy.
(10.) Do.

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(*a.*) *Theoretical.*—A knowledge of the Principles of Electricity and Magnetism necessary for the proper understanding of the processes and instruments used in the following divisions of the subjects.

(*b.*) *Telegraphy and allied subjects.*

Lines.—Survey of proposed route. Preparation of specifications for material and instruments. Tests, mechanical and electrical, to be applied to material. Erection and maintenance of line. Tests of insulation, resistance, capacity of line. Testing of insulators. Faults, their prevention and localisation.

Office.—Its construction and arrangement. Batteries and instruments, their construction, maintenance and testing.

Different systems of telegraphy. Methods of increasing the carrying power of lines. Duplex, quadruplex, and, multiplex telegraphy.

Cables.—Submarine and river, their construction, laying, maintenance, working, and testing.

Application of telegraphy, and other electrical apparatus to railway working.

Earth currents and other disturbances in working Telephones and Microphones. Different forms in practical use. Laying of lines, aerial and under-ground. Prevention of disturbances from electrical installations. Central exchanges. Lightning conductors and guards, their construction and application to houses, telegraph offices and lines and cables.

(c.) Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.—The electro-magnet, its construction and theory. On the relation between magnetising current, magnetism, and induction, as experimentally determined. Application of these results to the dynamos.

Dynamos.—Preparation of designs for dynamos required for a specified purpose and output. Theory of the dynamo, direct and alternate. Approved types of dynamos according to recent practice Characteristic curves. Determination of efficiency of dynamos. Lamps. Construction and working of arc lamps of approved type. Incandescent lamps. Arrangement of arc and incandescent lamps in circuit. Photometry. Measurement of efficiency of lamps.

Central Stations.—Use of water power in prime motor boilers and engines best suited for proposed work. Tests of their efficiency. Leading methods of central station, distribution of electrical energy by direct and alternate currents. Overhead and under-ground mains. Methods of insulation adopted in both. Loss of energy in mains. Relation of diameter of conductor to current carried. Devices for regulation of electromotive force and current Measuring instruments, switches, fuses used in a central station.

Batteries.—Secondary batteries, their construction, theory, maintenance, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transformers, their construction, theory, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transmission of power by means of electricity. Electro-motors. Theory and construction of electro-motors, direct and alternate. Their use in railways, tramways, and in general machinery. Arrangement of line between generating station and place of distribution.

Electric Welding.

(d.) Electro-metallurgy.

Electro-deposition of metals and reduction of ores. Construction of dynamos specially designed for these purposes.

(e.) *Instruments.*

Theory of electrical measurements. The construction and use of electrical standards of Potential, Resistance, Capacity and Inductance. Galvanometers and other instruments required in the use of these standards. Commercial instruments, their theory, construction, use, and comparison with standards. Induction Coils.

(*f.*) *Dynamometers*, their theory and use in the testing of the efficiency of dynamos and motors.

(*g.*) A practical paper to test the knowledge of the candidate in the methods of Electrical Measurement.

(*h.*) *Mathematics*, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of papers in each of the following subjects :—

(1.) Statics and Opt cs.
(2.) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
(4.) Telegraphy.
(5.) Do.
(6.) Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.
(7.) Do. do. do.
(8.) Do. do. do.
(9.) Electro-metallurgy and electrical instruments.
(10.) Practical examination in Electrical Measurements.

(B.) The words "A student who has passed the B. A. examination in the B. Course shall be admitted to the F. E. examination after two years' study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University" have been added at the end of para. 2 of the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering (Calendar for 1892, p. 64).

(*ii.*) In Appendix A. to the Regulations, the words "the Principal of an Affiliated College or" and "or by the Head Master of a High School under public management" have been omitted from the marginal note to the certificate appended to the application form for admission to the Entrance examination, and the following footnote has been added :—

"It shall be in the power of the Inspector to instruct a private student to attend the test examination of a Govern-

ment or other High School, instead of holding a test examination himself, and to authorise the Head Masters of such School to sign the application from the student, which must afterwards be countersigned by the Inspector.

No private student will be admitted to a test examination unless accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the Officers conducting the test examination."

(iii.) The following paragraph has been added to the Regulations for the B. A. examination of female candidates (p. 48 of the University Calendar for 1892) :—

"2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. course, with the option of substituting French for the second language."

(iv.) In paragraph 3 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law, the words "three months" have been substituted for "one month."

(v.) The following changes have been adopted in the Regulations for the examinations in Medicine :—

(a.) The following has been substituted for para. 1 of the Regulations for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery :—

"An examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held in Calcutta, and shall commence at such times as the Syndicate shall determine, the dates to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of three parts, entitled respectively the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second Licentiate Medical examinations. The Preliminary Scientific and the First Licentiate Medical examinations shall be held annually ; the Second Licentiate Medical examination shall be held twice a year."

(b.) In the foot-note to para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Calendar for 1892, Addenda, p. XIV) the words "in other subjects, attendance at one course of lectures, as defined in para. 16," have been omitted, and the following words substituted in their place :—

"in Pathology, attendance at six *post mortem* pathological demonstrations by a Professor of Pathology ; in Medical Jurisprudence, attendance at six medico-legal *post mortems* by a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, or by a Civil Surgeon."

(c.) After para. 18 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, the following new paragraphs have been added :—

"19. A candidate who fails at the Second L. M. S. examination shall be re-examined only in the subject or subjects in which he has failed, provided he presents himself for re-examination within one year from the date of the examination at which he failed. If he fails to present himself for re-examination within one year, he shall be re-examined in all the prescribed subjects.

"20. A candidate who fails in more than two of the four subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology, or in two of these subjects and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, shall not be admitted to the examination next following that at which he failed."

(d.) That the following new paragraph be added after para. 15 of the Regulations for the M. B. examination :—

"16. A candidate who has failed at the Second L. M. S. examination shall not be admitted to the Second M. B. examination till six months have expired from the date of such failure."

The changes in the Regulations instituting half-yearly examinations in Medicine came into effect in March 1893, and the first re-examination under the new rules was held on the 1st March, 1893, and following days.

The following revised rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination have been substituted for those given in pages 204—205 of the University Calendar for 1892 :—

1. Five Studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand Studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the endowment.

2. Any graduate of the University of Calcutta, who has been admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, shall be eligible for only one of these Studentships during twelve years from the time that he passed the Entrance examination.

3. Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the Student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded. The Studentship shall be extended for a further period of three years, provided the Student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further

period. At the end of each year after the first year, the Student shall submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

4. One election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship. Should the Examiners in any year report that no candidate has, in their opinion, shewn sufficient proficiency to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship in any subsequent year.

5. The Studentship shall be awarded in alternate years in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) One of the following languages :—
English. Greek.
Sanskrit. Latin.
Arabic.

(2) Comparative Philology, Paleography, and Epigraphy with reference to the language taken up.

(3) Logic and Mental Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(4) Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(5) History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) Pure Mathematics.
(2) Mixed Mathematics.
(3) Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Technology.
(4) Organic Chemistry.
(5) Electricity, Magnetism and Sound (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(6) Heat, Molecular Physics, and Physical Optics (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(7) Botany.
(8) Physiology and Zoology.
(9) Geology and Mineralogy.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up more than two subjects.

6. The Syndicate shall have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization as far as possible.

7. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subject or subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

Every candidate must also state, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which he intends, if elected to a Studentship, to carry on special investigations, with a view to retain the Studentship during the second term of three years; and the examination will be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. A candidate may also state what contribution, if any, he has made to the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand Students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

Rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination passed by the Syndicate.

1. The examination shall be held in the month of November, and two papers shall be given each day.

2. In each of the subjects for examination, four three-hour papers shall be set.

3. The number of questions set in each paper shall be at least twice as many as are required to be answered to secure full marks.

4. Each paper shall carry 100 marks.

5. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, two theoretical papers shall be set.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, three theoretical papers shall be set.

6. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, the practical examination shall carry 200 marks.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, the practical examination shall carry 100 marks.

The number of days over which the practical examination shall extend, will be fixed by the Examiner in consultation with the Syndicate.

7. Only marks in excess of 30 in each paper shall be counted towards the total, and each mark above 70 shall count as 2 marks towards the total.

8. The Examiners shall meet together before the examination in order to compare their questions, and after the examination in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes), declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

The above rules will come into effect at the examination of 1894.

Endowments. The following endowments have been made over to the University during the year :—

JATINDRA CHANDRA MEDAL AND PRIZE.

On the 30th April, 1892, the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee made over to the University Currency notes for Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of instituting an annual silver medal and prize in memory of his son, Jatindra Chandra Bannerjee, who was born on the 25th November, 1881, and died on the 26th of April, 1892, while a student of the Hare School, on the following conditions :—

1. That a medal bearing the inscription "Jatindra Chandra Medal, awarded to....." on one side, and the University Arms on the other be awarded to the candidate who stands first at the Entrance examination.

2. That the prize be called the "Jatindra Chandra Prize," consisting of useful books, to be selected by the candidate who wins it, and that it be awarded to the student of the Hare School who passes the Entrance examination most creditably.

3. That the names of the medallists and the prizemen be published in the Calendar.

McLEOD MEDAL.

On the 12th August, 1892, the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, made over to the University the sum of Rs 1,250, handed over to him by Babu Kailaschandra Bose, a Fellow of the University, on behalf of a young Marwari gentleman, for the purpose of instituting

a gold medal to perpetuate the name of Dr. K. McLeod in connection with the University, on the following conditions :—

1. That the medal should bear the words " McLeod Medal, awarded to " on one side, and the University Arms on the other.

2. That the medal be presented publicly every year at the annual convocation for conferring degrees, to the successful student who obtains the highest number of marks in Surgery at the 2nd M. B. examination.

3. That the names of the medallists be published in the University Calendar.

BISHNUPRIYA DEVI PRIZE.

On the 26th September, 1892, Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur, a Fellow of the University, forwarded to the Registrar a Government Promissory note for Rs. 300 for the purpose of instituting an annual prize of books to be called the " Bishnupriya Devi Prize," in memory of his deceased wife, on condition that the same be awarded to the best successful B. A. candidates from Assam. The donation was thankfully accepted by the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 19th November, 1892.

VIDYASAGAR MEDAL.

On the 14th December, 1892, the Honorary Secretary to the Vidyasagar Memorial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 560 for the purpose of annually awarding a silver medal to be called the " Vidyasagar Medal " to a student of the Presidency College who stands first in Sanskrit at the B. A. Honour examination, and who does not obtain any other medal in the same subject.

The donation was thankfully accepted by the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 14th January, 1893.

SIBLEY SCHOLARSHIP.

The late Mr. George Sibley, formerly a Fellow of the University, bequeathed all his shares in the " Ghoosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited," to the Senate of the University " on trust to found scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem for graduates of the University in Civil

Engineering with power to divert from time to time any portion of the income not exceeding an equal moiety in any way which may, in the opinion of the Senate, be better calculated to further the study of Engineering Science among the natives of India." At the time of his death Mr. Sibley owned 225 shares in the abovenamed Company, their nominal value being Rs. 200 each. Of these, 25 shares had to be sold to meet the claim of the Inland Revenue authorities in England, demanding a legacy duty of 10 per cent. of the value of the shares and the amount of any dividends received or accrued since the testator's death, and to pay the Attorney's bill of cost. The remaining 200 shares, together with dividend warrants for Rs. 800, have been made over to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, with instruction to sell the shares at their present market value, and to invest the sale proceeds and the amount of dividend in the 4 per cent. loan of 1865. The Faculty of Engineering at their meeting held on the 22nd March, 1893, recommended to the Syndicate that out of the interest of the above endowment, one scholarship (to be called the Sibley scholarship) of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, be awarded annually (I) to any B. E. at the end of his practical course who attends and works regularly in an electrical laboratory or in an electrical workshop ; or (II) to any B. E. who is *bonâ fide* working in a mine.

The selection of the scholars to be according to their standing in the B. E. examination, and each scholar to be required to submit to the Registrar a certificate of good conduct at the end of each month. The scholarship to be forfeited if the conditions on which it is granted cease to be observed.

The recommendation of the Faculty of Engineering was adopted by the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 8th April 1893.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appointed on the 1st January, 1893, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Q. Pigot to be Vice-Chancellor of the University in succession to the Hon'ble Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, resigned.

Mr. A. M. Nash, Registrar of the University, having resigned on the 3rd September, 1892, the Syndicate appointed Mr. W. Griffiths to officiate as Registrar till 30th April, 1893.

The Syndicate for the ensuing year is constituted as follows :—

The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E.	
A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A.	
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.	In Arts.
C. A. Martin, Esq., LL.D.	
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.	
The Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, M.A., D.L.	
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuf, Khan Bahadur, B.L.	In Law.
J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.	
Babu Kailaschandra Bose, L.M.S.	In Medicine.
C. W. Odling, Esq., M.E., M.I.C.E.	In Engineering.

The constitution of the Faculties for 1892-93, was as follows :—

ARTS.

President :

C. A. MARTIN, Esq., LL.D.

Members :

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahendralal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E.
Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F.C.S., C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Col. H. S. Jarrett
G. King, Esq., M.B., LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S., C.I.E.
Maharaja Durgacharan Law, C.I.E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Babu Omeshchandra Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. O'Kinealy, M.A., LL.D., C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., C.S., LL.D., C.I.E.
Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Raja Jaykissen Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
Sir Syed Ahmed, LL.D., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, B.A., K.C.S.I.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur Diler Jung, C.S.I.

J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
The Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S J., C.I.E
A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S, C.I.E.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
Raja Sir Surindramohan Tagore, Kt., Mus. Doc., C.I.E.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq, M.A.
P K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
A F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., M.A, Ph. D.
Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A, D.L.
W. Griffiths, Esq, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq, M.A.
Col. A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rashbehary Ghose, M.A., D.L.
Sir Edward Buck, Kt., C S.I.
A M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M A.
Rev. K S. Macdonald, M.A, D.D.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B.L.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuf, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
The Right Rev. A. P. Bigandet, D.D.
G Bellett, Esq., M.A.
J Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Nawab Syud Amir Hossein, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M A., B.L
Maulavi Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur, B L
Raja Pyarimohan Mukerjee, M A., B.L, C.S I.
W. E. Ward, Esq., M.A, C.S.I.
Clarmont Daniell, Esq, C.S.
Babu Pramadadas Mitra.
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, C.M.G.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
The Hon'ble Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.
Maulavi Abul Khair Mahamed Siddiq, M.A.
J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.
Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, Bahadur, B.L.
The Hon'ble Raja Uday Pratab Singh.
Maulavi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur
A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A.
W. Booth, Esq, M.A.
G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur.
Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, B.L.
Maulavi Dilwar Hussain Ahmed, B.A.
Babu Isanchandra Bose, M.A., B.L.
Babu Pratapachandra Ghosha, B.A.
Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M.A

Rai Lakshmisankar Misra, Bahadur, M.A.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Shams-ul-Ulma Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton, C.S. C.S.I.
Nawab Meer Mohamed Ali.
C. J. M. Warden, Esq., M.D.
John Van Someren Pope, Esq, M.A.
J. Mann, Esq., M.A.
Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M A.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B L
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
Rai Taraprasanna Ray, Bahadur, F.C.S.
The Most Rev. Paul Goethals, D.D., S.J.
The Hon'ble Raja Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur, C S.I
Col. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E
J. Scully, Esq, L.R.C.P, M.R.C.S.
T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A.
Raja Lachhman Singh.
The Very Rev. Father A. Neut, S.J.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A, Ph.D, C.I E
A. C. Edwards, Esq., M.A.
Babu Brahmamohan Mallik.
Nagendranath Ghosh, Esq.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Babu Chandranath Basu, M.A, B.L.
J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B.A.
Babu Haraprasad Sastri, M.A
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.
Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A.
Babu Rajaninath Ray, M.A.
W. King, Esq., B A., D Sc., F.G.S.
C. E. Buckland, Esq, B.A., C.S.
Shams-ul-Ulama Shaik Mahmud Gilani.
G. W. Kuchler, Esq., M.A.
Babu Pratapchandra Majumdar.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.
J. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.
Babu Srinath Das.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M A., F.R.A.S, F R S E
Maulavi Muhammad Abdur Rawuf.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. Norris, Q.C.
Rev. H Whitehead, M.A.
Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.
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The undermentioned gentlemen conducted the University examinations for the year 1892-93

Entrance Examination.

English ...	F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A., *Head Examiner*
	Mr. W. Billing, B.A.
	Mr. C. F. De la Fosse, B.A.
	Mr. J. N. Farquhar, B.A.
	Rev. A. B. Wann, M.A., B.D.
	Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.
	Rev. J. Lamb, M.A.
	Babu Dhanaballabh Set, M.A.
	Rev. G. Bruce, M.A.
	Mr. E. M. Wheeler, M.A.
	Mr. Zahhadur Rahim Zahid, M.A.
	Babu Jnanranjan Banerjee, M.A.
	Babu Debendranath Basu, M.A.
	Babu Durgadas Mukerjee, M.A.
	Babu Lalgopal Chakrabarti, M.A.
	Babu Matilal Chatterjee, M.A.
	Babu Lalitkumar Banerjee, M.A.

Mathematics	Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., *set the papers.* Mr. W. Booth, M.A., *Head Examiner.* Babu Gobindachandra Das, M.A. Babu Baidyanath Basu, M.A. Babu Kalipada Basu, M.A. Babu Mohinikanta Ghatak, M.A. Babu Narendralal De, M.A. Babu Rajmohan Sen, M.A. Babu Upendranarayan Sinha, M.A. Babu Kshetramohan Banerjee, M.A. Babu Kaliprasanna Chattoraj, M.A. Babu Syamadas Mukerjee, M.A. Babu Mohinimohan Chaudhuri, M.A. Babu Gobindalal Set, M.A.
Sanskrit and Bengali	Babu Jyotiprasad Chatterjee, M.A. Babu Hemendranath Mitra, M.A. Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.A., *Head Examiner.* Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., *set the Bengali paper.* Pandit Sibanath Sastri, M.A. Babu Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. Babu Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A Babu Harimohan Vidyabhushan. Babu Nakuleswar Banerjee. Babu Ramkumar Chakrabarti. Babu Baradakanta Vidyaratna. Babu Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. Babu Saratchandra Gupta, M.A. Babu Asutosh Sastri, M.A. Babu Biharilal Banerjee, M.A. Babu Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
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Uriya	Babu Ramprasanna Mukherjee.
Burmese	Mr. A. W. Lonsdale.
Armenian	Mr. T. Stephen
Assamese	Rai Gunabhiram Baruya, Bahadur.
Khasia	Rev. J. Roberts.
Parbatia	Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee.
Mahrathi	Mr. Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole.
Gujrathi	Mr. D. D. Mehta.